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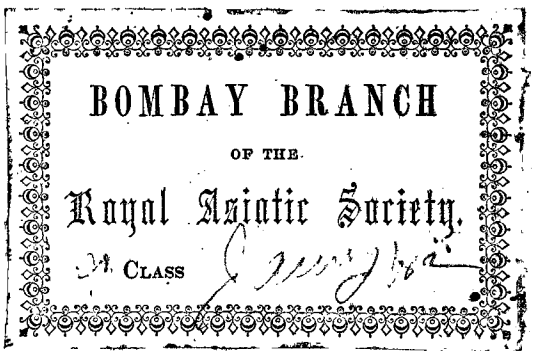

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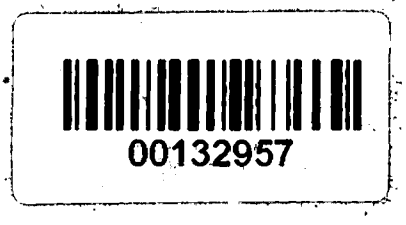
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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1880-81.

Summary.

THE present report has been prepared on the plan approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and its only special feature is a general account of the late census which forms the first chapter of the section on vital statistics. A full account of the census and its results is, under the instructions of the Supreme Government, reserved for the next report, and as the figures for the entire province at present available are only approximate, they have not, except where it is specially so stated, been utilized in the present report.

Sir Ashley Eden, who was Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year, was on tour twice during that period. During the rains the Lieutenant-Governor visited six out of the seven districts in the Patna Division, and a number of other districts in Bengal and Behar. Receptions of European and Native gentlemen were held at all the stations visited, and several addresses were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in Behar expressive of the satisfaction of the general public at the substitution of the Kaithi for the Persian character in the local courts and offices. Advantage was taken of the Lieutenant-Governor's presence at Durbhunga to decide by arbitration a serious and long-standing dispute between one of the principal zemindars in Behar and his younger brother regarding their rights of inheritance; and the estate and family were thus saved from the evils of a bitter and protracted litigation. In the cold weather Sir Ashley Eden visited Orissa in order to inspect the irrigation and other engineering projects in progress in that division, and in communication with the superintendent of marine surveys and the officers of the Public Works Department passed final orders regarding the works to be carried out for the improvement of the harbour at False Point.

Changes of administration.

Two important measures for the improvement of the judicial administration of the province were matured during the year, and have since its close been partially carried out. The object of one of the measures is to provide a good judicial training for all covenanted civilians who elect the judicial branch of the service, and to remove the anomaly under which, since the separation of the service into two distinct branches, civilians of 11 or 12 years standing have often been called upon to hear as judges criminal appeals from district magistrates and civil appeals from subordinate judges of 20 years' service without having themselves ever heard a single criminal appeal or a single civil suit. The object of the second measure is to expedite the disposal of rent-suits and to prevent their progress being impeded by the co-existence in the same court of complicated and contested civil cases. Under the scheme, which is now being tried in nearly half of the districts in the province, there are special courts for the trial solely of rent-suits and small cause court cases, the work being so distributed among the different moonsifs in the areas in which the scheme is in force that all regular civil suits are tried by a different set of moonsifs from those entrusted with rent-suits and cases of the small cause court class.

The reduction in the strength of the covenanted civil service in furtherance of the policy of employing natives of India in all posts for which they are qualified has necessitated the abolition of the grades of assistant commissioner in non-regulation districts, as the appointments were reserved for covenanted officers, and the strength of the service did not admit of a large number of junior officers being restricted to the few non-regulation districts in these provinces. The assistant commissioners will therefore, as vacancies occur, be replaced by joint-magistrates and deputy magistrates. The deputy magistrates required for this purpose are included in the thirty-one new appointments sanctioned last year. A further step has been made in the employment of natives in the higher appointments in Government service by the promotion of the native additional judge of Bankoora to be a district judge. In the lower grades of the subordinate executive service several changes have been made with a view to render the service more attractive. The lowest grade has been abolished, and a new grade of canoongoes formed with a salary intermediate between that of the second grade of sub-deputy collectors and the higher grade of canoongoes. During

the past few years all grades of the subordinate executive service, from the highest to the lowest, have been strengthened, and the prospects of the service materially improved.

Political.

In consequence of the neglect of the Deb Rajah of Bhootan to restore the captives taken in the raid* on the village of Chunbatty on the night of the 29th March 1880, and to deliver up the raiders for punishment, it became necessary to enforce the terms of the treaty of 1865 and to withhold the payment of the annual subsidy. After great delay, nine out of the ten raiders were given up, and all the captives who had not managed to effect their escape were restored. The tenth raider was reported to be dead. On the arrival of the raiders and captives at Buxa, the subsidy was paid and seven of the raiders were on trial convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. With this exception, the friendly relations of this Government with the states bordering on the frontier were undisturbed, and there was no event of any political importance in any of the tributary states within the Lower Provinces. In Cooch Behar the harvest, though not so abundant as that of the previous year, was better than those of several years preceding 1879-80; no want of food-grain was felt by the agriculturists, and the general condition of the people was decidedly prosperous. Instead of an estimated deficit of revenue of about Rs. 1,32,000 when compared with the expenditure, there was an actual surplus of nearly Rs. 1,10,000. The judicial and police administration of the state was satisfactory, and in the past three years there has been a steady decrease in crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable. Arrangements were made during the year under which a specially selected district superintendent of police will be annually deputed to the state for two or three months to visit all the police stations and inspect the local police offices.

The peace of the eastern frontier remained undisturbed, but the conduct of the Howlongs, who have shown a feeling of distrust towards the district officers for some years past, was not altogether friendly, and communications with them were not re-opened. It is possible, however, that more friendly relations with the tribe may now be established, as Benkoya, one of the most hostile of the chiefs, died during the year, and the people themselves frequent the bazars in British territory and show no unwillingness to have dealings with British subjects. The annual durbar and fair for the Lushai chiefs was held at Demagiri from the 15th to the

* Described in the last administration report.

17th January 1881, and all the friendly chiefs living both within and beyond the frontier attended either personally or by their representatives. The Thanglowa chief Soya, who died in the previous year, was succeeded in the year under report by his cousin Lalruma. The efficiency of the frontier semi-military police force has been materially increased by the men being armed with breech-loaders, and the status and discipline of the force will now be much improved by a new frontier police regulation, which has just received the sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General. On the transfer of the district of Tipperah from the Dacca to the Chittagong division on the 1st November 1880, the political agent of Hill Tipperah also became subordinate to the commissioner of the latter division. The only occurrence of any political importance in the state was the rejection of a claim made by the nephew of the present Maharajah for a declaration of his right to succeed to the Raj. The rejection of this claim establishes the position of the eldest son of the reigning chief, who has been appointed by his father to be *Jubraj*, or heir to the throne.

With one exception, the tributes of all the chiefs of the tributary mehals of Orissa and the south-western frontier were paid in full. The arrangements made in 1879-80 for the management of the Narsingpore, Talchere, and Daspulla states by *dewans* nominated by the superintendent proved satisfactory, and a very marked improvement took place in all three states. In the important state of Mohurbhunj there were some disturbances towards the close of the year, and it was necessary to send a body of police into the state to re-establish order. The disturbances were due in part to settlement operations, and partly also to the imposition of a general education cess, the levy of forest dues, and a duty on liquor for home consumption. An amicable settlement between the Maharajah and his people was effected after the close of the year through the instrumentality of the assistant superintendent. A rent dispute between the Rajah of Bonai and his ryots was settled by the superintendent during his visit to the state.

Syed Munsoor Ali, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, who has for many years resided in England, retired from the position of Nawab Nazim, and by a formal deed executed on the 1st November 1880 renounced all right of interference with the affairs of the Nizamut in consideration of an annual stipend of £10,000, the payment to him of ten lakhs of rupees

in settlement of various miscellaneous claims, and a suitable provision for his four children born in England. The title of Nawab of Moorshedabad has been conferred on Nawab Ali Kudr, the eldest son of Syed Munsoor Ali, and the title of Nawab Nazim has become extinct. The Nizamut deposit fund has ceased to exist, the office of agent to the Governor-General will be abolished, and the allowances to the various members of the Nizamut family will in future be paid to them direct by the collector of Moorshedabad.

Surveys.

The professional survey party employed in the Darjeeling district completed the work originally allotted to it on the 31st May 1881, but it will be necessary to retain it for some time longer for a fresh survey of the hill tracts west of the Teesta with a view to the correction and completion of the existing map of the district. Non-professional parties worked during the year in Midnapore, Khoorda, the dearah tracts of eastern Bengal, Chittagong, Darjeeling, Manbhoom and Bankoora. In Midnapore the work of revising the measurements of the previous survey made fair progress, but it is estimated that it will take six years more to complete the operations. In Khoorda great progress was made in both the survey and settlement. Besides other work, the demarcation of the outer boundary between Khoorda and the tributary mehals of Madras was finished, and the survey and preparation of the plans of 283,143 fields, embracing an area of 150 square miles, were completed. During the last cold weather the dearah survey party was employed upon the survey of the Brahmapootra, and during the present season its operations will be extended to the Jamuna river and southwards in Backergunge and Noakholly. A cadastral survey of the entire district of Chittagong has been sanctioned since the close of the year, and will be commenced on the 1st November 1882. It is estimated that the whole survey will be completed in five years at a cost of six and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The experimental survey of thana Chuckeriah has shown the necessity of defining the waste lands which comprise nearly half the area of the district; and the great extent of country directly under Government, and the enormous number of small holdings both point to the necessity of a careful and complete survey. The non-professional survey of the tracts east of the Teesta in the Darjeeling district was completed after the close of the year. Altogether 3,559 holdings with an area of 26,785 acres were surveyed.

Settlements.

During the year 269 original settlements, 3,854 re-settlements, and 138 summary settlements were effected, resulting in a net increase of revenue of Rs. 1,56,895. At the close of the year there were 5,171 estates awaiting settlement, the gross estimated revenue of the estates being Rs. 9,26,098. The expenditure on settlement operations during the year was Rs. 2,38,672. The progress of the noabad settlements in Chittagong was not last year so rapid as was anticipated, but a great number of settlements have been completed since the close of the year. During the six years that the operations have been in progress 1,246 settlements have been made with the result of raising the revenue from Rs. 22,224 to Rs. 47,971. It is estimated that when the work is finished, and all lands cultivated without payment of rent have been assessed, the increase of revenue will be about 20 per cent. of cost of the operations. The long-pending settlement of the ten pergunnahs of the Western Dooars in Julpigoree was brought to a close during the year, and settlements have been made with the *jotedars* at Rs. 1,50,563, the former revenue having been Rs. 88,652. The rents of the sub-tenants have also been fixed for the term of the settlement at a percentage of the revenue payable by the *jotedars*. The settlement of the Darjeeling Terai was practically concluded during the year, and good progress was made with the settlements on the Khoorda estate in Pooree, with the dearah settlements in the Dacca division, and with the operations in Lohardugga, Hazaribagh, and the Sunderbuns.

Government Estates.

The total number of Government estates on the revenue roll during the year was 2,743. The aggregate demand, both current and arrear, on account of the estates was Rs. 26,51,597, of which Rs. 19,24,782 was collected and Rs. 1,25,282 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,01,533 to be carried forward to the following year as an arrear demand. For each of the past three years the collections have exceeded the current demand, although the demand has increased from year to year. During the year under report the collections were 4·77 per cent. above the current demand.

There were altogether 43,668 estates under the direct management of Government, including both Government estates and temporarily-settled estates not the property of Government which the collectors have taken over on account of the refusal of the proprietors to enter into engagements

for the payment of the revenue assessed on them, or for other reasons. Of these estates, 42,956 are in the Chittagong division. The total collections during the year from all the estates amounted to Rs. 20,74,862, or 87·4 per cent. on the current demand as compared with 94·2 per cent. in the previous year. This decrease was mainly due to the unsatisfactory collections from the Majnamutha, Jellamutha, and Balarampore estates in Midnapore, owing to the refusal of the ryots to pay the enhanced rates imposed at the recent settlement. In Balarampore ten test cases were instituted, and of these eight were decreed in favour of Government, one was dismissed, and in one the enhanced jumma was reduced. Forty-seven more suits were then instituted; forty-three were decreed in full and the remaining four were withdrawn on the enhanced rates being accepted. In the other estates also, in which 2,654 ryots instituted suits to contest the rates, the action of Government has been fully justified by the result. The combination among the ryots has been entirely broken up, and all difficulties are over so far as the legal rights of Government are concerned. It may, however, be some time before the excitement caused by the litigation is allayed, and the habit of combining to resist the payment of rent is overcome. Since the close of the year the Government of India have, on the application of this Government, sanctioned a grant of 7 per cent. on the collections from all estates under direct management, in lieu of the fixed grant hitherto made for the management of Government estates and estates the rental of which accrues temporarily to Government.

Wards' Estates.

The number of estates under the charge of the revenue authorities in 1880-81 was 220 as compared with 216 in the previous year; the number of wards' estates was 137 against 154 in 1879-80, and the number of attached estates 83 against 62. The decrease in the former class of estates was due chiefly to the release of some petty encumbered estates in the Patna division, the finances of which could not bear the expenditure incidental to systematized management; the increase in the number of attached estates was the result of the operation of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates' Act. Excluding a few estates from which returns were not received, the current demand of Government revenue on all the estates was Rs. 17,84,572, and the arrear demand Rs. 2,54,299, making a total of Rs. 20,38,871, of which Rs. 18,67,461 was paid during the

year. Deducting the amount paid in advance in the previous year, the outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,69,546, which was less by Rs. 84,753 than the balance at the commencement of the year. The total liabilities of the estates on account of revenue, rent, and cesses were Rs. 30,31,532, of which 87 per cent. was paid, leaving a balance after remissions of Rs. 3,84,382 against Rs. 5,17,044 at the close of the previous year. The total demand of rent from tenants on the estates was Rs. 92,39,735, of which Rs. 52,01,776 was the current demand. Excluding a small sum paid in advance in the previous year, the collections of the year were 98 per cent. of the current demand.

The cost of management in wards' estates, including charges for survey and settlement and construction and repairs of cutcherry buildings, was 11 per cent. of the current demand of rent, while in attached estates it was only 6 per cent.: the general percentage was 11·3. The income from the wards' rate, about Rs. 46,000, was insufficient to meet the charges upon it without having recourse to the balance in hand from previous years.

The question of the best method of educating minors under the court of wards occupied the attention of Government during the year, and the abolition of the Wards' Institution was determined upon shortly after the close of the year, as it was held to be no longer required now that district colleges and schools teach to a higher standard than that usually reached by Government wards. The school was finally closed on the 31st May 1881. The plan of bringing together under one roof a number of lads belonging to different families is in many cases distasteful to their relatives and friends, while it imposes upon the poorer wards the necessity of living to some extent at least up to the standard of their richer companions. Although the Wards' Institution has been abolished, the Board of Revenue still exercises a close supervision over the education of minors, and the local revenue authorities are now expected to give as much attention to the arrangements for a ward's education as to the efficient and economical administration of his property. Since the close of the year the Court of Wards' Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 has been amended by Act III (B.C.) of 1881, which provides for the payment of pensions from the court of wards' fund, restricts the immunity from sale of wards' estates for arrears of

revenue to cases in which the arrear accrued under the management of the court, and further relaxes the rule when a sale is necessary in the interest of the ward. Provision has also been made in the Act to facilitate the recovery of expenses incurred on account of an estate which may remain unpaid at the time that the property is released from the management of the court of wards.

Course of legislation.

During the session of 1880-81, eight Acts were passed by the Bengal Legislative Council. The object and scope of each of these Acts are stated at length in the chapter of the report on the course of legislation. One of the Acts—for the amendment of the Court of Wards' Act of 1879—has already been mentioned. The most important of the remaining Acts are Act IX of 1880 (the Cess Act) and Act VI of 1881 (the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act Amendment Act.) The former Act re-enacts the previous cess law—Act X (B.C.) of 1871—with amendments found by experience to be necessary, and consolidates into one Act the law relating to the road cess and public works cess, which are assessed on the same principle and levied according to the same procedure and by the same machinery. The latter Act, besides making other amendments of a less important nature, empowers the Government to declare any portion of the environs of Calcutta to be a part of the town for the purposes of the water-supply, and provides for the extension of the water-supply to the suburbs and the levy therein of a water-rate not exceeding the maximum in Calcutta. It also provides for the payment by the Calcutta municipality of three-fourths of the pensions of certain police officers; for the filling up of foul tanks, whether within a private enclosure or not, at the expense of their owners; for the taking up and reclamation of filthy bustees; and for the setting aside in respect of all future public loans of a one per cent. sinking fund on the net annual debt instead as heretofore of two per cent. on the gross amount of the loans.

Since the close of the year a draft Bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces has been submitted by this Government to the Government of India. The Bill is based on the draft Bill prepared by the rent-law commission and described in detail in the last administration report, but numerous alterations have been made in the original Bill with reference to the various reports and criticisms received by Government since the publication of

the commission's report. The present measure will, it is hoped, if it becomes law, fully secure the rights and interests of both landlords and tenants.

Police.

The cost to Government of the police administration of the province, including the cost of the semi-military frontier police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Government contributions towards the municipal and railway police, but excluding the Calcutta and suburban force, was Rs. 36,50,809, or Rs. 11,824 more than in the previous year. The strength of the entire force at the close of the year, including the force of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the railway police, but excluding all municipal police, was 78 superior officers, 3,097 subordinate officers and 14,553 constables. With a view to obviate the necessity of employing head constables in the investigation of criminal offences, and to induce a class of men superior to those who ordinarily enlist as head constables to enter the police, a new grade of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 per month has been sanctioned experimentally for five districts from the beginning of the current year. A sub-inspector will in these districts be appointed to every important outpost where the work is to any great extent of an independent character, while head constables will still be employed to enquire into minor cases at police stations where there are sub-inspectors. The cost of the force employed on purely police work during the year under report was 6·7 pies per head of the population; in Bengal proper it was 7·3 pies, in Behar 5 pies, in Orissa 6·8 pies, and in Chota Nagpore 10·8 pies. The proportion to the population was 1 to 3,791 in Bengal, 1 to 5,177 in Behar, 1 to 3,471 in Orissa, and 1 to 2,430 in Chota Nagpore; while the proportion to area was 1 to 8 square miles in Bengal, 1 to 11·2 in Behar, 1 to 19·5 in Orissa, and 1 to 20·9 in Chota Nagpore.

Two out of the four commissions appointed in 1879 to ascertain and demarcate the police service lands in the districts of Midnapore, Bankoora, and Manbhoom have completed their work. The question of the resumption of some of these lands and their assessment to revenue is now under consideration, but whatever may be the decision on this point, the accurate determination of the lands will enable the local officers to utilize the ghatwâls and other rural police more advantageously than hitherto. The men are beginning to understand that their tenures are only hereditary on the condition of good behaviour, and when once the lands are well

defined, there will be no difficulty in using them for the purpose of securing really efficient police officers.

The special police reserves stationed at Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Moorshedabad, in place of the troops withdrawn during the Afghan War, are rapidly becoming efficient and well-drilled bodies of men, and their excellent conduct during the disturbances that took place in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in connection with the operations preliminary to the census, shows how important and useful they will ultimately become. Government will in future generally be able to deal with petty local excitements and disturbances without making requisitions for detachments of troops. It has now also been arranged to supply gradually a body of thoroughly trained men to each district in the province, by sending every six months a hundred men, taken from different districts, to be drilled with the special reserves. These men will return to their districts as soon as they have become efficient in drill and thoroughly disciplined.

The total amount of cognizable crime reported was less even than in 1879, when the number of cases was less than in any other year since the passing of the present Code of Criminal Procedure. In offences against property there was a fall from 71,327 in 1879 to 64,696 in 1880, and there was also a decrease of 340 in the number of cases against public tranquillity. On the other hand, there was an increase of 1,081 in the number of offences against the person, and of 5,394 under other heads of cognizable crime, chiefly cases of public and local nuisance. The number of dacoities was less than in any of the preceding four years. The decrease in every form of crime against property, which is noticeable in the number of true cases as well as in the number of reported cases, was no doubt mainly due to the general prosperity of the agricultural classes and the cheap price of food. The proportion of true cognizable crime to area and population was 1 case to 1·6 square miles and 1 case to 615 persons. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 9,92,593, and property to the value of Rs. 3,02,066, or 30·4 per cent. was recovered. The orders issued rather more than four years ago prohibiting the practice of instituting prosecutions for bad livelihood in almost every case in which the police failed to trace a crime against property to its actual perpetrators have had the effect desired. The police are no longer able to screen their negligence or inefficiency by the successful prosecution of a suspected bad character against whom no specific

charge can be established, while the orders that prosecutions for bad livelihood must, as a rule, be tried in the villages of the accused, prevent the institution of these charges except on the solid foundation of the reputation of the defendants among their own neighbours. These prosecutions appear now to have reached what may be considered to be their normal number, the number of persons tried for vagrancy and bad livelihood in the year under report and in 1879 being 1,015 and 1,002 respectively, as compared with 5,154 in 1876, the year before the issue of the orders referred to above; the convictions for these offences in 1880 and 1879 were 683 and 604 respectively, as compared with 3,618 in 1876. During the period in which this decrease in the number of possible offenders punished on suspicion of bad livelihood has taken place the number of true cases of cognizable offences against property has fallen from 62,050 to 57,812.

The returns of offences in Calcutta and the suburbs show a slight increase of 528 in the total number of offences reported, the increase being 31 cases in the town and 497 in the suburbs. Compared with the returns for the two years 1878 and 1877, there was a decrease of 3,646 and 2,425 cases respectively. In cognizable offences under the Penal Code there was a marked decrease as compared with the returns of the previous three years, and there was a slight decrease also in the number of non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code as compared with the returns of 1878 and 1879. In the number of offences under each of the heads of hurt by dangerous weapons, house-breaking, theft, criminal breach of trust, and receiving stolen property, there was a considerable decrease, while the increase in miscellaneous offences not coming under the Penal Code was mainly due to the greater number of cases under the Port Acts and the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The officers of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals were during the year sworn in as constables, so as to give them the power of arrest in cases of offences under Act I (B.C.) of 1869. Out of 41,522 persons arrested or summoned during the year, 32,746, or 78·86 per cent. were convicted as compared with 79·71 per cent. in 1879, and of 4,437 persons arrested in cognizable cases under the Penal Code, 2,751, or 62 per cent. were convicted against 64 per cent. in the previous year. The total value of the property stolen in the town and suburbs was Rs. 1,34,496, of which property worth Rs. 83,849 was recovered. In both the town and suburbs there was a satisfactory decrease

in the number of cases in which property was stolen. There has been a great decrease during the past few years in the number of offences committed by Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, the total number of such persons convicted under the Penal Code having fallen from 881 in 1877 and 884 in 1878, to 709 in 1879 and 532 in 1880. The total cost of the town police force was Rs. 4,28,472, of which Rs. 2,94,229 was paid by the municipality and the remainder by Government. The cost of the suburban force was Rs. 1,50,119, towards which the municipality contributed Rs. 72,520 and Government Rs. 77,599.

The trade in sporting guns and revolvers revived somewhat during the year under report, and nearly twice as large a quantity of shot was imported as in the previous year. The amount of gunpowder imported was, however, less than half that imported in 1879. The number of licenses granted under the Arms Act increased very largely, notwithstanding the very large number of municipal commissioners and landholders who have been exempted from the provisions against going armed and possessing arms without a license. The increase in the number of licenses is a sign that the law is now well understood, and that very little difficulty is experienced in complying with its provisions by those who have no unlawful object or trade to conceal. The total number of persons killed by wild animals was 1,295 as compared with 1,264 in 1879 and 1,374 in 1878, and the number killed by snakes was 10,064, against 9,515 in 1879 and 9,944 in 1878.

Criminal justice.

Altogether 216,392 persons appeared as defendants before the courts of the various magistrates in Bengal during the year. Of this total number 65,496 were discharged without trial or acquitted after trial, 142,329 were convicted, and 3,572 were committed for trial to higher tribunals. Of those convicted 26,603 were sentenced to imprisonment without fine, 5,333 to imprisonment with fine, and the remainder to fine or whipping or were required to furnish security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour. In the case of 21 juvenile offenders the sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school. Excluding transfers, the number of convicts admitted to jail during the year was 33,335, the number discharged was 34,418, and the number remaining in prison at the close of the year was 16,284—a smaller number than in any year since 1871. The total number of prisoners admitted

to jail after previous convictions fell short of the number in each of the previous two years; the numbers for the three years being 3,896 in 1880, 4,259 in 1879, and 4,214 in 1878. Up to the past year there had been for seven years a uniform and steady increase in the number of recorded reconvictions, owing no doubt to the greater care taken in recent years in tracing out and recording all convictions; but the effect of the heavy sentences now passed by the courts in most cases in which the prisoners are habitual offenders is to diminish the number of the class at large, and thus reduce also the number re-admitted to jail annually. The arrangement introduced in 1879, under which prisoners in jail are once a week paraded before the district police, facilitates the recognition of habitual criminals when they are again detected in the commission of crime. Corresponding with the decrease in crime and in the number of persons imprisoned, there was a marked and satisfactory decrease in the number of persons flogged under judicial orders, the number for the year under report being 2,919 against more than 4,000 in each of the previous two years, more than 3,000 in each of the years 1875 to 1877, and 6,502 in 1874. Of the 2,919 persons flogged, only 55 could read and write.

At the beginning of the year the sessions division of East Burdwan and West Burdwan (Bankoora) were amalgamated and formed into one sessions division under a sessions judge, whose head-quarters were fixed at Burdwan but who held sessions periodically at Bankoora. After the close of the year the native district judge of Bankoora was appointed an assistant sessions judge for the sessions division.

Prisons.

The principal features of the jail returns as compared with those of 1879 were a great reduction in the jail population, a decrease of 33 per cent. in the death-rate, a great diminution in the number of escapes, a reduction of 43 per cent. in the number of corporal punishments, a reduction in both the gross jail expenditure and the cost per prisoner, and an increase of 33 per cent. in the profit derived from jail manufactures. The year opened with 18,355 prisoners of all classes—civil, criminal, and under-trial—as compared with 19,235 on the first day of 1879, 21,266 on the corresponding day in 1877, 21,282 in 1876, and 18,154 on the first day of 1878, when the number was abnormally low, owing to the extraordinary releases of prisoners on the assumption by Her Majesty the

Queen of the title of Empress. Excluding the year 1878, the number of persons in jail at the beginning of the year under report was lower than in any year since 1871. The number of prisoners of all classes received during the year was 82,356, or 7,618 less than in 1879, and 17,245 less than in 1878. The total number discharged during the year was 83,406, and at the close of the year there were 17,305 prisoners in custody—a smaller number than in any year since 1867. The fall in the jail population was the result of a great decrease in crime, no doubt due mainly to the good harvests and low prices of the past two years. The daily average number of prisoners was 18,001, or 691 below the average of 1879, there being a decrease of 585 in the average number of convicts, of 96 in the average number of prisoners under trial, and of 10 in the average number of civil prisoners. The number of boys in the Alipore Reformatory School during the year was 122, and throughout the year the school was quite full, so that fresh inmates could only be received as vacancies occurred. The usefulness of the reformatory which was opened in March 1878 has been thoroughly established, and a proposal to establish a second one for Behar boys, which is much required, is now under consideration.

All the jails and subsidiary jails were guarded by warder guards, who have now entirely taken the place of the police guards formerly employed. The year under report was the first in which the new system was in force throughout the year, and it is satisfactory, therefore, to find that the total number of convicts who escaped from custody was only 40 as compared with 93 in 1879, 86 in 1878, and 73 in 1877. The reduction is specially noteworthy on account of the very large proportion of prisoners employed extramurally on the erection of new jail buildings. The number of jails from which there was no escape was 30 as compared with 14 in 1879 and 17 in 1878.

The total number of punishments of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails was 62,008 as compared with 51,654 in 1879. In 2,590 cases the punishment was solitary confinement, in 16,314 cases it was reduced diet, in 2,417 cases solitary confinement combined with reduced diet, in 4,735 cases corporal punishment, and in 35,876 cases other departmental punishments were inflicted. No crime of a serious nature was committed in any of the jails during the year, and there was only one case of assault on a jail official. Although there were, as noticed above, some cases of escape on the part of

individual prisoners, there was no organized attempt at an outbreak from any jail, and now that double gates have been provided for nearly all the jails in the province, and the system of working them is understood, the probability of an outbreak is much diminished. The great increase in the number of cases of corporal punishment in jails attracted the attention of this Government when the administration of the department for 1879 was under review, and the orders then issued for the periodical submission to Government of returns of punishments have had the desired effect in checking the infliction of flogging except for the most serious offences and habitual idleness. In the year under report the number of cases of corporal punishment was but little more than half the number in 1879, and the returns for the first three quarters of the current year show only 746 cases, or 4·87 per cent. of the average daily population of the jails. This number is certainly not excessive. Of the total number of offences (62,013) committed in all the jails of Bengal in 1880, 59,613 were committed by men and 2,400 by women; 40,527 related to work, 3,690 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, and the remainder were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules. The mark rules for the grant of remission of sentences to prisoners have, since the close of the year, been much simplified, so as to make them more intelligible to the mass of the prisoners, and enable superintendents to utilize them to a greater extent as a means of reward and punishment.

Including an expenditure of Rs. 2,71,500 by the public works department on account of jails, the total cost of the jail department during the year was Rs. 13,97,374 against Rs. 15,58,293 in 1879 and Rs. 15,06,599 in 1878. As compared with the previous year, there was a saving of more than a lakh of rupees in the cost of diet, accounted for in part by the fall in the price of food, and in part also by the decrease in the average jail population. The total expenditure on the reformatory was Rs. 13,100 against Rs. 11,428 in 1879.

The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour during the year was 16,410, of whom 2,489 were employed as prison officers and servants, 4,243 on public works and jail buildings and repairs, 1,011 on gardening, and 6,618 on manufactures including the preparation of articles for use or consumption in jail. The total net profit from jail manufactures was Rs. 4,16,445, as compared with

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Rs. 3,11,500 in 1879 and Rs. 3,69,400 in 1878; the average net earnings per prisoner engaged in manufactures being Rs. 62-15 in 1880, against Rs. 46-7 in 1879 and Rs. 45-8 in 1878. The gross value of the jail manufactures of the year was Rs. 12,07,023, as compared with Rs. 10,37,595 in 1879.

Although there was a great improvement during the year under report in the health of prisoners in jail, and a decrease in the mortality among convicts and under-trial prisoners from 6·91 per cent. of the mean daily population in 1878 and 9·48 per cent. in 1879 to 6·35 per cent. in 1880, the rates of both sickness and mortality were still unduly high. It is satisfactory, however, to note that while in 1879 there were seven jails in which the mortality exceeded 20 per cent. of the average daily population, there was only one such jail in 1880. As soon as the defects of the diet-scale recommended by the prison conference were discovered by this Government, an extra allowance of food was at once ordered, as stated in last year's report. Since then scales of diet for Bengal and Behar prisoners, which largely increase some of the most valuable constituents of a native diet, have been adopted, and a system of fortnightly weighments of all labouring prisoners has been introduced. Superintendents, jailors, and head warders can now, without having any medical knowledge, tell at once when a prisoner should have his labour changed or his task reduced, and the infliction of punishment for short work when a prisoner is losing weight is prohibited.

Civil justice.

The number of suits for disposal on the original side of the High Court in 1880 was 1,652, of which 809 were disposed of, so that more than 51 per cent. of the work before the court during the year remained undisposed of at its close. On the appellate side 6,538 appeals and applications were disposed of out of a total of 10,844, the number of cases remaining undisposed of being greater than the corresponding figure in either of the previous two years. The scheme for the constitution of divisional appellate benches, which was submitted by this Government in 1877, with a view to diminish the arrears in the High Court and facilitate the administration of justice, has unfortunately not yet been sanctioned. Meanwhile, the arrears on the appellate side of the court have become so heavy, and the hardship on suitors, owing to the delay in the decision of their claims, so great that it has been necessary to appoint two additional judges to enable the court to

cope with the work. This arrangement however does not really meet the requirements of the case. In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes there was a considerable decrease in the number of suits instituted as compared with the figures for the two previous years, but the number was still much above the average, the work in the two previous years having been extraordinarily heavy. Including cases pending from 1879, the total number for hearing was 36,888, of which 35,600 were disposed of. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 17,70,036 against Rs. 18,19,614, the amount in litigation in 1879. The receipts of the court amounted to Rs. 2,36,439, and the expenses to Rs. 1,64,533, leaving a net sum of Rs. 71,906 to be credited to the general revenues. The total number of original suits under trial during the year in the various civil and revenue courts in the interior was 501,552, of which 397,288 were disposed of. The number of appeals for decision by the appellate courts in the interior was 45,396, of which 20,120 were disposed of. Owing to the great increase of litigation, and the inability of the judicial staff to cope with the work, it was found necessary in 1878 to strengthen the subordinate judicial service by the appointment of 23 new moonsiffs and an additional subordinate judge. The further increase that has since then taken place, and the consequent accummulation of arrears, have, since the close of the year, necessitated the permanent appointment of another subordinate judge and another moonsiff and the temporary appointment of five additional subordinate judges and eleven additional moonsiffs.

Registration.

Although there was an increase of five in the number of registration offices, there was an appreciable decrease in the operations of the registration department. The falling-off extended to nearly every class of documents, the total number of registrations being 556,233 as compared with 609,109 in the previous year. The decrease was greatest in instruments of sale and mortgage of immovable property and in money bonds, the fall in the registration of these two classes of documents being 40,929. The chief cause of the falling-off was without doubt the excellence of the harvest, by which a larger proportion of the community than in the previous year were free from the necessity of borrowing or raising money by sale or mortgage of immovable property. Notwithstanding the decline in registration, the receipts were

Rs. 9,16,681, or Rs. 5,624 more than in the preceding year, the increase being due to two causes—(1) receipts from penalties levied under a new rule on registered documents left for more than a month in a registering office and (2) payments for searching fees, in consequence of a recent order of the High Court under which every applicant for an order of sale of immovable property must file an affidavit that he has searched the registering offices to ascertain if there are any incumbrances on the property. The total cost of the registration department was Rs. 5,21,209, and the net surplus Rs. 3,95,472, or Rs. 17,623 less than in 1879-80. Out of the 44 districts in which the Indian Registration Act is in force, there was an increase in the number of registrations in only 14 districts, and a decrease in the remaining 30. The different provinces contributed to the total operations of the department in the following proportions:—Bengal Proper, 80·4; Behar, 15·8; Orissa, 2·1; and Chota Nagpore, 1·7. The new system for the remuneration of registering officers, which, as noticed in last year's report, was found to work successfully in the case of special sub-registrars, was, on the 1st January 1880, extended to rural offices. Under this system, which was first introduced in 1879, rural and special sub-registrars, instead of being remunerated, as previously, by a percentage of the fees, receive a commission on the number of documents registered, the rate varying with the number of documents, according to a fixed sliding scale. There are separate scales for rural and special sub-registrars, and in the case of rural sub-registrars the commission includes an allowance for establishment, which also varies with the number of documents registered. The new system has worked with complete success since the date of its introduction.

Twelve new joint-stock companies were registered during the year, with an aggregate nominal capital of 23½ lakhs of rupees; and the total number of companies in existence on the 31st March 1881 was 177, representing a total nominal capital of Rs. 7,95,46,500, and a paid up capital of Rs. 6,86,76,349. The new companies consisted of five tea companies, three jute companies, one newspaper publishing company, one company for the manufacture of petroleum, and two trading and banking companies.

There was a further falling off during the year under report in the number of ceremonies registered under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, the total number being 8,430 as compared with 9,857 in the previous year. As the Act

has hitherto been of no practical benefit to any large section of the Mahomedan community, a committee was appointed, in September 1880, to consider and report on the whole subject of the registration of Mahomedan ceremonies. The report of the committee, and a draft Bill prepared by them with a view to amend the present Act, have been circulated to local officers and the leading members of the Mahomedan community for their opinions.

Municipal administration.

The finances of the Calcutta municipality have now been restored to a satisfactory condition. Although a further sum of two and a half lakhs of rupees was borrowed during the year under report, the net debt to Government and debenture-holders at the close of the year was Rs. 1,27,75,937 as compared with Rs. 1,28,78,770 at the beginning of the year; the ordinary revenue exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,12,504, and the actual balance, including the estimated value of stores, was nearly fifteen and a half lakhs against twelve lakhs at the close of the previous year. As a result of the vastly improved financial condition of the municipality, the commissioners were able to reduce the house-rate from 8 per cent. to 7½ per cent., the water-rate from 3¼ to 3 per cent., and to make great reductions in the different classes of night-soil fees. The entire revenue collected by the municipality in 1880 for its own use, as well as for the police rate fund, the jute and fire brigade funds, and the hackney carriage fund, was Rs. 31,84,732. The progress made in the matter of town improvements was small. Three roads which were begun in 1879 were completed, but only one new road was taken in hand. Very little also was done towards the filling in of noxious tanks and the systematic improvement of bustees, but the additional powers that the commissioners have obtained under the recent Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act will enable them to deal more effectually than hitherto with both these matters. The average daily supply of filtered water was 7,407,256 gallons as compared with 7,464,159 gallons in the previous year, and numerous complaints were made regarding the insufficiency of the pressure on the filtered water-supply pipes. The independent pumping main recently laid between Tallah and Wellington Square saves, however, about half a million gallons a day, and there will be a further daily saving of one and a half million gallons of filtered water when the pumping engine at Chandpal Ghât has been transferred to Mullick's Ghât. The question of the further increase of the

water-supply of the town and its extension to the suburbs, which is provided for by Act VI of 1881, is now under the consideration of the municipality. The works commenced by the corporation in 1879, with a view to supplying Barrackpore with filtered water, were practically completed in November 1880, and the station has received a regular supply from the beginning of the following December. The work of laying down the tramways, authorized by Act I (B.C.) of 1880, has proceeded rapidly, and several lines were completed during the year. These and other lines since completed are now in full working order. An Act to provide against the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among horses in the town and suburbs was passed during the year.

The number of first-class municipalities, second-class municipalities, and stations in the interior of the province remained the same as in the previous year, the numbers being 25, 99, and 2 respectively; but there was a decrease of one in the number of unions by the abolition of the union of Bhojepore in the district of Shahabad. The number of unions at the close of the year was thus 66. The gross receipts of all the municipalities, unions, and stations amounted to Rs. 22,98,054, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,67,203. The total number of municipal commissioners was 2,294, of whom 510 were Europeans and 1,784 natives; 583 officials and 1,711 non-officials. The attendance of the commissioners at municipal meetings was on the whole satisfactory. The elective system is in force in only three towns in the interior—Kishnaghur, Burdwan, and Serampore. In Burdwan alone do the rate-payers appear to appreciate the franchise conferred on them, and even there the people at large take little interest in the exercise of their privilege of voting. In the other towns most of the elections are uncontested, and when an election is contested only a very small percentage of those qualified to vote can be induced to attend the poll.

Marine.

Owing to the tendency of the shipping of the port of Calcutta towards an increase in the tonnage and a reduction in the number of vessels, it was found at the close of the year that the pilot service was in excess of the requirements of the port, notwithstanding that its strength had during the year been reduced by deaths and retirements from 67 to 63 members. It has therefore, since the close of the year, been decided, on the recommendation of a committee appointed to consider the

subject, to make a gradual, but moderate, reduction in the number of pilots. A redistribution of tonnage among the different grades of pilots has also been made so as to increase the share of pilotage falling to the two grades of master pilots who have suffered most by the change in the character of the shipping noticed above. Exclusive of pilot, light, and other government vessels, and of the steamers plying to and from Chandbally and Balasore, the total number of ships requiring pilotage during the year was 1,999, of which 1,016 were steamers and 983 sailing vessels, the average burthen being 1,601 tons. The corresponding figures for 1879-80 were 876 steamers and 915 sailing vessels, with an average burthen of 1,584 tons.

Forty-six vessels ran aground during the year, but in no case did any damage result. There were seven cases of collision, in one of which a boat was sunk, but in none of the cases was any member of the pilot service to blame. The necessity for a careful and scientific survey of the banks of the Hooghly has long been recognized, and a professional party has since the close of the year been appointed by the Supreme Government to undertake the work.

The number of vessels inspected by the port health officer increases year by year, and is accompanied by a steady fall in the number of deaths and admissions to hospital of seamen in the port. All sailing vessels and all steamers not provided with a medical officer are visited on arrival, and the advice given to the masters regarding the treatment of their crews with reference to the forms of disease prevalent at the time is generally well received and acted on. The number of vessels inspected during the year was 1,105. The death-rate among lascars at sea was, so far as could be ascertained, a little more than 6 per 1,000, and although this figure may be slightly below the truth, there is every reason to believe that native crews serving in English vessels are as a rule well taken care of and are not liable to excessive sickness or mortality. There has been a very marked improvement in the health of the port during the past two years. The diminution in the number of cases of bowel complaints and fever is satisfactory proof of the success of the sanitary measures adopted in recent years; and now that the discharge into the river of the night-soil from the port has been stopped, the last of the prominent preventible causes of sickness existing on the Calcutta bank has been removed. The total number of seamen admitted

to hospital during the year was 2,005 as compared with 2,126 in 1879 and 3,292 in 1878; the number of deaths was 49, against 61 in 1879 and 80 in 1878. The number of seamen shipped was 14,708 and of those discharged 13,120, against 13,638 and 13,086 in the previous year.

The total estimated value of the property held by the port commissioners at the close of the year was Rs. 1,27,36,752 exclusive of the value of the foreshore lands made over to the commissioners by Government. The total expenditure on new works during the year amounted to Rs. 6,19,589, of which Rs. 3,09,230 was spent on jetty works; Rs. 1,42,170 on the wharves for inland vessels; Rs. 58,436 on the tramway; Rs. 20,067 on the Howrah foreshore road, and Rs. 89,682 on miscellaneous works. The liabilities of the port trust on the 31st March last amounted to Rs. 70,18,564. A committee was appointed during the year to consider the possibility of amalgamating some of the duties of the port officer with those of the port commissioners; and, after the close of the year, it was decided to transfer the port approaches, including the light-ships, light-houses, and buoys, as well as the river survey department, to the port commissioners. The pilot service will remain under the control of the port officer, who will also have charge of all duties connected with vessels under the local Government, and will conduct the examinations of masters, mates, engineers, and pilots, and make such surveys as are required by Government under the Passengers' Act. Under a new Act, passed during the year [I (B.C.) of 1881], provision was made for the appointment of an additional port commissioner, and Government has thus been able to secure the representation of the interests of Howrah. The Act also empowers the local Government to make rules to regulate the employment of European sailors and others in the port. Since the close of the year it has been found possible to reduce the scale of pilotage by 15 per cent., and also to lower the port dues levied by the Commissioners from four annas to three annas per ton.

The trade of Chittagong continues to develop, and the port is rapidly establishing its position as the general outlet for the trade of eastern Bengal. In the year under report 2,486 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 189,827 tons, visited the port as compared with 1,989 vessels with an aggregate of 162,901 tons burthen in 1879-80. There was an increase of 29 in the number of mail steamers owing to the introduction of a weekly service to Chittagong. Both the sources

of income on which the financial prosperity of the port depends are yearly increasing; the port dues were larger than in 1879-80 owing mainly to the flourishing condition of the trade in jute with Dundee, and there was an increase of Rs. 1,419 in the pilotage receipts, due to the larger number of European vessels visiting the port. The total income of the port, exclusive of interest on Government securities, was Rs. 38,425 as compared with Rs. 35,806 in the previous year. The pilotage work of the river was satisfactorily performed, and the health of the shipping throughout the year was excellent.

The absence of demand for rice, which is the principal article of export from the Orissa ports, has slightly checked the advance of their trade, but still the total number of vessels that entered and cleared from the three ports during the year was 1,022, against 942 in 1879-80, while the total tonnage was 497,996, against 473,652 in the previous year. The value of the exports was, however, much below that of the exports in 1879-80, and there was a heavy falling off in customs dues. The charges of the year exceeded the receipts by Rs. 12,000, and it was necessary to make good the amount from provincial funds.

Meteorology.

Meteorological observations were taken systematically at one first class, seven second class, and twelve third class observatories in Bengal and Assam. The rainfall was recorded at 161 stations. In the eleven districts of Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore and Purneah, and in the State of Cooch Behar the rainfall in 1880 was below that of the previous year, but in all other districts it was considerably higher than in 1879-80. The variations of the barometer during the year were greater than usual, the chief feature of the first six months being diminished pressure, which continued up to the setting-in of the rains. On the whole the temperature was below the average. January was warmer than usual, but was followed by an unusually cool February. April, the month of maximum temperature, was more than ordinarily hot, but a succession of local storms cooled the atmosphere in May. The rains were generally abundant until the middle of October, and the remaining months of the year were unusually cool. Bad-weather signals were only hoisted three times during the year at Saugor Island, Diamond Harbour, and Mud Point. The storm on each

occasion, although cyclonic, was small in extent and of no great intensity, and warning and danger signals were not hoisted. The scheme for the extension of the storm signal service and the publication of a daily weather report and meteorological chart described in last year's report came into operation on the 1st April 1880 and was completely successful. The payments of subscribers for the reports and charts more than covered the expense incurred.

Economic condition of the people.

With the exception of two or three districts in which only an average rice crop was obtained, the principal harvests of the year were exceptionally good and the result was a great fall in the prices of food-grains throughout the province. In most of the districts of eastern Bengal the crops were the best that have been obtained for many years past. In nearly every division there were districts which yielded bumper crops, and in parts of the Serajgunge sub-division, the early rice crop was so heavy that a portion of it is reported to have been lost for want of labour at reaping time. The non-agricultural population, and most of all the labouring classes, benefited from the abundant crops and low prices; and although in many districts the cultivators were dissatisfied with the prices they obtained for their crops, there is no doubt that they, too, generally gained more by the abundance of the harvest than they lost by the fall in prices. Even in Orissa, where a certain amount of local damage was caused by floods, the year was an exceptionally favourable one, and there was a marked improvement in the material condition of the people. The trade statistics show a demand for comforts and luxuries previously unknown. In both Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore the satisfactory condition of the people was accompanied by a great decline in the number of emigrants recruited for the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. From the Bhagulpore division the number of emigrants was 1,227 as compared with 1,729 in 1879-80, and 3,267 in 1878-79. From the Chota Nagpore division, the number was 5,167 against 13,815 and 25,614 in 1879-80 and 1878-79. In Behar, as in the rest of Bengal, the low prices and good harvests of the year had a marked effect on the condition of the people, the improvement extending to both the ryots and the landless labouring classes; the local reports from each district in the division give a satisfactory record of progress. There was no marked change in the price of labour in any part of the province.

Horticulture.

Considerable progress was made in the work of laying out the grounds of the Calcutta Botanical Garden. The drainage was improved, new groups of trees were planted, roads were re-laid, and a glazed propagating house and an additional plant-shed were erected. The herbarium received many valuable contributions from officers and private gentlemen both in India and other countries, and as the present building is too small for the collection, it is intended to provide a new herbarium on the general model of that at Kew. The curator of the garden examined during the year a number of grasses that grow on the banks of the Adjai, Damooda, and Brahmaputra with a view to test their capability of yielding a paper fibre, and it was found that the cost of collection and freight of the only parts that could be utilized would be so high as to prevent their transport to Europe from being commercially successful. So far as the manufacture of paper is concerned the plantain appears to be the best of the fibre-producing plants of India, and the Government of Bengal has expressed its readiness to assist any mercantile firm or private persons wishing to try experiments by supplying them with wild plantain stems free of cost at the outset of the experiment and afterwards at reasonable rates.

Forests.

The area of the reserved forests of Bengal at the close of the year was 3,411 square miles, 467 square miles having been added during the year mainly by the notifications declaring the Kasalong and Matamori forests of the Chittagong division to be reserves under the Forest Act. The total area of the five plantations at Darjeeling, Kurseong, Julpigoree, Buxa, and Chittagong was increased from 953½ to 1,207½ acres, of which 580 acres are planted with teak, toon, sal, and sisoo; 322½ with oak, chesnut, magnolia, &c., and 247 with sal. Exclusive of 411,500 bamboos, the number of trees felled during the year by the forest department was 9,901 against 3,295 in the previous year and 6,481 in 1878-79. The total receipts of the department were Rs. 5,61,340, and the charges Rs. 3,35,381, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,25,959 equivalent to 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, and Rs. 52,183 in excess of the surplus of any previous year. The most profitable division was that of the Sunderbuns where the receipts were Rs. 2,61,021 against an expenditure of Rs. 50,956. The whole surplus revenue from reserved forests was Rs. 1,67,146, from

protected forests Rs. 2,065, and from open forests which exist only in Chittagong Rs. 56,748.

Manufactures.

The price of indigo during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory to the producer, though the finer kinds, of which the year's crop contributed a large proportion, sold relatively cheaper than the lower qualities. The total amount exported to foreign countries was 119,929 maunds, having an average value of Rs. 241 per maund, as compared with 65,235 maunds having an average value of Rs. 288 per maund exported in 1879-80. Out of a total of 34,000 chests exported, 13,350 were intended for use in Great Britain.

The number of gardens under tea cultivation was 274 as compared with 257 in 1879 and the area under plant was, so far as could be ascertained, 38,805 acres against 38,668; the approximate yield was 6,572,481lbs against 6,223,651lbs in the previous year. In the Darjeeling district there was an increase of three gardens, in Julpigoree of ten gardens, and in Chittagong and Lohardugga of two gardens each. The number of gardens in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca, and Hazaribagh remained the same as in the previous year.

The operations in the cinchona plantations were confined to yellow bark trees and trees of the unnamed hybrid variety. It was not considered necessary to increase the number of succirubra trees from which the cinchona febrifuge is manufactured, as there are now more than four millions of these trees on the two plantations of Mungpoo and Sittong, and that number is quite sufficient to provide red bark for a much larger consumption of the febrifuge than there is any reason immediately to anticipate. The produce of the plantations during the year was 377,525lbs of dry bark as compared with 361,590lbs in 1879-80 and 261,659lbs in 1878-79. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,706. The introduction of the Java plan of shaving the bark of living trees to the height of from eight to ten feet from the ground was an interesting feature in the operations of the year. Under this plan the bark is found to be perfectly renewed, and it only remains to make an analysis to test whether the renewed bark is as rich in medical alkaloids as the original bark. It was noticed in last year's report that Mr. Gammie, the Manager of the Mungpoo Factory, had succeeded in manufacturing pure quinine and other preparations from the cinchona bark at a small cost compared with that hitherto involved. Additions to the factory

have now been ordered with a view to experiments being carried out on an extended scale. The total outturn of the febrifuge factory was 9,296lbs against 9,435lbs in 1879-80. The cost of manufacture including the cost of the bark used was only Rs. 9-3-11 per lb against Rs. 10-2-0 in the previous year. The sales to the public amounted to 3,151lbs, or an increase of 393lbs on those of the previous year. The actual profit of the year's working was 8 per cent. on the capital of the plantation, and there was a large stock still in hand, the value of which at cost price was nearly a lakh of rupees. This, however, does not represent the whole gain of the year, for there was a saving to Government of more than 4½ lakhs of rupees by the substitution of the cinchona febrifuge for the more expensive drug quinine, which must have been purchased for use in public institutions had the cheaper febrifuge not been available.

The condition of the various local manufactures in the different divisions of the province is noticed in the chapter on mines and manufactures in the body of the report.

Sea-borne trade.

The total value of the sea-borne import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in merchandise and treasure, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 64,13,40,351 in 1879-80 to Rs. 69,22,28,017 in 1880-81, the increase being more than five crores, or eight per cent. Compared with that of the exceptional year 1877-78, the year's trade, however, showed a decrease of nearly six crores, but it exceeded that of the year 1878-79 by more than 10½ crores of rupees. The amount of the trade of the Calcutta port was Rs. 64,16,77,566 during the year under report, against Rs. 58,42,34,173 in the previous year. In foreign imports of merchandise the transactions of 1880-81 showed an advance of about three crores and fifty-nine lakhs over those of the previous year. The increase in the imports of duty-free goods amounted to more than three crores and fifty-five lakhs of rupees, out of which three crores and forty-four lakhs were on account of cotton piece-goods alone; but, on the other hand, dutiable imports of grey piece-goods fell off by one crore and sixty-nine lakhs of rupees, the loss of revenue to Government caused thereby being estimated at about thirty-one lakhs of rupees so far as the Calcutta imports alone are concerned. The effect of the abolition of duty on grey piece-goods containing no yarn finer than 30*s*. was noticed at length in the last report, and the figures of the year under review confirm the view expressed on that

occasion as to the inconvenience to the customs authorities and the inconvenience and loss to importers caused by the partial abolition of the duty on piece-goods. In the present condition of the trade there are only two possible remedies—a low and equal duty on all grey goods or, if this is not now possible, the remission of duty on all grey goods alike. The total value of the imports of cotton piece-goods of all kinds was about 13¼ crores of rupees during 1880-81, as compared with about 10⅓ crores in 1879-80 and about 8½ crores in 1878-79. The increase in the consumption of white and grey piece-goods has been enormous, for not only have the heavy imports been absorbed, but stocks are said also to have been much reduced. The marked expansion of this trade is no doubt due to the continued prosperity of the people and the improved means of communication in the interior of the country. The imports of cotton twist and yarn were in excess of the demand, and nearly 42 per cent. above those of the previous year. Besides cotton goods, the other articles imported in increased quantities were woollen goods, silk piece-goods, paper, apparel, machinery and umbrellas. In treasure there was a decrease of nearly 1½ crores of rupees in the value of silver imported, but an advance of Rs. 22½ lakhs in the importation of gold, which is used in India mainly for the accumulation of wealth in the shape of ornaments. The total value of the exports of merchandise to foreign countries amounted to more than three crores and seven lakhs of rupees in excess of that in the previous year. The plentiful harvest throughout the country brought about a large increase in the exports of most of the principal articles of country produce. By far the largest increase was, however, shown under indigo, the exports of which advanced by more than a crore of rupees in value, notwithstanding the fact of there being a fall in price from an average of Rs. 288 per maund in 1879 to Rs. 241 per maund in 1880; opium showed an increase of more than 82 lakhs, linseed of 78 lakhs, wheat of 74¾ lakhs, raw cotton of more than 27½ lakhs; lac of all kinds of more than 20½ lakhs, and rice of 17 lakhs.

Internal trade.

As in the previous two years, the collection of the statistics of the internal trade of Bengal was limited to the registration of the trade of the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, and Orissa, and of that carried along the chief routes of traffic in the province. A record was also kept of the traffic between British India and Nepal, Sikkim,

and Bhootan, passing along the principal routes on the northern frontier of Bengal; but the number of minor routes is so great that the statistics are of little value. The results of the registration of traffic during the year under review will be found in the body of the report, and the main features of the Calcutta trade need alone be noted here. The gross weight of merchandise imported into and exported from Calcutta from and to the interior of Bengal was 10,03,55,131 maunds against 8,94,00,742 maunds in 1879-80. The money value of the trade, however, showed a decrease of more than six crores and eighty-nine lakhs of rupees, owing to the low prices of food-grains and other staples resulting from the abundant harvests of the year. In the case of wheat the average retail price for the whole Presidency during 1880 was 15·50 per cent. and in the case of barley 24·29 per cent. lower than that ruling in the previous three years. In rice, the fall in price was even more marked, the reduction in the price of good rice being 31·55 per cent., and in that of common rice 37·60 per cent. The average decrease in the price of the lesser millets was 11·33 per cent., and of maize 19·65 per cent., while of gram it was 14·91 per cent. The following table is an abstract of the import trade of Calcutta in the principal staples of country produce carried by internal routes during 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding traffic in the previous year. Columns are also added showing the fluctuations in the export by sea of the articles mentioned, as well as the quantities not exported before the close of the year:—

Chief staples of country produce.	Imports into Calcutta from the interior during 1880-81, as compared with 1879-80.		Exports from Calcutta by sea during 1880-81, as compared with 1879-80.		Comparison of imports with exports during 1880-81.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Surplus of imports over exports. Mds.	Deficiency in imports over exports. Mds.
Cotton, raw ...	.....	11·57	7·77	.....	99,933	.....
Indigo	82·47	.....	83·85	.....	6,264	.....
Jute, raw	.....	7·92	.....	14·06	22,97,699	.....
Wheat	87·64	.....	136·76	.....	15,66,138	.....
Gram and pulse ...	.....	2·93	.....	22·90	11,25,482	.....
Rice	33·41	.....	66·48	.....	24,63,666	.....
Hides (pieces) ...	.....	31·43	.....	25·39	711,516	.....
Saltpetre ...	.....	24·51	.....	30·61	58,655	.....
Linseed	53·04	.....	60·72	.....	1,46,462	.....
Mustard-seed ...	.....	14·02	42·23	.....	3,10,706	.....
Silk, raw ...	1·73	.....	.....	5·18	.....	2,032
Sugar, refined ...	18·86	.....	.....	67·52	1,22,288	.....
Do., unrefined...	.....	14·14	9·58	.....	4,70,280	.....
Tea, Indian ...	16·86	.....	21·64	.....	37,861	.....
Tobacco	24·77	.....	38·28	.....	1,21,792	.....

The registration of the trade in piece-goods showed that 85·25 per cent. of the total quantity which was cleared

for consumption in Calcutta was exported thence to meet demands in the interior of the country. In the case of salt the quantity of inland exports from Calcutta was 95·67 per cent. of the total clearances from ship-board and bond.

Public Works.

The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,51,82,943 as shown below:—

		Rs.
Imperial	Guaranteed railways	20,134
	Military and other services ...	7,00,518
	Irrigation	19,10,383
Provincial	Other services	46,11,089
	State railways	1,20,760
	Irrigation	24,34,209
District road works		50,52,771
Local works and other services		35,079
Total expenditure from public works funds ...		1,48,84,943
Contributions		1,02,093
Tuccavi outlay		1,47,076
Nizamut works		48,831
Total ...		2,98,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,51,82,943

Roads and buildings.

Of the outlay of Rs. 7,00,518 from imperial funds, Rs. 43,764 was expended on Military works, none of which was of any great importance; of the balance, Rs. 4,55,834 was spent on civil buildings, the most important work under construction during the year being the surveyor-general's office. Deducting the cost of establishment, and tools and plant, the outlay from provincial funds was thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	17,95,873
Communications	19,19,549
Miscellaneous public improvements	74,787

Of the sum of Rs. 17,95,873, Rs. 14,77,406 was the cost of new buildings, and Rs. 3,18,467 the expenditure on repairs. The principal items of expenditure were district jails Rs. 3,92,000; hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 3,33,000; buildings for the land revenue department Rs. 2,88,000; district courts Rs. 1,83,000, and schools Rs. 1,32,000. Satisfactory progress was made in the erection of the new Government offices, and a new obstetric hospital for the Calcutta Medical College. The mains for supplying Darjeeling with water and the service-reservoir were completed during the year. One of

the worst breaks in the principal trade-route between Thibet and Bengal has been removed by the Teesta suspension bridge, which was finished shortly after the close of the year.

The expenditure on district roads and other works under district committees amounted to Rs. 50,52,771, of which Rs. 37,57,897 was expended on public works, and the remainder on general management, the collection of tolls, staging-bungalows and serais, and other miscellaneous items. In two districts the outlay on public works exceeded two lakhs of rupees, and in each of fifteen other districts it exceeded one lakh. Owing to the great demand for engineers for the supervision of the regular provincial public works, it was impossible during the year to provide officers for the post of divisional superintendent of district works, which was vacant in all the divisions except Rajshahye. Since the close of the year, however, the regular establishment of Bengal has been increased, and divisional superintendents have been appointed to the Bhagulpore, Patna, and Burdwan divisions.

Irrigation.

The total outlay in the irrigation branch of the public works department during 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 45,32,063. Of this sum the expenditure on tuccavi works, that is works executed on private estates from funds advanced by Government, was Rs. 1,47,076, and that from contributions Rs. 40,395. The balance of Rs. 43,44,592 was the direct expenditure from public works funds. The principal work in the Orissa circle was the erection of the out-fall lock at Jumboo, the foundations of which were laid in the preceding year. The distributaries of village channels of the Kendrapara canal were also nearly completed, and fifteen and a half miles of the left bank of the Patamoondi canal were raised to form an embankment to protect the country irrigated by the canal from the floods of the Beropa river. In Midnapore the chief works under construction were the widening of the bed of the first reach of the canal, the construction of a dock for boats at Mohunpore, and the completion of distributaries. The first two works, which were begun in January 1880, were finished before the close of the year under report. A project for constructing a range of canals, 92 miles in length, to complete the line of inland water communication between Calcutta and Orissa, was sanctioned towards the close of the year. The canals will consist of still-water channels with tidal locks. During the dry season they will be fed by tidal-water through high level supply sluices, while during the rains they will be

supplied as far as is possible from the drainage of the neighbouring country. This is a work of the first importance to Orissa, which is at present dependent on the sea for its communications with Bengal. The ports are bad, and if any serious failure of the crops were to occur, it would not be possible to throw a sufficient supply of food into the province. When the projected canal is made steamers and country boats will be able to ply at all seasons of the year, and while the province will be protected from famine, there will be a large expansion of trade. Considerable progress was made during the year on the improvements of the Calcutta canal which had been commenced in the previous year, the chief works being the construction of new locks at Dhappa and Chitpore. In connection with the Sone project the principal work in progress was the Buxar canal, which was completed up to the East Indian Railway line. The Joojooty scheme, whereby a constant supply of pure water is now being poured into old channels in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts, was far advanced before the close of the year and has since been completed. The silting up of these channels was for many years the cause of much disease and suffering through a large tract of country, and the introduction of an abundant supply of pure water for drinking and irrigation purposes has already had a marked effect upon the health and prosperity of the people.

Railways.

The railways under provincial administration open for traffic in the past year were the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Tirhoot State Railway, the Patna and Gya State Railway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, and the Nalhatti State Railway. Besides these, the following lines were under construction in the province:—the Tirhoot State Railway extensions to Pipra Ghat and Bettiah, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Branch to Mugra Ghât, the Kauneah and Dhurla Steam Tramway, and the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (a portion of which was open for traffic during the year). The total length of the provincial railways open for traffic was 437¼ miles, and the total receipts obtained during the calendar year were Rs. 28,57,449 as compared with Rs. 22,99,373 during the previous year. The number of passengers carried was 2,431,672, and the coaching receipts were Rs. 11,26,678; the goods traffic amounted to 288,915 tons, and the receipts therefrom to Rs. 11,96,240; and the income from steam ferries, telegraphs, and miscellaneous sources was Rs. 5,34,530.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 17,25,384, and the net profits to Rs. 11,32,065, as compared with Rs. 18,89,874 and Rs. 4,09,499 respectively in the previous year (1879). Thus while the earnings increased the expenses decreased, and the final results were better than in the previous year by more than seven lakhs of rupees. The figures of the financial year show even better results, the earnings and expenses being respectively Rs. 29,58,902 and Rs. 16,76,243, while the net earnings were Rs. 12,82,659, or 3·40 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Northern Bengal State Railway is now open for the whole length of 243 miles, and the capital expenditure up to the 31st March 1881 was Rs. 2,10,93,005. The total receipts during 1880-81 were Rs. 17,03,253, giving a net profit, after deducting working expenses, of Rs. 7,78,064, or 3·68 per cent. on the capital outlay, as compared with 1·15 per cent. in the previous year. The working expenses were 54·32 per cent. of the total earnings. A feeder road from Parbuttipore to Dinagepore is under construction, and will ultimately be converted into a railway, and worked as an extension of the Northern Bengal line. The Kauneah and Dhurla Steam Tramway has already been opened, and is worked in connection with this railway. The Tirhoot State Railway had a length of 82 miles open for traffic during the year ending the 31st March last: the earnings were Rs. 5,43,380 and the expenses Rs. 3,15,512, leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,27,868, or 3·84 per cent., on a capital outlay of Rs. 59,35,850, as compared with 2·45 per cent. during 1879-80. The expenses amounted to 58·06 per cent. of the total earnings. The extensions of this railway to Pipra and Bettiah were commenced in March, and are being rapidly pushed on. A further extension to Hajipore is also contemplated, and will be shortly put in hand. The length of the Patna and Gya Railway is 57 miles, and its working for the year was most satisfactory, the net revenue earnings amounting to Rs. 2,22,655, or 6·22 per cent. on a total capital outlay of Rs. 35,78,443, as compared with 4·67 in the previous year; the revenue earnings were Rs. 4,98,282 and the expenses Rs. 2,75,627, or 55·31 per cent. of the earnings. The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway yielded a net revenue of Rs. 56,457, or ·84 per cent. on the outlay, the expenses being 61·51 per cent. of the earnings. Sanction has been given to the extension of the line to Diamond Harbour and the work has been already commenced. On the Nalhatti Railway there was

a loss of Rs. 2,385, the earnings having been Rs. 67,314 and the expenses Rs. 69,699. The traffic is, however, now improving. The Dacca and Mymensing Railway will probably be put in hand on completion of the Tirhoot line, and an extension to Assam is contemplated. A company has been formed for the construction of two of the proposed Central Bengal Railways,—from Ranaghat to Jessore and Khulna, and from Bongong to Calcutta,—and work has been begun. A project for a short steam tramway between Baidyanath on the East Indian Railway, and Deoghur, with a branch to Rohini, has also been sanctioned and commenced since the close of the year; and concessions have been applied for for the construction of a railway from Burrakur to Nagpore through the Central Provinces, and of another from Palamow to Barroon. These are now under the consideration of Government. The Darjeeling Tramway, now called the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, which was commenced in 1879, has, since the close of the year, been opened throughout for traffic, and is a most successful line.

Telegraph lines and post-offices.

The three projects for telegraph lines, mentioned in the last administration report as under consideration, have been sanctioned. The cost of the line at False Point from Jumboo to Hookeytollah will be borne by imperial revenues, while the local Government has guaranteed monthly incomes of Rs. 200 and Rs. 290 respectively from the other two lines between Nattore on the Northern Bengal State Railway and Rampore Beauleah, and between Sultanpore on the same railway and Serajgunge.

The restrictions on expenditure imposed in consequence of the war with Afghanistan having been withdrawn, considerable progress was made during the year under report in the development of various measures for the improvement of the postal department. Post-offices and receiving-houses in the interior were multiplied, cheaper agents were employed for the charge of small offices, and the system of rural delivery received further development and extension. Advantage has been taken of the opening of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway and the Kaunia-Dhubri extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway to use them for the transit of mails and parcels. A number of post-offices and postal lines have been established in the tributary states of Orissa, under an arrangement by which the cost of their maintenance is met by the rajahs and chiefs, who in return are allowed to send official correspondence free of charge. There was

an increase during the year under report of 36 post-offices, 145 letter-boxes, and 109 village postmen, while there was a decrease of nine in the number of letter-box postmen. The total number of post-offices at the close of the year was 1,183, of letter-boxes 2,941, of village postmen 1,210, and of letter-box postmen 243. The total distance over which the mails were conveyed by the imperial establishment was 9,320 miles, as compared with 9,072 miles at the end of the previous year. More than sixty-nine millions of letters, post-cards, papers, packets, and parcels were received for delivery, the total number being 7 per cent. in excess of that in the preceding year. The zemindary postal organization consisted at the close of the year of 301 post-offices and 246 letter-boxes, and the total length of the lines of runners was 12,180 miles. The total number of articles which passed through the zemindary post was 2,572,855, or an increase of 198,140 over the number in the previous year.

Imperial finance and monetary arrangements.

The imperial receipts in 1880-81 under the heads of land revenue, forests, assessed taxes, customs, salt, opium, interest, superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances, exchange, and miscellaneous, were Rs. 15,08,89,111 as compared with Rs. 14,45,51,201 under the same heads in 1879-80. The imperial expenditure under the heads of interest on service funds &c., refunds, land revenue, forests, salt, opium, administration, minor departments, law and justice, ecclesiastical, medical, stationery and printing, political agencies, allowances, &c. under treaties and engagements, civil, furlough, and absentee allowances, superannuation, &c., exchange, and miscellaneous, was Rs. 2,65,49,576 against Rs. 2,76,04,145 under the same heads in 1879-80.

The number of district savings banks was raised by one during the year, by the opening of a bank in the sub-treasury at Deoghur. On the other hand, the number of state railway provident institutions was reduced by one, by the amalgamation of those attached to the Patna and Gya and the Tirhoot state railways. The total number of banks at the close of the two years was thus the same, viz. 50. The total number of accounts at the end of the year was 8,702 against 6,688 at the close of the previous year, and the balance showed an increase of Rs. 9,20,498, or about 58 per cent. The average balance in each bank was Rs. 50,368 as compared with Rs. 34,737 at the end of 1879-80, and the average amount at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 320

against Rs. 267 in 1879-80. The increase of business was due to the concession in 1879-80 of a more favourable rate of interest and other more favourable terms to depositors. These concessions were to a great extent withdrawn before the close of the year, but their effect will probably remain, as they have drawn the attention of the public to the advantages offered by savings banks.

Provincial finance.

The year under report was even a more prosperous one for the provincial finances than the previous year. The actual gross receipts, exclusive of the imperial allotment were Rs. 3,56,45,000, as compared with Rs. 3,41,66,000 in 1879-80, and Rs. 3,20,78,000 in 1878-79. If the opening balances and the imperial allotments are taken into account, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,47,77,000 against Rs. 4,31,17,000 in 1879-80, and Rs. 3,95,25,000 in 1878-79. The gross expenditure, including the increased charges of a lakh and forty thousand rupees for interest on capital expended on productive public works, of nearly six lakhs of rupees on irrigation and navigation, of nearly fourteen lakhs on other public works, and of a second special contribution of ten lakhs to the imperial exchequer, was Rs. 3,97,40,000, as compared with Rs. 3,80,13,000 in the previous year, and Rs. 3,52,46,000 in 1878-79. The opening balance on the 1st April 1879 was Rs. 42,79,000; on the corresponding date in 1880 it was Rs. 51,04,000; and at the close of the year under report it was Rs. 50,37,000. There was an improvement under the following heads of receipts:—excise, customs, salt, registration, minor departments, jails, police, marine, education, stationery and printing, interest, railways, irrigation, and navigation, the increase being thirteen and a half lakhs under excise, and nearly four and a half lakhs under railways. There was a decrease under assessed taxes, provincial rates, stamps, law and justice (proper), medical, miscellaneous, and public works other than railways, irrigation, and navigation. Under each of the heads of stamps, law and justice, and medical, the falling off was slightly above a lakh of rupees. Besides the charge for interest and the other heads of expenditure mentioned above, under which there were exceptionally great increases, there was also an increased expenditure under land revenue of more than two lakhs, under law and justice proper of more than a lakh, and under education and stationery and printing of three-fourths of a lakh each. There was a decrease in the expenditure under refunds of

two lakhs, under jails of a lakh and a half, under medical of nearly a lakh, and under railways of rather more than a lakh of rupees. The progress of the excise revenue is one of the most noticeable features in the financial administration of the past few years. While the revenue has increased from a little more than 68½ lakhs in 1877-78 to 85½ lakhs in the year under report, the cost of collecting it has declined from Rs. 3,06,000 to Rs. 2,62,000. This is the result partly of the extension of the outstill system, and partly of the increased prosperity of the province and the spending power of the people owing to the good crops of recent years. Under stamps also the improvement in the three years has been very great notwithstanding the slight falling-off in the year under report. In 1877-78, the revenue was Rs. 1,08,15,000 while it was Rs. 1,13,92,000 in the year under report, the expenditure having during the same period risen from Rs. 2,48,000 to Rs. 3,99,000. The receipts under railways have increased from Rs. 7,32,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 29,59,000 in 1880-81. The success of the state lines shows that large profits might be made by the investment of capital in railway communications in Bengal, and it is satisfactory to find that private enterprise is now coming forward to meet the demand. In the four years that have passed since the extension of the system of decentralization in 1877, the provincial finances have improved by both the increase of revenue and the decrease of useless expenditure, and the local Government has thus been able to carry out numerous works of improvement, many of which under the system previously in force must have been indefinitely postponed. Besides making a special contribution to the imperial treasury in time of need, the means have been found to increase the staff of executive and judicial officers, to provide increased facilities for the administration of justice, to increase the grant for education, to make grants-in-aid of district communications and of works of drainage, sanitation, and municipal improvement, to build schools, colleges, and hospitals, to replace the huts in which the public business was transacted or prisoners were confined by substantial masonry court-houses and jails, to spend 20 lakhs on railways, 5½ lakhs on tramways, ¾ths of a lakh on a steamer service to improve communication with Assam, and two lakhs on a road to develop the trade with Thibet, to spend 11 lakhs on the first portion of a canal which will develop the trade with Orissa and protect it from famine, and to spend 38¼ lakhs on improving navigation and providing a supply

of pure water for the people. Every department in the province has felt the benefit of the financial independence conferred on the Government immediately responsible for its administration.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

The new Cess Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October 1880, so that the collections of the road and public works cesses were made under the old Acts during the year under report. These Acts were in operation in all the districts of the province except Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The year 1879-80 opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 10,12,829 comprising Rs. 4,81,995 on account of road cess, and Rs. 5,30,834 on account of the public works cess. The demand of the year on account of road cess was Rs. 33,36,123, and on account of public works cess Rs. 35,01,254. The gross demand including arrears amounted for both cesses to Rs. 78,50,206. Of this, Rs. 69,16,233 was collected during the cess year 1879-80, thus leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,22,758.

Land Revenue.

The number of estates on the revenue roll in the year under report was 150,420, of which 140,007 are permanently-settled, 7,670 temporarily-settled, 2,720 government estates, and 23 ryotwari tracts. The current demand of revenue on all classes of estates was Rs. 3,75,41,188, showing a net increase of Rs. 3,22,235 over that of the previous year. This increase was due to the settlement operations in Midnapore and Julpigoree, to a larger demand on the Government estates in the district of Gya under the system of direct management, and to the escheat to Government of three estates in the Patna district. The arrear demand was Rs. 21,41,284, thus raising the total demand to Rs. 3,96,82,472. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,74,14,294, or 94·28 per cent. of the gross demand, against 94·39 per cent. in 1879-80. Of the nine districts in which in the latter year the collections fell short of 90 per cent. of the demand, seven—Midnapore, Darjeeling, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, Furreedpore, and Lohardugga—again failed to reach the same standard, and so also did the districts of Julpigoree, Dacca, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,01,922, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 20,66,256, or 5·2 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with 5·17 per cent. in the

previous year. The total unrealized amount on temporarily-settled estates was 20·45 per cent. of the demand, the arrears being far the heaviest in Midnapore where they were 53·3 per cent. of the demand. This condition of affairs in Midnapore was, as already stated, mainly due to the resistance offered by the ryots of the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates to the assessment imposed upon them under the recent settlement. The new rates came into force in September 1879, and though only contested in the civil court by 2,654 ryots out of 75,000, were practically repudiated by all the cultivators on the estates. Most of the cases have, however, now been tried, and the vast majority have been decided in favour of Government. A few have been decided only partially in favour of Government, but none have been given entirely in favour of the ryots. The combination among the ryots has been completely broken up, but some time must elapse before the excitement caused by the litigation has passed away.

The receipts and charges on account of the Estates Improvement Fund amounted to Rs. 2,07,459 and Rs. 1,64,335 respectively. Under recent orders of the Government of India this fund has been abolished, but the Supreme Government has, in order to cover the cost of improvements, made a grant to the provincial revenues of 3 per cent. on the collections from Government estates and estates the rental of which accrues temporarily to Government.

One hundred and sixty-six leases of waste lands, comprising altogether 16,419 acres, were leased out during the year at a present revenue of Rs. 1,412 and an ultimate maximum revenue of Rs. 13,619. Of these leases seven were in the Sunderbuns, 150 were ordinary leases in Julpigoree and nine were tea leases in the same district.

Customs.

The customs revenue from import and and export duty amounted to Rs. 3,14,07,095, showing a decrease of more than 4½ lakhs of rupees on the receipts from duty in the previous year. This result was due to the diminished income from the duty on salt and grey piece-goods, there being a falling off of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees under these two heads. The abundant crops and general prosperity of the year alone prevented the net revenue results from being much more unfavourable than they actually were. The charges of the department rose from Rs. 10,38,067 in 1879-80 to Rs. 11,61,637, and the total net revenue, including receipts other than duty, amounted,

after deduction of all expenditure, to Rs. 3,09,41,086 against Rs. 3,13,68,069 in the previous year. In Calcutta alone the falling off was Rs. 2,50,384, and in Chittagong Rs. 1,24,216.

Opium.

The area sown with opium in the Behar Agency in 1879-80 was 4,73,550 beeghas, as compared with 5,00,371 beeghas in 1878-79. In the year last-named there was, however, an extensive failure of the crop so that the actual cultivation in 1879-80 exceeded that in the previous year by 45,797 beegahs, and the produce was 12,325 maunds in excess of that in 1878-79. In the Benares Agency the land sown was 35,626 beeghas more than in 1878-79, and the actual cultivation 42,711 beeghas more than in that year; the produce was, however, only 45,475 maunds, or 11,160 maunds less than in the previous year. The decrease in the area sown in Behar is said to have been due in some parts to sickness among the cultivators and mortality among the cattle, and in some parts also to the extension of cultivation having been pushed too far. It appears, however, to have been mainly the result of two bad seasons, the reduction in the price of the crude drug from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 per seer, and the increasing remunerativeness of other crops, especially sugarcane. Now that the price of grain crops has fallen so low, the opium crop will be more valuable than ever to the cultivators. In the Benares Agency every endeavour was made to extend cultivation, but a severe epidemic of fever broke out among the cultivators; many of those who had taken advances died, and many more were unable to cultivate the amount of land for which they had taken settlements. In the Behar Agency, especially in the districts to the north of the Ganges, the year was very favourable. In Benares, on the other hand, although the season began well, the rains in February were so heavy as to injure the strength and productiveness of the plants, and they were followed by unusually early hot-winds which scorched up the crops of the later sowings and reduced the outturn. The average outturn in the Behar Agency was 4 seers 10¼ chittacks per beegha, and in the Benares Agency 4 seers and half a chittack per beegha. The total quantity of provision opium manufactured during the season 1880-81 was 49,732 chests.

Salt.

The improvement in the salt revenue noticed last year was not maintained during the year under report, and though the net decline was

only Rs. 1,48,633 this result was due to a large, and to some extent accidental, decrease in the charges of the department. The year commenced with a stock of 13,28,348 maunds in the golahs and salt works, and closed with a stock of 20,36,503 maunds. During the year duty was paid on 87,41,759 maunds, 54 maunds were imported free, and 34,251 maunds were written off as wastage, the total amount imported or manufactured being 94,84,219 maunds. Of the total amount of salt imported (88,68,444 maunds), 68,95,508 maunds, or 77·75 per cent., came from the United Kingdom; 11,56,572 maunds, or 13·04 per cent., from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs; 5,93,493 maunds, or 6·69 per cent. from Bombay; and the remainder from Italy, Spain, France, and Madras. The most noticeable changes, as compared with the previous year, were a falling-off of 93,706 maunds in the imports from the United Kingdom, and an increase of 4,24,213 maunds from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The latter increase appears to have been due to the cheapness of rice, which induced a number of ships to come for rice cargoes bringing salt with them as freight; and also to an increased amount of salt having been carried by steamers. One result of the large importation of Jeddah salt was that its price in Calcutta fell from Rs. 76 to Rs. 50 per hundred maunds. Spain appeared for the first time in the list of countries importing salt into India. The manufacture of excise salt, which in 1879-80 showed a falling off of 82,811 maunds, rose again from 5,01,588 maunds to 6,15,775 maunds, all the salt producing districts except Cuttack showing a very large increase. The quantity of salt bonded in the Sulkea Golahs during the year was 22,43,105 maunds, as compared with 16,50,102 maunds in 1879-80, and 12,81,730 maunds in 1878-79. The duties of the superintendent of the *golahs* were amalgamated in the year under report with those of the superintendent of the Calcutta preventive service.

Excise.

The only changes in the administration of the excise department were, an increase in the price of excise opium in all districts outside the Patna Division, and the adoption of rules for the importation of *charas* under a duty of Rs. 8 per seer. The outstill system was also further developed and extended. The financial results were very satisfactory, the gross revenue being Rs. 85,55,345 as compared with Rs. 72,09,817 in the preceding year, and an average of Rs. 63,73,043 in the

five years from 1874 to 1879. The net revenue was Rs. 82,89,103, against Rs. 69,44,572 in 1879-80, and an average of Rs. 60,79,653 in the five years 1874 to 1879. Compared with the earlier period the past year thus showed an increase of nearly 22 lakhs in the gross revenue, and rather more than 22 lakhs in the net revenue. The incidence of the excise revenue was only Rs. 13 per cent., or two annas per head of the population according to the recent census. Taking the different classes of exciseable liquors and drugs separately, the incidence of the revenue per hundred of the population was Rs. 2 from spirits manufactured after the European method, Rs. 6 from country spirits, Re. 1 from wine and fermented liquors, Rs. 2 from opium and preparations of opium, and Rs. 2 from ganja and other items. The outstill system has been found by experience to be the only system under which the sale of country spirits can be conducted with success in the present condition of the province; and the sudder distillery system was entirely withdrawn during the year from the Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna divisions, and from the districts of Purneah, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom. With a few exceptions, the change of system was made with care and good judgment; the sites for shops were selected with discretion, and competition among the bidders for licenses was stimulated. When this is the case, both the revenue paid to Government and the price charged to the public necessarily rise, the shopkeepers being forced to weaken their liquor if they do not wish to raise its price. That a larger quantity of weak liquor is consumed under the outstill system than under that which it has superseded there can be no doubt, but there is no reason to believe that the consumption of alchohol has increased beyond the normal increase which always take place when the people have money to spend on luxuries, or that drunkenness has been in any way promoted. The people have spent more money on drinking during the past two years than they did before, but this result must have occurred apart from any change of system. Indeed, notwithstanding the competition of the outstill system the quantity of liquor passing into consumption from such sudder distilleries as remain has shown a steady increase. The people also spent more money on ganja, opium, imported wines, pachwai, tari, madut, siddhi, charas, and majum. Under every class of excised articles more money was spent than in 1879-80, and country spirit formed no

exception to the rule. Owing to complaints having been made that some of the liquor sold under the outstill system was adulterated with noxious drugs, two samples forwarded to Government by a gentleman who believed they contained cheap and noxious narcotics were analysed by the chemical examiner. The analysis showed that the liquor in each case was weak and harmless, and confirmed the general reports of local officers in the interior that outstill liquor is more wholesome and much less intoxicating than the concentrated spirit manufactured at sudder distilleries, and that it is only adulterated by the addition of water. The result of raising the selling price of excise opium, in all but the producing districts, was a decrease in the consumption and a large increase in the revenue. There was also a considerable increase from license fees owing to enhanced competition among the vendors, and the ultimate result was a large increase in the selling price to consumers. The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws was 4,296 against 3,897 in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted was 3,627 against 3,285.

Stamps.

The stamp revenue was, as in the previous year, realized under the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, and the Court Fees' Act. The most important change of system in connection with this revenue was the extension throughout the province of a scheme previously tried with success in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, under which fees for the preparation of copies of judicial documents are realized by means of impressed stamps instead of in cash. The most marked feature in the sales of stamps, was the decline in the receipts from non-judicial stamps from Rs. 33,14,266 in 1879-80 to Rs. 32,01,537 in 1880-81. When the new Stamp Act, I of 1879, came into force, there was a general increase under all of the sub-heads except that of "share transfer stamps"; but last year, though there were increases under stamped labels, one anna revenue stamps, foreign bill stamps, notarial stamps, and advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps, there was a decrease of 3·4 per cent. in the total sales of non-judicial stamps, owing chiefly to reduced sales of impressed sheets and bills of exchange stamps. Notwithstanding, however, the falling-off as compared with 1879-80, the total receipts from non-judicial stamps were far in excess of those in any year previous to the introduction of the new Act. The falling-off, in comparison with the year 1879-80, was in part due to the abnor-

mal increase on the passing of the new law of limitation, but mainly to the abundant harvest of the year under report, which caused a general improvement in the circumstances of the agricultural classes, and thus reduced the number of loan transactions throughout the country. A corresponding decrease in the operations of the registration department has already been noticed. The net revenue of the stamp department was Rs. 1,10,08,270, as compared with Rs. 1,11,15,448 in 1879-80, Rs. 1,04,26,677 in 1878-79, Rs. 1,05,15,833 in 1877-78, and Rs. 92,77,497 in 1876-77.

License Tax.

The License Tax was administered during the year under a new Act, II (B.C.) of 1880. By this measure the tax was made uniform throughout the province; all incomes below Rs. 500 a year were exempted, and assessees were absolved from the liability to take out more than one license however many places of business they might have. The relief thus afforded to the poorer classes of persons assessed under the former Act was very marked, the number of assessees in the lowest class being reduced from 1,15,946 to 49,379. The alteration in the minimum taxable income necessitated a complete revision of the assessment lists of the lowest class, as the records did not contain sufficiently detailed information to admit of a distinction between incomes above and below Rs. 500; and, as it was considered also that the assessments in the higher grades required careful scrutiny, a complete re-assessment of the province was ordered. On the whole this work was satisfactorily performed, 59,477 villages being visited by the assessing officers, against 25,875 in the preceding year. The number of persons assessed was 88,899, of whom 15,877 were exempted on objection and 1,466 on appeal. The number actually required to take out licenses was 71,556. The number assessed under the former Act was 138,620. Taking the figures of the recent census the proportion of assessees was 1 in every 930 against 1 in every 78 in 1878-79, and 1 in every 480 in 1879-80. The outturn of the tax was Re. 1 for every 44 persons. The net collections were Rs. 14,84,861, and the gross charges in connection with the tax Rs. 1,62,694.

The Census of 1881.

The Census of Bengal in connection with the general census of the whole of India was taken on the night of the 17th February. The general plan of operations was to make a preliminary enumeration of the population at leisure some time before the date of the actual census, and then on one night, the 17th

February, to finally correct the previous entries. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of boats and their occupants; for counting the population on railways; for the census of persons in cantonments, in camp, travelling by road, or living without a home; for jails, hospitals, and other public institutions; and for the census of the Sunderbuns. The demeanour of the people during the preliminary operations as well as on the night of the census was, in most places, all that could be desired, but in many places disquieting rumours as to the object in view were spread abroad, and in a few tracts of country there was a show of resistance to the taking of the census. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in those parts of the neighbouring districts where Sonthals form a large proportion of the population, interested agitators seized the opportunity for a tribal demonstration. In the districts adjoining the Sonthal Pergunnahs the exertions of the district officers were sufficient to allay the irritation; but in the Sonthal Pergunnahs themselves, where the people were terrified by the rumours circulated among them, and were in a highly excited condition, it was thought advisable to dispense with the final nocturnal checking, and to march detachments of troops through the country. The final figures of the recent census are not yet available, and those given in the chapter in the body of this report are liable to revision except as regards Calcutta, the suburbs, and a few districts specially mentioned. Taking, however, the figures now available they show that the population of Bengal has increased from 62,727,471 to 69,133,619 during the nine years which have elapsed since 1872, there being thus an increase of 6,406,148, or 10·2 per cent. Excluding the native states of Cooch Behar and Hill Tipperah, and the tributary mehals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, the population of the Lower Provinces, according to the recent census, is 66,530,127, as compared with 60,505,528 in 1872, showing an increase of 6,024,599, or 9·95 per cent. The percentage of increase for Bengal proper is 6, for Behar 15, and for Orissa 20; that is to say, the population of Orissa has increased more than three times as fast as Bengal, and one-third as fast again as Behar. Only one division, Burdwan, shows a decrease; the percentages of increase in the other divisions varying from 4·6 in the Presidency division to 29·2 in Chota Nagpore. The falling off in Burdwan is no doubt due to the mortality from the epidemic fever which has for many years prevailed in the division.

Out of the grand total of 69,133,619, which represents the population of the Lower Provinces, including native states, males number 34,361,705, and females 34,771,914, the latter thus exceeding the former by 1·2 per cent. The population of the town of Calcutta on the 17th February last was 401,671, as compared with 409,036 in 1876, the date of the previous census; the population of Fort William was 3,348 against 2,803 in 1876; and that of the port 28,200 against 17,696. The population of the suburbs was 251,439 as compared with 257,149 in 1872.

Registration of births and deaths.

Under orders passed in 1880 births are now only registered in first class municipalities, and in such towns as in 1879 gave returns of 25 per thousand and upwards. There was a slight improvement in the registration of births in 1880, but it is still far from complete. The general rate is only 23·44 per mille, and the proportion of male births to female births is as high as 116 per cent. The number of deaths registered was 26·86 per thousand of the population in urban circles, and 14·93 per thousand in rural circles. In each case the proportion was lower than in 1879, the net decrease being ·45 per thousand. The Act rendering the registration of births and deaths compulsory was extended during the year to Bettiah in Chumparun and Pooree, and the penal clauses of the Act were generally more strictly enforced than in previous years. In Calcutta the recorded birth-rate was 17·5 per thousand, a rate far below European standards, but not altogether incredible having regard to the great excess of the male over the female population, and the large proportion of unmarried women and widows. The death-rate was 27·1 per thousand as compared with 30·3 per thousand in the previous year, and 28·6 per thousand the mean mortality of the previous ten years.

Inland emigration.

As stated in the last administration report a committee was appointed to examine into and report upon the working of the Labour Transport Act of 1873 and the amendments necessary in order to afford greater encouragement to free emigration to the tea districts. The committee submitted their report during the year under review, and the most important of their recommendations have been embodied in a Bill which is now before the legislative council of the Supreme Government. If the Bill becomes law emigration into the tea districts will, it is believed, be conducted with less friction, difficulty,

expense, and delay, than has hitherto been possible. During the year under report there were only 7,634 coolies recruited, as compared with 13,550 in the previous year, and 28,151 in the year 1878-79, the falling-off being due in part to reductions in garden establishments, but mainly to the good harvests of the past three years having made the people of the districts in which recruitment was formerly most successful unwilling to emigrate.

Colonial emigration.

The most important administrative measure of the year affecting colonial emigration, was the restoration of the original rule under which the proportion of females to males shipped on board each vessel might not be less than 40 to 100. This rule may now only be relaxed under very special circumstances, and in no case may a deficit in the number of women be allowed to remain from one season to another; if the prescribed proportion cannot be made up before the close of the season it must be adjusted by a reduction in the number of male emigrants. The St. Vincent Emigration Agency which was re-opened in 1879-80 was again closed. Emigration for Fiji remained suspended, but the Natal Agency was re-opened. Agencies were at work throughout the year for Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Surinam. With the exception of Mauritius and Guadeloupe, the requisitions of which were fully satisfied, each colony received rather less than the number of emigrants desired, the total number of emigrants despatched being 11,392 against 13,025, the number indented for. The total number of emigrants accommodated in the depôts in Calcutta was 14,885 against 12,737 in the previous year. The total number of emigrants who returned from the colonies during the year was 4,137. Their savings averaged Rs. 180-10-5, and amounted in the aggregate to nearly 7½ lakhs of rupees.

Medical relief.

Although the public health of Calcutta, judging from the general death-rate in the town as well as from the mortality from special diseases, was much better in 1880 than in any of the five previous years, there was an increase instead of a decrease in the number of persons resorting for treatment to the Calcutta medical institutions. The total number of patients treated was 273,025 as compared with 265,018 in 1879, the death-rate per thousand of those who attended the hospitals being 138·17 against 162·2 in the previous year. The daily

average number of in-patients throughout the year in all the hospitals (including that at Howrah) was 1,110·5, of whom 303·5 were Europeans and 807 natives, and the daily average number of out-patients was 1,960, of whom 122 were Europeans and 1,838 natives. The proportion of male to female adults treated was about 4 to 1. The gross expenditure in all the hospitals taken together was Rs. 3,13,477, of which Rs. 1,37,700 was the cost of establishment, Rs. 36,020 of medicines, Rs. 1,00,994 of diet, extras, and stimulants, and Rs. 38,763 of miscellaneous items, chiefly repairs to buildings. Of the total amount of Rs. 3,13,477, Government contributed Rs. 2,33,642. The changes in hospital administration which were introduced on the report of the committee on medical expenditure have now been in operation for three years, and during that period, while expenditure has been largely reduced, there has been an increase in the number of patients treated in the different hospitals, and a decrease in the rate of mortality among them. The total number of Europeans treated in the Medical College and General Hospitals during the three years 1878-80 was 17,540, while the number treated in the same hospitals in the three years 1874-76, that is, before the introduction of the recent reforms in hospital administration, was only 14,132. During the earlier period (1874-76) the mortality was 54·5 per thousand; during the later period (1878-80) it was 50 per thousand. The total number of natives treated in the Medical College and Campbell Hospitals in the years 1874-76 was 28,454, and the death-rate among them was 246 per thousand. In the three years 1878-80, since the reforms were introduced, the number treated was 32,902, and the death-rate was 235 per thousand. At the same time, concurrently with these favourable results, the cost of diet and stimulants for the Medical College, General and Campbell Hospitals, has fallen from Rs. 1,23,556 in 1876 to Rs. 82,534 in the year under report.

The number of recognized dispensaries in the interior of the province open on the 1st January 1880 was 255, and, of these, nine were removed from the list during the year. The recorded number of patients treated was 911,662, showing an increase of more than 20,000 on the number treated in the preceding year; but, for the reasons stated in the body of the report, the figures cannot be regarded as thoroughly trustworthy. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 4,26,552, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,30,576; local, municipal, and other funds,

Rs. 95,498; while Rs. 1,68,006 was derived from private subscriptions and donations, and Rs. 32,472 from invested property. Since the close of the year the rules for the grant of aid to dispensaries have been revised with reference to the present circumstances of the province and the large number of private practitioners scattered throughout the country who are familiar with European medicines and European modes of treatment. The present policy of Government in dealing with dispensaries is to maintain existing arrangements wherever a dispensary already established is found to be serving really charitable purposes and to require assistance. As regards the establishment of new dispensaries, each proposal is considered on its merits, and Government no longer binds itself to give pecuniary aid merely with reference to the amount of private subscriptions promised, and without regard to the wants of the locality.

Shortly after the close of the year it was decided to establish a European hospital at Darjeeling for the reception of patients and convalescents from the plains. A site has been provided and a suitable building is now in course of construction. Meanwhile, in order that the scheme drawn up for the management of the hospital might have an immediate trial, temporary accommodation was provided for patients during the past season. As Darjeeling is now in direct and easy communication by rail with Calcutta and most of the civil stations in Bengal the hospital promises to become an institution of provincial importance.

The total number of lunatics in the several asylums at the close of the year was 881 as compared with 888 at the end of the previous year, 991 on the 31st December 1878, and 1,077 on the 31st December 1877. The gross cost of the asylums was Rs. 81,412, and the net cost, after deducting the amount realized from the friends of patients and the profit on manufactures, was Rs. 72,401. Including charges on account of work done by the public works department and all other expenses, the gross average cost of maintaining each patient was Rs. 102-1-5.

The need of some security to the public against the results of ignorance and carelessness on the part of dispensers of drugs and medicines was brought prominently to the notice of Government during the year under report. Provision has accordingly been made in the Act recently passed for the amendment of the municipal law of Calcutta, so as to make the employment of certificated compounders compulsory in

druggists' shops in the town, and it is intended to insert a similar provision in the next Bill for the amendment of the municipal law of towns in the interior.

Sanitation.

The sanitary history of the year was remarkable for the great decrease in cholera. Only 34,643 deaths from this cause were recorded, against 136,363 in 1879. In 118 of the registration circles there was no record of cholera at all, while the number of circles said to have enjoyed complete immunity in 1879 was only 30. In some entire districts cholera was almost unknown during the year, and even in those which were visited with comparative severity, the virulence of the disease was slight compared with previous experience.

Drainage schemes of great importance were well advanced in the Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Cuttack municipalities, and since the close of the year the scheme mentioned in the last report for turning the water of the Damoodah into the Banka Nadi in Burdwan and the Saraswati and Kana Nadi in Hooghly has been completed. The proportion of municipal income spent on sanitation was 26·48 per cent. against 25·67 per cent. in 1879.

Vaccination.

The licensed system of vaccination was strictly enforced in the metropolitan circles during the year under report, and the system was extended to the districts of Julpigoree and Pubna. In addition to this, systematic vaccination by Government agency was extended to the Terai, to five thanas in the Purneah district, six thanas in Mymensing, and three thanas in Patna. Including the operations of both systems, protection was thus offered during the year to an additional area of 10,144 square miles, and an additional population of 3,984,874. The total number of operations performed by the department, or under its supervision and authority, was 1,394,312, a smaller outturn than in 1879-80, but better than in either of the two preceding years. Of the whole number of operations, 803,545 were performed by licensed vaccinators, 535,467 by the Government staff, and 55,300 by municipal and dispensary vaccinators. The total cost of the vaccination department in the year under report was Rs. 1,11,066, as compared with Rs. 1,20,018 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful operation in the province was 1 anna 3 pies.

The Bengal Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, was passed during the year under report with the approval of

the native inhabitants of Calcutta, and vaccination is now compulsory in the town, port, and suburbs of Calcutta, and in certain other towns to which the Act has been extended since the close of the year. The arrangements for working the Act in Calcutta and the suburbs are under the corporation and the suburban municipality respectively, each of which receives the receipts and has to bear the expenditure under the Act.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, prohibiting the practice of inoculation was last year extended to the Darjeeling Terai, six thanas in Purneah, the town of Pooree, six thanas in Mymensing, and four thanas in Patna; and since the close of the year it has been introduced into seven more thanas in the Purneah district.

Education.

The general prosperity of the people during the year under report gave rise to a large increase in the number of both schools and pupils. As in previous years, the increase was chiefly shown in a further development of the system of primary instruction, whereby indigenous village schools are brought within the circle of state superintendence and control; but education of a class above the primary also showed a very satisfactory advance. The returns for the year exhibit a total gain of 8,131 schools and 109,459 pupils over those of the previous year; and the numbers of schools (47,507) and pupils (928,489) at the close of the year were respectively 121 and 57 per cent. above the corresponding numbers four years previously. Of the whole number of pupils 893,941 were boys and 34,548 girls. More than one out of every six boys in the province of an age to be at school was at school, and among girls of an age to be at school about one in every 150 was at school. Of pupils in colleges affiliated to the university in arts there was an increase of 446; of those in high English schools reading to the standard of the university entrance examination an increase of 3,940; of those in middle English schools an increase of 2,536; of those in lower vernacular schools an increase of 5,022; and of those in primary schools an increase of 88,116. The whole cost to Government of education in both Government and aided schools, rose from Rs. 21,97,000 in 1879-80 to Rs. 22,64,000 in 1880-81; while the private expenditure including university charges paid by candidates, charges for medical education, and receipts from fees, rose in the same period from Rs. 25,71,000 to Rs. 28,56,000. The progressive increase of contributions

from private sources noticed in last year's report has therefore continued. In the year 1878-79 private contributions for the first time exceeded the Government grant; in 1879-80 they amounted to 54 per cent. of the total expenditure, and in the year under review they reached 56 per cent. of the gross outlay. These amounts are exclusive of the expenditure on unaided schools, and if this is included, so far as information regarding it is available, the total expenditure rises to Rs. 55,86,000, of which Government paid a little more than 40 per cent.

The results of the university examinations were in every way satisfactory. At the First Arts examination 311 candidates passed out of 813, or 38 per cent. as compared with 29 per cent. in the previous year. From Government colleges 43 per cent. of the candidates passed; from other institutions 33½ per cent. At the B. A. examination 126 candidates passed out of 325, the proportion being 39 per cent. against 36 per cent. in the preceding year. For the M. A. degree 46 candidates appeared; 24 competed for honors, of whom 19 were successful, and 22 for the ordinary degree, of whom 10 passed. At the entrance examination 2,031 candidates appeared from 204 schools, of whom 1,184, or more than 59 per cent., passed. Government schools passed 71 per cent. of their candidates, and private schools, aided and unaided, 52 per cent. These proportions are much higher than those of any previous year.

The total number of primary schools for boys rose from 35,258 with 613,452 pupils in 1879-80 to 41,699 with 701,568 pupils in the year under report. Of the whole number of schools returned as primary, 36,002 received aid in some form or other from Government, while 5,697 were unaided. In the case of a large number of schools which, though brought within the limits of the primary system, are not yet advanced enough to send their pupils to the central examinations for rewards, the amount of Government aid is limited to the yearly payment of a rupee to the teacher for keeping a register and submitting an annual return. It must not be supposed that the whole number of pupils added to the returns annually represents children brought to school who were not at school before. The Government system discovers schools, and brings them within the range of state supervision; it does not, except to a comparatively limited extent, create them. The system of payments according to the results of examination is now in force more or less completely in all

districts except Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Lohardugga, the experience of several years having shown that this system is the only one under which mass education can be largely extended without excessive expenditure.

The demand for the education of women in Bengal is steadily and surely increasing. The total number of girls' schools at the close of the year under report was 840, and the number of pupils 19,673, showing an increase of 183 schools and 4,803 pupils. In addition to these, there were 13,455 girls reading in boys' schools, the total number of girls under instruction being thus 33,218. The year was signalized by the success for the first time in India of two young women in the First Examination in Arts.

The civil engineering classes of the Presidency College were transferred at the beginning of the year to the new engineering college at Seebpore, a full account of which was given in the last report. Of 172 students of all classes at the close of the year under review, 100 were Hindus, 68 Christians, 3 Parsees, and 1 a Mahomedan. The erection of a large and handsome building fronting the Hooghly river has recently been sanctioned for the residence of the native students, in place of the temporary accommodation which alone could be provided at the opening of the college.

The total number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians rose during the year from 47 to 52, and the number of pupils from 4,495 to 4,911.

Literature and the Press.

The number of native newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year was 39, being one more than the number in 1879-80. Six of these were daily papers, 28 weekly, 2 fortnightly, and 3 monthly. Of the total number, 1 was written in English and Urdu, 3 in Hindi, 1 in Persian, 1 in Assamese, and all the rest in Bengali. Only ten of the papers have according to the official return a circulation of more than 500 copies. Of these ten, one has 4,000 subscribers, one 2,100, one 2,000, and each of the remaining seven less than 1,000 subscribers. Having regard therefore to the population of the province it cannot be said that the vernacular newspapers have an extensive circulation among the people, or that they help to form the opinion of more than a very limited circle of readers. They occasionally do good by bringing to light some local cause of irritation among the population of the towns, but they rarely contain an intelligent article on any of

the great questions of the day, affecting the welfare of the people at large or of the rural and agricultural classes. The general tone of the press was, as in previous years, one of opposition to Government and Government measures. An account of the progress of vernacular literature will be found in the body of the report. The number of books received in the Bengal Library during the year was 1,822, or 431 more than in the preceding year; 272 of the publications were in English, and 1,550 in other languages; 1,309 were published in Calcutta.

Archæology.

The only discoveries of archæological interest were made in Gya, in connection with the excavations and repairs to the temple at Buddha Gya. A brief summary of the discoveries already made is given in chapter VIII of the report, and each month adds to the number of important identifications of interesting sculptures and inscriptions.

Ecclesiastical.

No change of any importance was made in the ecclesiastical arrangements of the province. At the end of the year the establishment entirely or partly paid by Government consisted of the Bishop of Calcutta, his domestic chaplain, the archdeacon, the registrar of the diocese, 16 chaplains of the Church of England, 1 chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 10 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 6 priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Ten marriages were performed during the year under the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Stationery and printing.

The stationery stores for the year 1880-81 were obtained under the system of local contract, the total value of the contracts amounting to Rs. 10,64,562. A considerable saving was made by the more general substitution of Bally paper of various descriptions for the more expensive European paper previously used. The total expenditure of stationery within the Bengal Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,95,827 in 1880-81, against Rs. 4,07,022 in 1879-80, the excess being to a great extent due to the requirements of the census. About eleven million printed census forms were issued from the Presidency Jail Press during the year, and the work of the printing department was in consequence far in excess of that in any previous year. The total value of the outturn of the Government printing department was Rs. 4,56,413, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,30,599.

Zoological Gardens.

The Zoological Gardens were enriched by several new and valuable specimens, and considerable interest in the improvement of the collection was shown by officers in the interior and the general public. The numbers of visitors admitted on payment on week days and Sundays were 87,036 and 11,724 respectively, and more than 12,000 boys and girls from different schools and charitable institutions were admitted free of charge. The receipts from all sources, including the Government contribution of Rs. 20,000, were Rs. 58,826, and the expenditure Rs. 55,055.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1880-81.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1880-81.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Abolition of Assistant Commissionerships in non-regulation districts.

In furtherance of the policy of Government regarding the employment of natives of India in all posts for which they are qualified, and with a view to render all assistant district officers however denominated interchangeable between regulation and non-regulation districts, a proposal was submitted to the Government of India early in the year for the conversion of the assistant commissionerships in the non-regulation districts into joint-magistracies and deputy magistracies.

The non-regulation provinces under this Government consisted originally of (1) new conquests or cessions to which the Regulations were not extended; (2) tracts of country inhabited by primitive races specially exempted from the operation of the Regulations, on the ground that a less formal code of law was better adapted to their condition; and (3) certain tributary mehals administered in the Political Department. These provinces were placed under commissioners assisted by subordinate officers variously designated. In 1861 these subordinate officers were graded as deputy commissioners, assistant commissioners, and extra assistant commissioners, and in 1875 the extra assistant commissionerships were amalgamated with deputy magistracies. The deputy commissioner, who is the chief officer of a non-regulation district, administers both criminal and civil justice; and the assistant commissioners and Deputy Magistrates are his assistants in all branches of the administration. The formation of the Assam Administration removed a considerable portion of the non-regulation territory of Bengal; and the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigooree, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, the Chota Nagpore Division, and the Mehals of Angul and Banki now comprise all the non-regulation provinces under the Government of Bengal.

Although when the Commission was first constituted, it was expedient to post military officers in most of the non-regulation districts,

the majority of these districts are now administered under almost the same laws as the regulation districts, and the duties of the officers in the Commission are akin to those devolving on the officers of any ordinary regulation district. There is no longer any district in these provinces in which it is necessary to employ military officers, and so far as the administration of the non-regulation districts is concerned, both the deputy commissionerships and the assistant commissionerships might be amalgamated with the corresponding appointments in the regulation districts just as the extra assistant commissionerships were in 1875 amalgamated with deputy magistracies. The pay of a deputy commissioner is, however, less than that of a magistrate-collector, and as the work of a district officer is ordinarily less in a non-regulation than in a regulation district, it is not proposed at present to amalgamate deputy commissionerships with magistracies and collectorships. The case of the assistant commissioners is, however, different. The greater portion of their work is of precisely the same nature as that of joint and assistant magistrates and deputy collectors in regulation districts, while the average pay of their appointments is considerably above the average pay of the officers performing corresponding duties in the rest of Bengal.

The conversion of the nine assistant commissionerships in the non-regulation districts into five joint-magistracies and four deputy magistracies, apart from having administrative advantages, is a measure of economy, the saving from which when it is completely carried out will be at least Rs. 500 per month. The proposal received the sanction of the Secretary of State shortly before the close of the year, and it has already in part been carried into effect. The change cannot be completely carried out until the remaining Assistant Commissioners are promoted or retire from the service.

Appointment of sub-inspectors to police out-posts.

The appointment of a new grade of sub-inspectors of police on Rs. 30 per month was sanctioned with effect from the beginning of the current year with a view to secure the services of a better class of officers than those previously employed for the investigation of crime occurring within the jurisdiction of police out-posts. Educated and respectable men will not enlist as head constables on a salary of Rs. 10 per month, and it has long been a recognized blot in the police administration of the province that men of the stamp of many of the present head constables should be entrusted with criminal investigations. Under the scheme sanctioned in the past year a sub-inspector will be supplied to every important outpost where the work is to a great extent of an independent character, and head constables will only enquire into minor cases at thanas where there are no sub-inspectors. The ultimate cost of this measure of reform will be about Rs. 35,000 per annum, but it has at present only been introduced as an experiment in the five districts of Jessore, Hooghly, Rajshahye, Backergunge, and Noakholly.

Reorganization of the lower grades of the Subordinate Executive service.

The question of reducing the lower grades of the Subordinate Executive service and increasing their efficiency, which had for some time been under the consideration of Government, was referred to a

Committee during the year under report. The conclusions of the Committee were submitted shortly before the close of the year, and the sanction of the Government of India has since been obtained to an increase of one in the number of sub-deputy collectors of the second grade, and to the revision of the salaries of the two grades of canoongoes. Instead of 59 canoongoes on Rs. 50 each, and 30 canoongoes on Rs. 25 each, there will in future be 17 canoongoes on Rs. 75 each, and 50 canoongoes on Rs. 50 each, the grade on Rs. 25 being abolished. It was decided, on the recommendation of the Committee, that the distribution of the lower grades of the Subordinate Executive service should in future be based on a divisional instead of a district arrangement, the distribution within each division being left to the discretion of the divisional commissioners. Orders were also issued with a view to checking the tendency on the part of local officers to overlook the fact that sub-deputy collectors and canoongoes are primarily executive revenue officers, and to employ them to an undue extent on magisterial work. In future magisterial powers will only be conferred on sub-deputy collectors in special cases. The additional cost involved in the revision of the lower grades of the subordinate executive service is Rs. 2,100 per annum; but as the cost of the subordinate establishments and chainmen was at the same time reduced, there will on the whole be a net saving of Rs. 11,700 per annum.

Judicial training of Covenanted Civilians.

With the view of providing a better judicial training for covenanted civilians, and especially for those who elect the judicial branch of the service, the following proposals were submitted by this Government to the Government of India:—

(1)—that all covenanted civilians should after five years' service be vested with the powers of a moonsif, and that they should exercise those powers, in addition to the powers with which they are vested, as magisterial and revenue officers;

(2)—that all covenanted civilians should be called on to elect between the executive and judicial branches of the service after nine years, instead of as previously between the tenth and twelfth years of service.

(3)—that officers electing the judicial branch should, on making their election, be relieved, as far as possible, of executive duties, and be invested with the powers of a subordinate judge, and also with the power of hearing criminal appeals from magistrates of the second and third class;

The increase in the litigation of the country affords ample civil judicial work for covenanted officers without any diminution being made in the number of moonsifs or subordinate judges; and the adoption of these proposals, which have been sanctioned by the supreme Government and carried out since the close of the year, will not only improve the judicial training of all covenanted civilians, but will also enable Government when necessary to depute civilians for the decision of rent-suits to any part of the country where agrarian disputes may be rife and where the presence of a covenanted officer exercising the powers

of a magistrate and civil court may be of great service in checking agitation.

Rent-suit Courts.

One of the most important recent administrative changes in the province is the constitution of special rent-suit courts for the trial of rent-suits and cases of the small cause court class. The co-existence of complicated cases in a court which has the disposal of claims for rent and small cause court cases was found to seriously impede the progress of the more simple cases, and it was decided to remedy the evil by allotting rent-suits and cases of the small cause court class to certain selected moonsifs, who would have no heavier or more intricate work to perform. In many districts there were even before the introduction of rent-suit courts two or more moonsifs at almost each moonsifee, so that in some districts scarcely any difficulty was experienced in distributing the work and giving effect to the new scheme; while in other districts the increased staff which the growth of litigation has rendered necessary will enable Government to bring justice nearer to the homes of the people, and at the same time to carry out the scheme for the separation of the different classes of suits without on these accounts incurring any heavy additional expenditure. The scheme was not actually carried into effect until after the close of the year 1880-81, but it was devised and matured in the year under report. It is now being tried in eighteen districts in different parts of the province.

Reappointment of separate District Judges for Bankoora and East Burdwan.

The orders passed at the beginning of the year 1880 for the amalgamation of the District Judgeships of Bankoora (West Burdwan) and East Burdwan with a view to the appointment of a native Additional Judge were cancelled towards the close of the past year, and Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal, the Additional Judge, was appointed to be District Judge of Bankoora. He was at the same time appointed to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Sessions Division of Burdwan.

Definition of the boundary between the districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Doubts having arisen as to the precise position of the boundary line between the Hill Tracts of Chittagong and the Regulation District, as described in the Schedule of Act IV (B.C.) of 1863, the officer in charge of land settlement operations in Chittagong was empowered in 1875 to lay down and demarcate the boundary upon the ground, so that it might be easily identified. A detailed description of the boundary was accordingly submitted by the Settlement Officer during the year under report, and, after receiving the approval and confirmation of the local Government, the boundary was notified for general information on the 3rd September 1880. In connection with this definition of the boundary between the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, a notification has been issued since the close of the year defining the limits of the Sungu sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the powers of an assistant commissioner in the Chittagong Hill Tracts which were conferred on the deputy magistrate of Cox's Bazar in 1864 have been withdrawn.

Sub-divisional changes.

Under a notification issued on the 31st January 1881, the jurisdictions of the outposts of Pakour and Jamtara, in the sudder or Doomka sub-division of the

district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, were constitued divisions of that district under section 39 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The head-quarters of the the Pachamba sub-division of the Hazaribagh district were during the year transferred from Pachamba to Giridi, and the name of the sub-division was also changed to Giridi.

Transfer of the Vaccination Department to the Sanitary Commissioner.

In accordance with the scheme for the reorganization of the Indian Medical Service, the Surgeon-General of Bengal was, early in the year, relieved of the charge of the vaccination department which was then made over to the Sanitary Commissioner. The post of Superintendent-General of Vaccination was abolished, the duties of the office connected with the town of Calcutta being transferred to the Health Officer of the Corporation, and the charge of vaccination operations in the Suburbs being made over to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Circle.

The superintendents of the several vaccine circles were at the same time gazetted to be *ex-officio* Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

COOCH BEHAR.

Rainfall—crops.

THE rainfall during the year was 130 inches as compared with 146 inches in the previous year. The crops however were not quite so good as might have been expected, the heavy rain in June being injurious to the early rice, and the outturn was not above three-fourths of a full crop. Owing also to the decrease in the rainfall in May, the preparation of the fields for the sowing of the late rice was retarded, and from this cause, and also from the damage caused by a hailstorm in December, the outturn of the late rice crop was only slightly better than that of the early rice. The tobacco seedlings were also injured by the heavy rain in October, and the plants, when more mature, were hurt by the subsequent hailstorm. The trade in jute was carried on with less vigour than in the preceding year, and the price of jute never rose above Rs. 4. The harvest, although not so abundant as that of the previous year, was better than those of several years preceding 1879-80; no want of food-grain was felt by agriculturists, and they suffered merely on account of the low prices obtaining throughout Bengal. The general condition of the people in the State was decidedly prosperous.

Finance.

The probable revenue and expenditure during the year were shown in the budget estimates as Rs. 13,42,651 and Rs. 14,74,212 respectively; had these estimates been fulfilled there would have been at the close of the year a deficit of Rs. 1,31,561; the accounts for 1880-81, however, show that, while the income amounted to Rs. 12,95,366, the expenditure was only Rs. 11,85,525, and instead therefore of there being a deficit, there was an actual surplus of Rs. 1,09,841. This surplus was due principally to a saving in expenditure upon the palace. The principal item in which the revenue receipts were less than the regular estimate was that of land revenue, the causes for the decrease in which are given below; and there was also a decrease in the interest on invested capital, in consequence of the Bank of Bengal being unable, without a power-of-attorney, to draw the interest upon some newly-purchased Government securities. The total expenditure was less than the regular estimate by Rs. 1,56,970, and there was a decrease under every head, the principal decrease being under the head of "Public Works."

Land revenue.

The current demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 9,78,511, as compared with Rs. 9,83,392 in 1879-80, and Rs. 9,83,818 in 1878-79; the average demand for the five years preceding 1880-81 being Rs. 9,36,185. The total demand, including both the current and the arrear demand, was Rs. 13,27,677, as against Rs. 14,49,446 in the previous year, and Rs. 14,36,566 in the year which preceded it. The collections amounted to Rs. 9,44,361, or Rs. 98,397 below those of the year 1879-80; but they exceeded those of either 1878-79 or 1877-78. The outstanding balance of Rs. 3,55,143 at the close of the year, which was Rs. 6,884 in excess of the balance at the close of the previous year, was composed of Rs. 1,19,847 on account of arrears of the year's demand, and Rs. 2,35,296 on account of arrears for previous years. The decrease in the current demand was due to the reduction in the annual demand for fisheries and hâts, the relinquishment of their jotes by some jotedars who were unable to pay the rent assessed on them, the resumption of other jotes, and reductions allowed in cases of diluvion. The decrease in collections and the increase in the balance are attributed partly to the fact that, though the harvest of the year was inferior to the preceding one, the fall in the prices of the chief articles of produce in Bengal caused a fall in their prices in Cooch Behar, and the ryots were in consequence unable to sell their produce to advantage, or to satisfy fully the demands either of their landlords or of their mahajuns, and partly to the work of the Revenue Department being retarded by the employment, during the latter half of the year, of many of the ministerial officers of the department on the operations in connection with the taking of the census. A large portion of the old balance is due from involved estates which are under the management of the Court of Wards. The percentage of the balance on the demand was higher in every sub-division at the close of 1880-81 than it was at the close of the preceding year, the greatest increase being in Mathabhanga and Dinhata, where it rose from 19 and 21 to 24 and 26 respectively. Deducting from the total balance the sum of Rs. 1,13,220 due from estates under the Court of Wards, the greater portion of the remaining Rs. 2,41,923 was due from non-cultivating jotedars. The number of processes issued for the realization of arrears from jotedars was however only 8,464 as compared with 10,542 in the preceding year; and the tenures of the defaulters were sold only in extreme cases, the number of sales being only 370 against 817 in 1879-80. The number of leases cancelled, when no bidders came forward to purchase the defaulting jotes, was 85, as against 52 in the preceding year, and 61 jotes were formally relinquished; 48 recusant defaulting jotedars, as compared with seven in 1879-80, were imprisoned in the civil jail. There were 98 settlements concluded during the year, of which 43 were new settlements, at a rent of Rs. 232, and the rest re-settlements at a rent of Rs. 2,062.

Excise.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 59,223, or Rs. 1,473 in excess of the amount realized during 1879-80, and the entire amount due on this account was collected within the year. The principal decrease was in the amount realized from the duty on ganja and opium; this

decrease was, however, more than covered by the license fees for ganja shops. There was no increase in the consumption of country spirit, but a considerable increase in the consumption of imported liquor, 1,252 bottles having been imported as compared with 766 bottles in 1879-80.

Stamps.

The stamp revenue was abnormally high during 1879-80 in consequence of the introduction of the new law of limitation, and it could not therefore be expected that the revenue derived from stamps would, during the past year, be nearly as great as that realized during the preceding year. The actual figures showed a falling off from Rs. 2,05,138 to Rs. 1,14,076. The largest decrease was in the receipts from judicial stamps, which fell from Rs. 1,28,251 to Rs. 61,942. The receipts from stamps in an ordinary year are estimated at about one lakh of rupees, and the excess during the year under report is said to have been due to a number of the cases, instituted in 1879-80 in consequence of the operation of the new law of limitation, having been disposed of in the following year.

Registration.

The influence of the Limitation Act during 1879-80, when the renewal of old deeds became necessary, was also shown in connection with registration: the total number of deeds registered in 1878-79 was 6,282, in 1879-80 it rose to 8,375, and during the past year it fell to 5,649: the receipts from registrations fell from Rs. 5,587 to Rs. 4,169. The total amount realized, including copying and searching fees, fines, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,301, as against a total of Rs. 5,725 in the previous year; the expenditure was, however, also reduced from Rs. 3,047 to Rs. 2,531, the excess of receipts over expenditure being Rs. 1,770 as compared with Rs. 2,678 in 1879-80.

Civil Justice.

The effects of the Limitation Act are also visible in the returns relating to the administration of Civil Justice. In 1878-79 3,477 cases were disposed of and 576 remained pending at the end of the year: in 1879-80 the number of fresh suits instituted was 7,639, making, with the 576 pending at the commencement of the year, a total of 8,215: of these, 6,549 were disposed of during the year, leaving 1,666 pending at its close. After this abnormal increase, there was last year a great falling off in the number of fresh cases instituted, which amounted only to 2,284. Of the total of 3,950 cases, including those which were pending, 3,301 were disposed of during the year, and 649 remained undecided at its close. The value of the suits also greatly decreased, the amount in 1879-80 being Rs. 5,43,161, as against Rs. 3,31,999 in 1878-79, while in 1880-81 the value was only Rs. 1,96,627. In 1879-80 the influx was so large that even with the additional establishment which was entertained, there was a large number of cases pending at the close of the year. During the past year, however, the files were very considerably reduced, and a comparatively small number of cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The number of appeals instituted during the year against the decisions in original suits was 180 as compared with 158 in the preceding year. The increase was due no doubt to the

large number of suits decided in 1879-80, the appeals in many of them being probably not preferred till after that year had expired. The number of appeals disposed of, including those pending at the commencement of the year, was 204 as compared with 132 in the preceding year, and 86 remained pending, as against 112 at the end of 1879-80.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of cases, both cognizable, and uncognizable, have decreased steadily since 1878-79. The numbers for the last three years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Offences.		Total.
	Cognizable.	Uncognizable.	
1878-79	1,577	1,416	2,993
1879-80	1,255	1,144	2,399
1880-81	1,034	1,098	2,132

Of 1,034 cognizable offences reported to have been committed, 767 were minor offences against property, 537 or more than half being ordinary thefts, while 122 were minor offences against the person. There were 74 cases of serious offences against the person, including three cases of murder and two of culpable homicide ; and 48 cases of serious offences against person and property, or against property only ; amongst the latter are included three cases of dacoity. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,490 as compared with Rs. 8,751 in 1879-80. Of this amount only property to the value of Rs. 2,287, or 21·8 per cent., was recovered, as against property worth Rs. 2,340, or 26·7, recovered in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the percentage of persons convicted in cognizable cases, the percentage rising from 61·3 in 1879-80 to 69·8 in 1880-81 ; the percentage in non-cognizable cases fell however slightly, being 66·03 in 1879-80, and only 64·8 in the past year. There were 18 appeals against the decisions of the lower courts including one pending from the previous year, and of these, the order was upheld in 10 and reversed in 5 cases, and 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 9,028 against Rs. 6,929 during the previous year.

Police.

No change took place during the year in the strength or constitution of the police force, and its cost was the same as in the previous year—Rs. 42,150. The entire force consists of one District Superintendent, 40 subordinate officers and 259 constables. Arrangements were made during the year under which a specially selected District Superintendent of the Bengal Police will be deputed annually to the state for two or three months in the cold weather to visit all the police-stations and inspect the local police offices. The working of the police throughout the year was fairly satisfactory.

Jails.

During the year some improvements in the jail buildings were made, and the female ward and the civil hajut were completed. The average number of prisoners in the Cooch Behar Jail was 178 against 192 in 1879-80. The year was a healthy one for the prisoners, and only four deaths occurred, as compared with 21 deaths in the preceding year. Persons convicted in Cooch Behar of heinous offences and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are now transferred to the Alipore Jail, a fixed annual amount being paid by the State for each prisoner so transferred; during the year 13 long-term prisoners were transferred to the Alipore Jail in accordance with this arrangement. The gross earnings of the labouring prisoners were Rs. 8,029 as compared with Rs. 7,888 in the preceding year; while the net earnings of the jail were Rs. 6,399 as against Rs. 5,769 in 1879-80. The average gross earnings of each prisoner employed in the jail garden rose from Rs. 60 to Rs. 68, and those of each prisoner employed in manufactures from Rs. 90 to Rs. 128. The gross and net cost of the jail, as well as the average gross and net cost of each prisoner, are given in the following table:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross cost of the jail, including establishment, feeding, &c.	16,682	13,456
Deduct profit of manufactures, &c	5,769	6,398
Net cost of the jail	10,913	7,058
Average gross cost of each prisoner ...	87	81
Ditto net ditto ditto	57	42

The decrease in the cost of each prisoner is stated to be due to the cheapness of food. The general conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory, and the introduction of the mark system into the jail is said to have been productive of good among the prisoners, who fully appreciate the advantages of it. Arrangements have been made for the education of some of the younger prisoners, who receive simple instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic during two hours every morning.

Medical.

The total number of patients who obtained medical treatment at the jail hospital and the charitable dispensaries was in excess of the number during the previous year. In 1879-80 the number of in-door patients was 812, and that of out-door patients 11,406. These numbers rose during the past year to 1,289 in-door patients and 13,236 out-door patients; the increase in the number of in-door patients being principally due to the fact that patients belonging to the military and the police force are now kept in hospital and are not treated as out-door patients. The number of in-door patients treated in the several dispensaries was 692, of whom only 56 or 8·09 per cent. died. Intermittent fever and respiratory affections were more prevalent than usual, but there was no epidemic, and the general health of the people was good. The number of vaccinations decreased from 22,743 in 1879-80 to 17,447 in the past year: the falling off in the number of operations being attributed to the stringent rules enforced by the Civil Surgeon, who did not permit any person to

carry on vaccine operations who was not properly qualified: the result of this check was that out of 31 ex-inoculators who worked during 1879-80, only eight were found to be qualified. Inoculation does not, it is said, now prevail to any great extent; it has been prohibited in the Mekligunge and Mathabhanga sub-divisions, and next cold weather it will be prohibited throughout the State, and the practice will be proclaimed illegal.

Education.

In the year under report there was for the first time a check in the progress of education. The number of schools fell from 390 in 1879-80 to 324, the pupils decreased from 11,630 to 9,355, and the average daily attendance was only 5,965 as compared with 8,891 in the preceding year. There was no decrease in the number of State institutions, but there was a falling off in the number of private institutions under the grant-in-aid system, and in the number of private institutions which do not receive allowances from the State. The curtailment of the grant for aided schools, the employment of a great number of the schoolmasters and officers of the education department in connection with the census, and the absence and subsequent death of the Superintendent of Education all contributed to the decrease in the number of schools and pupils. At the Calcutta University Entrance Examination eleven candidates from Cooch Behar appeared, and all passed, three of them being placed in the first division. Of the successful candidates two were pure Cooch Beharis, and three of the others had received their entire education in Cooch Behar: at the Vernacular Scholarship Examination 31 candidates passed, the students competing for the first time with those of the Rajshahye Division: 307 candidates passed at the Primary Scholarship Examination, ten of the successful candidates as against eight in the previous year being girls: at the General Normal School Examination seven candidates passed, and of these one was first in Chemistry among all the candidates in Bengal. The total expenditure on account of education was Rs. 80,894 as compared with Rs. 93,899 in the preceding year; Rs. 58,620 was contributed by the State as against Rs. 60,686 in 1879-80.

Public works.

The allotment for the year for ordinary public works was Rs. 2,50,000; of this amount Rs. 20,000 was provided for the Central Emigration Road in Julpigoree, and the balance for State works; the amount actually expended during the year was Rs. 2,33,238. The principal works which were completed during the year were the guard-house, store-room, and jailor's office in the jail; a post-office on the Main Bazar road, with a residence for the postmaster, and houses for the clerks and runners; and a godown with a corrugated iron roof, for tents, &c. The dispensary having been found too small for its requirements the construction of two wings to the building was commenced; the work was, however, begun late in the year, and was in consequence not completed before its termination. The earth-work of a new road, 15¼ miles in length, leading from the Emigration road near Patgram to the district road from Julpigoree to Alipore *vid* Falacutta, was completed during the year; four bridges on the road were taken in hand, and one of them, which is 80 feet in length, was also completed within

the year. The iron bridge over the Torsa river, which was under construction in 1879-80, was completed; the length of the bridge is 240 feet. A wooden bridge 294 feet in length over the Manshai river on the Rungpore road was also completed during the year, and a dâk bungalow was constructed at Gidaldah on the north bank of the Dhoflah river. Progress was also made in improving the town of Cooch Behar, the site of which is low, by excavating tanks and utilizing the earth so obtained to raise the surrounding ground; the site of the bazar at Huldibaree was raised and levelled; trees were planted on the sides of some of the roads; and some nurseries of trees, including one of India-rubber plants, were established.

Cattle-breeding. Tobacco cultivation.

The efforts made to improve the breed of cattle by the importation of bulls had but slight success. Only a few cows were brought to the farms by the ryots, and such as were brought were not as a rule strong and healthy animals, and the calves when born were not properly fed. No experiments were made during the year in foreign methods of cultivating and curing tobacco; and as the experiments made in previous years proved to be failures, no further attempts will be made in this direction during the Maharajah's minority.

Census operations.

Some trouble was experienced in taking the preliminary census, and at one time an organized resistance was apprehended; in two places there was a show of actual resistance, the Dewan and the Foujdari Ahilkar being menaced, and the police assaulted; the ringleaders were however arrested, and quiet was gradually restored No difficulty was experienced in taking the final census. The tabulation of the figures which is being done in Calcutta has not yet been completed, but from the rough statement prepared in Cooch Behar, it appears that the population amounted to 600,946, of whom 310,790 were males and 290,156 females. The result shows a gross increase of 68,381 above the number in 1872, in which year the population amounted to 532,565, of whom 278,585 were males and 253,980 were females.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Rumours of raids and conduct of the Howlongs.

The peace on the frontier was not disturbed during the year. There was a report that a body of Howlongs had entered the Kassalong valley reserve for the purpose of killing elephants, and had maltreated and robbed some Bengali traders, but on enquiry it was found that the rumour was incorrect; some Bengali traders had been robbed by Howlongs, but they were robbed after they had crossed the border. Two shop-keepers of the Demagiri Bazar also were induced by some Howlongs to go into the jungle at night with money to purchase ivory, and were robbed. In this case also, the occurrence took place beyond the frontier. Although these instances cannot be regarded as acts of hostility on the part of the Tribe, the general conduct of the Howlongs was not altogether friendly, and communications with them have not been re-opened. It is to be hoped however that more friendly relations may now be established with them, as during the past year the death of Benkoya, their leading Chief, took place; he had long been hostile to Government, and did much to foster a spirit of unfriendliness on the part of the

tribe towards the British. The facts that 4,530 Howlongs visited the Demagiri Bazar during the year, and that some came even as far as the Kassalong Bazar within 18 miles of Rungamati, seem to show that they are not unwilling to have dealings with British subjects; and there is a further proof of a tendency to the establishment of more satisfactory relations with the tribe in the fact that, notwithstanding that the determination of Government not to interfere in affairs beyond the frontier was fully explained to the Thanglowa clan, the people of that clan still continue to cut jooms on the hills beyond the frontier, thus showing that they no longer dread molestation from the Howlongs.

Durbars.

The Annual durbar and fair for the Lushai Chiefs was held at Demagiri on the night of the 15th January 1881 and the two following days. With the exception of two Chiefs who sent representatives, all the friendly Chiefs living both within and beyond the frontier attended the durbar, but for the reasons stated in the last report the Howlong Chiefs were not invited to be present. The Chief of the Chuckma clan and the two sons of the late Bohmong attended the durbar for the first time.

It has been decided to hold a small durbar at Ruma during the ensuing cold weather, and, if it is successful, to hold one annually in the same place for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the Shendoo tribe, and of encouraging the opening of a bazar at Ruma. All attempts to establish a bazar at that place have hitherto failed, but it is desirable to make further efforts in this direction on account of the saving which would be effected by the local purchase of provisions for the police, which have at present to be brought from Chittagong.

Succession of the Chief of the Thanglowa clan.

During the year under report Lalruma was elected to succeed his cousin the Thanglowa Chief Soya, who died in the preceding year.

Communications.

Regular communication by steamer has been established between Rungamati and Chittagong, and the construction of a road between those two stations is no longer a matter of primary importance. The road between Demagiri and Kassalong will, if possible, be improved during next season and a survey will be made of the line between Chittagong and Rungamati.

The frontier force.

Since August 1880 the frontier force has been armed with breech-loaders, and this arrangement has added materially to the strength of the frontier guard posts, some of which are frequently held by a very small number of men during the absence of the patrol parties along the frontier line. The present force consists of 529 men, but as new posts are being established it is proposed to increase the force up to a total of 600 men.

The frontier police will in part be hereafter enlisted locally from the people of the Mugh, Chukma, and Tipperah clans, though the main body of the force will still continue to be Goorkhas. The discipline of the frontier police force during the year was exceptionally good, and with a view to a still further improvement in this respect a special regulation for the force was prepared and submitted for the final sanction of the Government of India.

Demagiri.

The present site of the Barracks, Hospital, and Assistant Superintendent's house at Demagiri has been found to be unhealthy, and these buildings will now be

moved to another and more healthy site which has been selected for them.

HILL TIPPERAH.

On the transfer of the district of Tipperah from the Dacca to the Chittagong Division on the 1st November 1880 the Political Agent of Hill Tipperah also became subordinate to the Commissioner of the latter Division. The year, like the preceding one, was uneventful, and the only occurrence of any political importance was the decision of a suit for maintenance in which the question of the right to succeed to the State on the death of the present Chief was raised by Kumar Nobodip Chandra, the nephew of the present Maharajah; the Kumar obtained a decree for maintenance at the rate of Rs. 600 per mensem, but his claim to the succession to the Raj was rejected.

Rainfall—Crops—Public Health.

The rainfall was nearly the same as in the preceding year, the amount being 86·96 inches as compared with 87·95 inches, and the outturn of crops was again satisfactory; cotton and rice, the two principal crops of the state, were produced in abundance. The health of the people during the year was good, and their material condition was still further improved by the harvest, the third good one which they have enjoyed in consecutive years. In 1879-80 the average price of rice was 17⅞ seers per rupee; during the past year the price fell, the average being 16 seers of rice of the best sort and 26⅔ seers of rice of the common sort per rupee. In the pergunnah of Dakhinshik the crop was so abundant that the price of rice fell to 12 annas per maund, and the ryots were in consequence unable in some instances to obtain sufficient money for the payment of their rents. An enquiry into the mineral products of the state with a view to mining operations was commenced during the year, and traces of coal are said to have been found in the Kailashar Division; no steps have, however, been taken to ascertain the extent of the formation, and further enquiries have been abandoned.

Census operations.

The first census of the people of Hill Tipperah was taken during the year, and a slight opposition was at first made to the proposal to take it; but as soon as the Maharajah consented to allow it to be taken, his servants lent their assistance and no further difficulties were experienced. It was found that the population which had previously been roughly estimated at nearly 92,000 amounted to 95,637, of whom 51,458 were males and 44,179 were females.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

There are in the state 24 police-stations and outposts, of which 18 are in Udaypore and 3 in each of the other two divisions—Agurtolla and Kailashar. Chowkidars have hitherto been employed only at the head-quarters of the different divisions, the offences and important occurrences in the interior being reported by the village headmen: in the Kailashar division, however, steps are being taken to introduce a system of village watch in the plains, in which it is more required than amongst the hills, where few offences are committed. The number of criminal cases, though larger than in the preceding year, was again small, 556 cases having been instituted during 1880-81 as compared with 514 during 1879-80. Out of 668 persons brought to trial during the year, 451 were convicted; this result, as far as the percentage of

convictions is concerned, is more satisfactory than that of either of the two years 1879-80 and 1878-79, in which only 329 persons out of 504, and 341 out of 698, respectively, were convicted. The number of serious offences against property was 9, or 3 less than in 1879-80; while serious offences against the person decreased from 22 to 19. There were 3 cases of murder while in the preceding year there was not a single case of murder or culpable homicide. The number of civil suits instituted was less than in either of the two preceding years, the numbers instituted during the three years being 281 in 1878-79, 249 in 1879-80, and 223 in 1880-81; though the number of suits decreased, their value increased from Rs. 13,292 to Rs. 18,525. Of the suits instituted, 121 were brought on bonds, the remainder consisting of 3 suits for damages, 20 for rent, 21 for the possession of land or buildings, 18 for goods sold, and 40 miscellaneous suits. The number of British subjects brought to trial in criminal cases during the year was 175; of this number 137 were convicted, 28 acquitted, and 10 were under trial at the close of the year. British subjects were also concerned as plaintiffs in 48 civil suits, as defendants in 7, and as both plaintiffs and defendants in 11; the total number of civil suits in which they were concerned was 66 as compared with 79 in the preceding year.

Finance.

There was a considerable increase in the revenue during the year, the total amount derived from all sources being Rs. 2,32,677 as compared with Rs. 2,01,106 in 1879-80, and an average of Rs. 1,92,371 in the three years which preceded it. The principal source of increase was the cotton tax, which, as noticed in the Administration Report for 1879-80, was brought under *khas* management in that year. The receipts under this head have risen from Rs. 48,188 in that year to Rs. 94,291, the increase being in part due to better crops and partly to the tax being raised. There was also an increase of Rs. 2,040 in the receipts from the tax on forest produce, and a slight increase in the receipts from *nazars* and from four other sources. The largest decrease (Rs. 7,667) was in the royalty on elephants caught, only thirty animals being captured as compared with 121 in the previous year. The small number of elephants caught is attributed to the bad management of the persons employed and not to any diminution in the number of those animals.

Education.

No progress was made in education. Though the number of schools open at the end of the year was 31, as compared with 28 at the end of the preceding year, the number of pupils decreased from 700 in 1878-79 and 668 in 1879-80 to 647 in 1880-81. The state officials evinced little or no interest in matters connected with education, the teachers were most irregularly paid, and the supervision of the schools was left to an officer on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem.

State of the frontier.

The frontier was quiet during the year, and no disturbance took place in the state itself. The numerical strength of the military was raised from 259 to 281, and a company of sixteen men was employed in the cold weather in exploring the country round the Surdeng hill, in order to ascertain

whether a military post could be established on the hill to protect the south-eastern frontier, and to open up communications with the post at Bagman in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The enquiry showed that such a post could only be maintained with difficulty, and that the objects for which it was proposed to establish it could be best attained by improving the posts already in existence. Communications have since been opened with the Chittagong Hill Tracts force, a party of whom visited the Maharajah's post at Eksurra. In order to facilitate communication it will be necessary to establish a fresh outpost in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the matter is now under consideration. The Commissioner of the Division and the Magistrate of Tipperah, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent, each visited the state once during the year.

TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF ORISSA.

Of the three estates belonging to Government which were formerly included among the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, one, the Khond Mals, was voluntarily surrendered by the Chief of the Boad State, owing to his inability to prevent the Khonds from offering human sacrifices and committing ravages upon their neighbours. This estate pays no revenue. The financial condition of the other two estates—Angul and Banki—is prosperous. The total land revenue, amounting to Rs. 32,551 in the case of the former, and to Rs. 21,208 in the case of the latter, was, with the exception of Rs. 59 *remitted in Angul*, collected before the close of the year: the miscellaneous *demands* were also collected in full, and Rs. 2,488 on account of *land revenue* was collected in advance for the current year. The Dhenkanal State still continues, owing to the minority of its Chief, to be under the direct management of the Superintendent. By the settlement operations now in force the land revenue demand has risen from Rs. 68,697 to Rs. 73,196. The amount collected on account of land revenue and miscellaneous demands, including the surplus collections of the preceding year, was Rs. 78,204, and the expenditure, including Government tribute, was Rs. 77,176. The tribute due to Government from the other states, amounting to Rs 33,249, was all collected, and in addition Rs. 6,328 was paid on account of the tribute for the current year.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

In Angul, Banki, Dhenkanal, and the Khond Mals the number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases instituted was 3,665, as compared with 3,369 in 1879-80; to this number Dhenkanal contributed 2,007 cases, 1,402 of which related to debts and 322 to possession. It is satisfactory to note that the cases from the other states, which represent complaints made direct to the Superintendent, decreased from 393 to 307, or, excluding Runpore, from 382 to 262. The decrease was most marked in the case of Daspulla and Nursingpore, in both of which states steps have recently been taken to improve the administration. In these states the numbers fell from 54 and 57 respectively in 1879-80 to 15 and 10 respectively in 1880-81. The effect of the measures adopted has clearly increased the confidence of the people in their Chiefs and officers, and they have had little occasion to address the Superintendent direct. From Runpore, on the other hand, the number of cases instituted direct rose from 11 to 45, in consequence probably of a

misunderstanding between the Rajah and his Dewan Brojobullub Patnaik, and of the misconduct of the latter. Charges of corruption were brought against the Dewan, and on conviction he was sentenced by the Superintendent to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. The result of appeals from the Assistant Superintendent was satisfactory, the orders being confirmed in 11 cases out of 12, and the remaining case being remanded for further enquiry. Of the 26 appeals against tehsildars, the orders in ten were confirmed, and in eight modified or reversed; five cases were remanded, and three were pending at the close of the year.

There was a small increase in the number of criminal cases instituted during the year, the number rising from 1,142 in 1879-80 to 1,199 in the year under report; these figures are low in comparison with the 1,545 cases instituted in 1878-79, and the small number of cases is again attributed to the low price of food-grains. Out of 1,638 persons brought to trial during the year, 778 were convicted, 796 acquitted, and the cases against the others were pending at the close of the year. There were ten cases of murder, including two pending from the preceding year, and of these six were disposed of during the year, six persons being executed and two transported for life. There were during the year seven cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and one dacoity. Most of the cases of the year were under the heads of criminal force (526), theft (189), and mischief (123). The tehsildar of Banki was found guilty of tampering with judicial records and receiving illegal gratifications as a public servant; he succeeded, however, in poisoning himself within a few hours after his conviction.

Census operations.

During the year a census was taken in all the states: the whole work was done through the Chiefs of the Native states and the tehsildars of the Government estates. All the Chiefs and officers gave the Superintendent ready and loyal support, and no opposition was shown either by the Chiefs or their people, except in the solitary case of the Rajah of Atgur, and he, when matters were fully explained to him by the Assistant Superintendent during his visit to the state, raised no further objections. The cost of the census in each state was borne by its Chief, and the total cost of the census of the Tributary States, including the cost in the Government estates and the pay of the establishment for receiving and checking the schedules, was only Rs. 792. The total population of the Native states has risen from 1,155,509 in 1872 to 1,465,607 and that of the Government estates of Angul and Banki from 127,800 to 158,703.

Education.

A very considerable advance was made during the year in matters relating to education, the number of schools having increased from 294 at the close of 1879-80 to 472, and the number of pupils on the rolls from 5,044 to 7,519. Much was also done to encourage education; ten scholarships were allotted by Government to the Gurjats, exclusive of 12 already assigned to the states; and, in addition 12 primary scholarships were granted by the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj, five by the Maharajah of Keonjhur, and six from the Dhenkanal state. The inspecting staff was also increased. Amongst the states, as far as education

is concerned, Dhenkanal is the first, both in the number and efficiency of its schools, and none of the Chiefs, except those of Mohurbhunj, Keonjhur, and Atmullick, take any particular interest in education, or properly appreciate its advantages. The total cost of instruction was Rs. 38,159, out of which amount Rs. 6,618 was paid by Government.

Postal communication.

Effect was given to the proposals noticed in last year's report to institute regular postal communication between the various states and the post-offices in the regulation districts. It was estimated, at first, that the annual cost of the lines would be Rs. 5,724; but it was found subsequently that a modified scheme involving less cost would be for the present sufficient. Fifteen post-offices have accordingly been opened at a monthly cost of Rs. 250, which will be paid by the Chiefs. The new lines are now in full working order, and have been placed entirely in the hands of the Postal Department.

Angul and Banki.

The management of Angul during the year was satisfactory. The export of timber from the forests was not allowed, but the questions of the formation of reserves and the management of the forests until the reserves can be determined have not yet been finally settled. The Government hospital at the head-quarters of this estate has much increased in popularity, the number of out-door patients having risen from 418 in 1878 and 466 in 1879 to 1,235 in 1880; want of funds, however, prevented the admission into the hospital of some persons who wished to be treated as in-door patients. Proposals for the construction of a masonry building for the hospital are under consideration. Since the close of the year an Act, No. XXV of 1881, has been passed in the Supreme Council under which the estate of Banki will from the 1st April 1882 be annexed to the district of Cuttack and the Superintendent will thus be relieved of the direct administration of the mehal. On the other hand, the Superintendent will now have to take over the direct management of the Barambha estate, as the Rajah died on the 15th July last, leaving a son only 15 months of age.

Dhenkanal.

The administration of the Dhenkanal state, which is still, during the minority of its Chief, under the direct management of the Superintendent, was satisfactory. Much has been done for the state. The settlement operations during the year increased the land revenue demand from Rs. 64,785 to Rs. 73,196, and the work of settlement has now been completed in 13 out of 24 pergunnahs. Dhenkanal is, as stated above, the most advanced of all the Tributary States in educational matters, and it possesses a hospital which is one of the best of its kind in the mehals. More than 8,000 patients are annually treated at the institution, and many persons go long distances to the hospital for medical assistance, a fact which in itself shows the high appreciation of the people for the charity.

Conduct of Chiefs.

During 1879-80, it was found necessary for Government to interfere in the case of three states—Nursingpore, Talchere, and Daspulla—and Dewans were appointed to assist the Chiefs; the arrangements made proved satisfactory, and there was

a very marked improvement during the past year in the administration of all these states. In Nursingpore, in which arrangements were made for effecting a land settlement, some of the Chief's courtiers endeavoured, by representing that a settlement would be a great evil, to dissuade him from carrying it out. The people were, however, determined in the matter and amins have been appointed to measure the lands. The settlement of the land with the people on a firm basis will do much towards preventing misunderstandings between the Chiefs and their people, and the progress which is being made in this respect throughout the mahals is satisfactory. The people themselves appear to be aware of the advantages which they will secure, and in Hindole they have exacted a promise from the Rajah to make a regular measurement and settlement of the land during the present cold season. The administration of Keonjhur, one of the most important of the Tributary States, was satisfactory; it is managed by the Maharajah, who during the past year well sustained the reputation which he has deservedly earned. In the important state of Mohurbhunj there were towards the close of the year some disturbances, and it was found necessary for the re-establishment of order to send a body of police into the State. The Assistant Superintendent, who was after the close of the year deputed to enquire into the cause of the disturbance, ascertained that the discontent was due to certain questions which had arisen in connection with settlement operations, to the imposition of a general educational cess which was objected to by the people on the ground that the cess should not be made a general one when many of the villages were without schools, and to the levy of forest dues, and a duty on a liquor known as *handia*, which is prepared for home consumption. The Assistant Superintendent succeeded in bringing about an amicable settlement of all the points in dispute between the Maharajah and his people; and notwithstanding the breach of the friendly relations previously existing between the Chief and his subjects, the management of the killah during the year was on the whole creditable to the Maharajah. The state of affairs in Runpore was not satisfactory. In 1878 it was found necessary to appoint a Dewan, and some of the Rajah's servants and evil advisers were ordered to leave the State. The effect of the arrangements then made was to restore peace and tranquillity, and for some time the management of the State gave satisfaction. In September 1880, however, a rupture occurred, as has already been stated, between the Rajah and the Dewan, serious charges were brought against the latter, and he was finally convicted by the Superintendent and sentenced to imprisonment and fine. A new Dewan has since then been appointed.

CHOTA NAGPORE TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

Rainfall, crops, and public health.

In Sirgoojah, Jushpore, Oodeypore, and Bonai, as well as in the States of Khursowan and Seraikella in Singbhoom, the rainfall was abundant and the crops good. In Gangpore, however, the rain towards the end of the season entirely ceased, and the result was a partial failure of the rice crop, and an almost total failure of the sugarcane and pulse crops. As in the previous year, there was an epidemic of cholera in Seraikella and Khursowan, but with this exception the health of the people was good.

Census operations.

The preliminary arrangements for the census in Jushpore, Gangpore, and Bonai were made by the Commissioner himself; a special officer paid by the estate was appointed to superintend the operations in Sirgoojah; the mohurirs of the Rajah of Oodeypore, who took the census in that State, were also instructed by this officer; in Korea and Changbakhur the work was superintended by a mohurir from the Commissioner's office. The total population of the Tributary States was found to be 441,302, as compared with 408,607 in the year 1872. In Jushpore, the most densely populated State in comparison with its area, the average population per square mile was 46; while in Changbakhur, the most thinly populated, it was 13·28.

Education.

No new schools were opened during the year; the schools in Jushpore and Sirgoojah are reported to have done well and there were 41 scholars on the books of the school opened in 1879-80 at Bisrampore in the latter State. No schools have yet been opened in Oodeypore or Chang Bhakar. Only two schools exist in the Political States of Seraikella and Khursowan, and the Chiefs of these States are reported to take very little interest in the subject of education, partly on account of their embarrassed circumstances, and partly from the impression that education tends to render the ryots more independent and should not therefore be encouraged.

Sirgoojah.

Information regarding the income and expenditure in the different States is not available, except in the case of Sirgoojah, which is still managed under the supervision of the Commissioner, as the Chief has not yet attained his majority. The total collections in this State during the year were Rs. 38,662 as compared with Rs. 37,697 in the preceding year; while the expenditure fell from Rs. 29,543 to Rs. 21,090. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, and the total sum to the credit of the State now amounts to Rs. 65,200.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

There was an increase of 47 in the number of criminal cases, the number during the year being 678 as compared with 631 in the preceding year. The number of persons concerned in these cases was 1,244 against 1,468 in 1879-80. Of the 1,029 persons under trial during the year, 636 were convicted by the Chiefs, and 20 by the Commissioner including three persons convicted of murder, the sentence of death on whom was confirmed by Government; 301 were acquitted, three escaped, one was transferred, and the cases against the remaining 68 were pending at the close of the year. There was a large increase in the number of offences against the person, the number having risen from 124 in 1879-80 to 177 during the past year. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the number of offences against property, by which the community at large is more affected than by offences against the person, decreased, the number being 377 against 425 during the preceding year. There were 138 prisoners in the jails in the Tributary States at the close of the year as compared with 163 on the 31st March 1880. The number admitted during the year was 45. Including five cases pending from the preceding year, there were

50 cases instituted in the Commissioner's office as compared with 39 in the preceding year; 40 were disposed of during the year, and 10 were pending on the 31st March. There were nine appeals from the Political States of Khursowan and Seraikella pending at the commencement of the year, and during the year four others were preferred. These were all disposed of during the year, and in every case the decision of the lower court was upheld. Against the decisions of the Chiefs of the seven Tributary States five appeals were preferred and the decisions were reversed in three cases and confirmed in two. The small number of appeals would seem to indicate that the people were generally satisfied with the decisions of the lower courts. Out of 17 persons committed for trial, 16 were convicted and one was acquitted, while in the preceding year 40 were committed, out of whom 36 were convicted and the others acquitted. There were 201 civil suits instituted during the year, and 98 were pending from the previous year. Of the total, 210 were disposed of during 1880-81, and 89 were pending at its close. The total number of suits for execution of decrees, including those not decided in the preceding year, was 124; of these, 95 were disposed of and 29 were pending on the 31st March 1881. A large number of the suits instituted were for the recovery of debts, either verbal or on bonds; there were also a considerable number of suits for rent, the remaining suits being for the produce of land, the price of goods sold, and for the establishment of other claims of a miscellaneous character.

Conduct of the Chiefs.

A dispute occurred during the year between the Rajah of Bonai and his ryots with regard to rent. The Commissioner visited the State, restored tranquillity, and arranged for the measurement and settlement of the lands during the next cold weather. The conduct of the Chiefs in the other States was satisfactory. They exercised their magisterial functions with discretion, and their management of their territories was good. The tributes of all the Chiefs for the year 1880-81, except that of the Chief of Oodeypore, were paid in full.

Bhootan.

It was mentioned in last year's report that on the night of the 29th March 1880 a party of Bhooteahs from across the frontier attacked Chunbutty, a village lying about a mile and a half to the east of Buxa, and carried off one man, two women, and three children, who were alleged to have been Bhootan slaves. The Deb Rajah was requested to send back the captives and to deliver up the raiders, and he replied that Cha Soondoo, the ex-Soubah of Naika, was the ringleader, that he was under arrest, and that he would be sent to Buxa. Subsequently the Bhootan Government stated that Cha Soondoo was not really to blame, and that he had been released and placed under surveillance, and that it was not known where the other raiders were. The Deb Rajah was then told that unless Cha Soondoo was given up the whole of the subsidy which is paid by Government would be withheld, and that when he was given up half of the amount would be paid, the rest being withheld until the raiders and the rest of the captives, two of whom had escaped from Bhootan, were sent into British territory. After great delay nine out of the ten raiders, including Cha Soondoo, were after the close of the

year given up, and the four remaining captives were sent back. The tenth raider was reported to be dead. On the arrival of the raiders and captives at Buxa the subsidy, the payment of which had been withheld, was paid. The raiders were tried, and the leader Cha Soondoo and another were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each and to a fine; five others were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine, and the remaining two were acquitted.

Abdication of the Nawab Nazim.

Syud Munsoor Ali, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, who has for many years resided in England, has retired from the position of Nawab Nazim, and a formal deed was signed by him on the 1st November 1880, under which he renounced all personal right of interference with Nizamut affairs in consideration of an annual stipend of £10,000, of the payment to him of Rs. 10,00,000 in settlement of various miscellaneous claims, and of a suitable provision being made for his four children born in England. The title of Nawab Nazim has thus become extinct, the title of Nawab of Moorshedabad being conferred on Nawab Ali Kadr, the eldest son of Syud Munsoor Ali. The arrangements with regard to the Nizamut family have been revised, and it has been decided that the office of the Agent of the Governor-General in Moorshedabad shall be abolished, and that the state lands and state jewels hitherto held for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the family shall be made over to Nawab Ali Kadr as the present representative. To prevent the lands or jewels being alienated or disposed of, a deed will however be executed, under which he and the succeeding representatives of the family will have only a life interest in them. The Nizamut Deposit Fund has ceased to exist, and the allowances to the various members of the family which have now been fixed will be paid to them direct by the Collector of Moorshedabad. The Nizamut school and college will be maintained out of grants from the general revenues.

Nizamut State lands.

During 1879-80 the survey of the Nizamut State lands situated in the district of Moorshedabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 38,102. During the past year the survey of 36,547 beegahs of State land in districts other than Moorshedabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,610. The survey which has been completed only includes a small portion of *taraf* Sambulpore, regarding which a suit has been instituted in the civil court, and about 35,000 beegahs have accordingly been left unsurveyed. The cost of the survey was high, but it was due to the lands surveyed being scattered through many districts. Boundary marks consisting of mud pillars with trees planted in the middle were erected at the tri-junction points, but no stone pillars were set up, as it was considered that they would be too costly, and that their erection would occupy too much time.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

STATEMENT E—I, Fiscal is blank, the field work for the Khoordah professional survey party having been completed during the season 1879-80.

Statement E—2, Fiscal, shows the work performed by the non-professional parties up to the 31st March 1881.

Midnapore survey.

The revision of the survey in Midnapore by the party employed under a Deputy Collector was continued. The *mehalwar chak* measurements of 271 villages were tested during the year. The number of cases of disputed boundary decided was 74, and that of other cases 1,941. Forty-nine village and 48 estate registers were compiled, and 30 village and 29 estate registers were translated. It is estimated that the completion of the operations will occupy another six years and it will not be possible to appoint an additional temporary establishment to bring the work to a more speedy conclusion. The expenditure incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 31,544 against Rs. 28,447 in the previous year.

Khoordah estate survey.

The outturn of work was as follows:—

I.—The demarcation of the outer boundary between Khoordah and the tributary mehals of Madras was brought to a termination.

II.—The necessary corrections in the cadastral plans of the northern block of the estate were made, and the survey work of this portion was completed.

III.—The survey and the preparation of the plans of 2,83,143 fields in the southern block, embracing an area of 150 square miles in 253 villages, were completed, leaving only 23 square miles in 83 villages for the current year.

IV.—The preparation of the settlement records for the fields surveyed and mapped was completed.

V.—The measurement and the preparation of the settlement records of the detached or unsettled tracts in the estate were completed.

The operations were conducted, as in the previous year, by the settlement party under Mr. Taylor, Settlement Officer and Superintendent of Survey. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,25,458, against Rs. 1,02,062 in the year preceding.

Dearah surveys.

The dearah survey operations extended over a considerable portion of the Megna river, over the entire length of the Dulleshwaree, and over a small portion of the Jamuna near its junction with the Pudma at Goalundo. The results were satisfactory. The whole area surveyed was 763 square miles, against 591 square miles in the previous year, while the cost of the survey was only Rs. 22,952 against Rs. 26,833. The estimated increase of revenue to be derived from the operations of the year is Rs. 16,454, but this estimate cannot be accepted as final until the claims preferred are disposed of. The excellent plans prepared by the survey party will be of the greatest utility both to the Collectors of districts and the proprietors of the estates concerned. During the past cold weather the survey party was employed upon the survey of the Brahmapootra river, and during the present season its operations will be extended to the Jamuna river, and southwards in Backergunge and Noakholly. It has been determined to have a survey made of the new formations in the large estuaries in the south of those districts.

Chittagong survey.

The result of the experimental survey of thana Chuckeriah, in the district of Chittagong, was described in last year's report. The settlement records of 380 villages were completed last year, and those of 42 villages partially prepared. The necessity which exists for defining the waste lands which comprise nearly one half the total area of the district, the great extent of the tract already under the direct management of Government, and the enormous number of small holdings into which it is divided, have rendered desirable a careful revenue survey of the whole district. The estimated cost of the cadastral survey of the entire district which has recently been sanctioned is 6¼ lakhs of rupees. The survey will be begun on the 1st November 1882.

Darjeeling survey.

The party employed on the revenue survey operations in the Darjeeling district will have to be retained longer than was originally intended, the Government of India having recently approved of the resurvey of as much of the hill tracts west of the Teesta as may be necessary for the correction and completion of Mr. Johnson's map of the district. The whole of the field work of the professional party was brought to a close on the 31st May 1881, and the reports on disputed boundaries were submitted to the local authorities. Mapping work has also since been completed.

The civil survey operations conducted under the guidance of Mr. Paul, Assistant Commissioner on special duty, were confined to the survey of the tract east of the river Teesta. The total number of holdings surveyed was 3,559, with an area of 26,785 acres. Only 441 holdings, covering 3,215 acres, remained to be surveyed at the close of the year. The work has since been completed.

Ghatwali and other service lands.

In order to improve and reorganise the ghatwali police of Manbhoom and Bankoora, it was decided, as noticed on page 59 of last year's Report, to make a survey and demarcation of the ghatwali lands, and to prepare a proper record of the tenures. In the former district 307 holdings were demarcated and 129 disputes decided at a cost of Rs. 6,381, and in the latter district 17 villages, covering an area of 9,671 acres, were demarcated and surveyed at a cost of Rs. 4,532. Several boundary and other disputes were settled. The two Commissioners appointed to ascertain and determine the service lands in four thanas of the Midnapore district completed their work during the year under report, and the question of the resumption and assessment to revenue of the police lands which were the object of the survey is now under consideration.

Settlements.

THE settlement work done during the year and its results are compared in the following table with the figures for the previous year:—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RESETTLEMENTS.			SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.		
	No.	Net revenue.	No.	Net revenue.	Increase.	No.	Net revenue.	Increase.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	237	24,479	587	2,36,588	64,504	203	142,331	18,146
1880-81	269	21,387	3,854	4,16,487	1,31,805	138	88,169	3,703

The net increase of revenue secured from all classes of settlements was Rs. 1,56,895 as against Rs. 1,07,129 in 1879-80. At the close of the year 5,171 estates bearing an estimated revenue of Rs. 9,26,098 were awaiting settlement. The expenditure on settlement operations under the Board's management was Rs. 2,38,672 against Rs. 2,79,657 in the preceding year.

Chittagong.

The principal work in connexion with the Noabad settlement was the compilation of settlement records. This made some progress. Only 364 settlements were made during the year, but more than 1,019 have been completed since its close. The following statement shews the increase of revenue and the expenditure on the settlement during the successive years of the operations:—

YEAR.	Number of completed settlements.	Cultivated area settled.	Net revenue assessed.	Net increase of revenue.	Percentage of increase.	Total expenditure.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1875-76	4	10	41	35	583·3	20,881
1876-77	73	590	1,391	1,281	1,164·6	40,105
1877-78	221	5,331	13,459	8,868	193·1	50,934
1878-79	144	2,767	7,228	5,617	348·6	31,957
1879-80	440	17,716	32,224	17,877	124·6	58,004
1880-81	364	9,624	15,857	14,293	928·6	73,499

It is estimated that when all the settlements are completed the increase of revenue will be about 20 per cent. of the cost of the operations.

Poorée.

Detailed *jamabandis* or particulars of each ryot's holding and assessment were prepared in 468 villages of the northern block of the Khoordah estate. Notices of enhancement having been served in 785 villages, 2,315 ryots came forward and executed agreements, while 1,875 signed the *jamabandis* in token of consent. The total number of ryots affected by these notices was 97,812. A suit instituted by one of them to contest the enhanced demand, has been dismissed since the close of the year on the ground of limitation. In the southern block of the estate the *jamabandis* were under preparation at the end of the year. Much progress was made in the settlement of the detached villages belonging to the estate, known as the Banpore Mals.

Western Dooars.

The long-pending and most intricate settlement of the ten pergunnahs of the Western Dooars in the Julpigoree district was brought to a conclusion. The result has been a net increase of Rs. 61,911 over the former revenue of Rs. 88,652. The settlement has been made with the *jotedars* who have heritable, transferable, and saleable rights, which can be disturbed only on failure to pay their dues to Government. The rents of the sub-tenants have been fixed for the term of the settlement at a certain percentage on the revenue payable by the *jotedars* to Government without reference to any standard of measurement—an arrangement which was rendered necessary by the character of the people and the condition of the country under settlement. The interchange of agreements, with but few exceptions, has been completed.

Darjeeling Terai.

The work of the Terai Settlement in Darjeeling remaining unfinished at the comencement of the year consisted only in the preparation of 764 duplicate maps, and in the interchange of agreements with the holders of 718 *jotes*. The map-work was completed, but the *jotedars* objected to sign *kabulyats* pending the result of suits instituted by Messrs. Lloyd and Co. to contest the enhanced rates. These suits have been compromised, and the Government has recently ordered that the terms of the compromise shall be considered applicable to all *jotedars* holding under similar tenures. It is hoped that the settlement will now be formally concluded.

Dearah settlement.

The Dearah settlement in the Dacca Division kept well up with the survey, and was more successful than in previous years. The annual revenue of the estates settled during the year was Rs. 14,674. The revenue of the alluvial accretions which remained to be settled amounted to Rs. 62,694. The reluctance of the proprietors of the riparian estates to accept the settlements has diminished, and the Superintendent of the Dearah Survey and Settlement expects that, under the present favourable conditions, the cases pending on his file will be disposed of during the current year. Exclusive of the Dearah operations, the settlement of some large *churs* or new formations in the rivers of the Backergunge

district was effected, and resulted in an increase of revenue. The net increase in land revenue of the Dacca Division from this and other causes amounted to Rs. 19,340.

Lohardugga.

In the Palamow sub-division of the Lohardugga district, where direct management in a modified form has been substituted for the farming system, 135 villages were resettled. The net Government revenue amounted to Rs. 10,948, or Rs. 2,056 in excess of the former *jumma*. A few more villages remained to be settled at the close of the year.

Hazareebagh.

The settlement of the large confiscated property in the Hazareebagh district, known as pergunnah Koderma, comprising 96 separate estates, was in full progress during the year. Out of the estimated area of the property (18,500 acres) about 12,000 acres were measured.

Gya.

The ill-health of the Deputy Collector in charge of the settlement of the escheated estates in Gya prevented the completion of the work during the year.

Sunderbuns.

In the Sunderbuns portion of the Presidency Division very satisfactory progress was made, and 32 settlements were completed, resulting in a net annual increase of revenue of Rs. 31,000.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Last year's report contained a complete account of the settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs which was confirmed by Government immediately after the close of the year. The fact that Regulation III of 1872 did not, as had previously been supposed, provide any means for the readjustment from time to time of rents between landlords and tenants was subsequently brought to notice, and doubts were entertained as to the position in which landlords and tenants would find themselves on the expiry of the periods for which rents might had been fixed. The local officers believed that it would have the worst possible effect were the Sonthal ryots who have been led to regard the settlements as an effective protection against summary enhancement by their landlords suddenly to find themselves called upon to pay arbitrarily enhanced rates. At the same time it would be a grievous injury to landlords to be debarred for ever from any increments of the rents now received by them. To obviate this it is proposed to amend Regulation III of 1872 by the provision of authority to revise rents from time to time under the supervision of officers of Government, and in accordance with the principles of the Regulation. This proposal has been approved by the Government of India and the details of the measure are now under consideration.

Government Estates.

THE total number of Government estates on the revenue-roll during the year was 2,743, including 23 ryotwari tracts.

The collections and demand, Division by Division, on all estates under the direct management of the Revenue authorities are shown in the following table, in which also the financial result of the management is compared with that of the previous year :—

DIVISION.	Number of estates.	Gross demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage on gross demand.	Percentage on current demand in 1880-81.	Percentage on current demand in 1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	78	9,27,420	5,39,892	2,87,430	30·9	53·2	56·4
Presidency	123	2,19,785	1,74,323	1,87,493	85·3	107·5	97·8
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	98	4,14,734	3,58,590	3,20,712	77·3	89·4	100·7
Dacca	217	3,72,643	2,75,756	2,83,501	76	102·8	94·2
Chittagong	42,956	5,66,210	3,75,046	3,61,053	63·7	96·2	110·0
Patna	84	2,39,361	1,87,872	1,91,475	79·9	101·9	107·9
Bhagulpore	47	1,70,453	88,274	1,06,082	62·2	120·1	71·0
Orissa	33	2,97,238	2,83,270	2,55,427	85·9	90·1	99·0
Chota Nagpore...	32	95,676	89,468	81,689	85·3	91·3	98·2
Total ...	43,668	33,03,526	23,72,491	20,74,862	62·8	87·4	94·2

The only Divisions which show an improved proportion of collections to demand are the Presidency, Dacca and Bhagulpore. This is unsatisfactory because the year was one of exceptionally good harvests everywhere.

Of the districts in the Burdwan Division, Hooghly and Midnapore alone contain estates held under direct management. In the former the results were not quite so good as in the previous year. The amount outstanding was nearly 15 per cent. of the gross demand. The circumstances which almost reduced realizations in Midnapore to a stand-still are fully noticed in the chapter on 'Land Revenue.'

In the Presidency Division 123 estates in all are under direct management. The collections showed considerable improvement and were everywhere in excess of the current demand. This was especially the case in Jessore and Moorshedabad, where the collections were satisfactory—135·2 and 126·4 per cent. respectively on the current demand. Of the gross demand, 73·1 and 65·3 per cent. were collected. In Nuddea the arrear demand has nearly been wiped off. Notwithstanding fair collections in the 24-Pergunnahs, the outstanding balances still amount to over 1½ lakhs of rupees.

In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division there was a falling off of 12·6 per cent. in the total collections, but the only district in which the collections were positively bad was Darjeeling. Considerable improvement was manifest in Pubna, where 113·9 per cent. of the current demand was collected. More than one and a half years' revenue was, however, still outstanding, but much of this will, it is believed, have to be remitted on account of diluvion. The largest balances were in Julpigoree, Darjeeling and Bogra. The accumulation in the first case was attributed to the recent settlement of the Western Dooars.

The collections in three out of the four districts of the Dacca Division showed an improvement. In the Dacca district there was an unexplained falling off, and it is said that a considerable portion of the balance will have to be remitted. The large balances in Furreedpore and Backergunge were somewhat reduced; in the latter district the outstandings, however, were still very heavy.

The improvement which was manifested in 1879-80 in the districts of the Chittagong Division was not maintained, and the collections which in Chittagong and Noakholly then amounted to 107·7 and 115·8 per cent. on the current demand receded in the year under report to 97·68 and 94·40 per cent. respectively. The balance in Chittagong increased from Rs. 82,321 to Rs. 92,581. The insufficiency of the present tehsildari system in this district and the uncertainty felt as to its continuance have hitherto done much to hinder collections. A reorganization of the system has, however, recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and will it is hoped be followed by improved collections. In Noakholly the balance increased from Rs. 91,731 to Rs. 97,336. Irregularities in the settlement and active objection to the assessment on the part of the ryots render direct management in this district a matter of much difficulty.

The collections in the Patna Division, though not so good as in 1879-80, were not unsatisfactory, and sufficient explanations existed for many of the apparent arrears. The collections in Durbhunga were 233·3 per cent. of the current demand, and though they amounted only to 58·5 per cent. of the gross demand, they had the effect of reducing the arrears from Rs. 20,916 to Rs. 4,550. There has, however, been a further accumulation of current demand owing to refusal of the ryots in some estates to pay enhanced rates pending the result of litigation. In Gya the *bhaoli* system offers a great hindrance to satisfactory direct management by Government whose subordinate officials can only be properly supervised when they have to collect a fixed rental under fixed rules. Farming arrangements have been introduced in a few cases in this district, but efforts will, in the interests both of Government and of the rent-payers, be made to substitute payment of rents in money for payment in kind even at a small nominal decrease in the rental.

In the Bhagulpore Division the results of direct management showed considerable improvement in all districts, but the balances outstanding were still large in Monghyr and Bhagulpore.

The collections in the Orissa Division were most satisfactory in Balasore, where they amounted to 96·1 on the gross demand, the outstanding balance being small. In Pooree the balance at the close

of the year was Rs. 13,687, but of this the greater part has been since remitted. In Cuttack the balance was equivalent to one year's rental. Much of this was due from the town of Cuttack, where an unduly sudden enhancement of rates was made on property long insufficiently assessed. The Commissioner has been authorized to make such remissions as may be necessary to obviate hardship.

In the Hazaribagh and Singbhoom districts of the Chota Nagpore Division collections were satisfactory. In the portions of Palamow still held under direct management, 23 per cent. only of the demand was realized.

Expenditure.

There was a saving of about Rs. 37,600 on the sum of Rs. 1,92,904 placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for the purposes of direct management. This was due to a reduction of the collecting establishments in Midnapore for the time the collections in that district were in abeyance. The Government of India have since the close of the year granted a percentage on the collections from Government estates as a provincial asset to cover the cost of management in lieu of the previous system of making a lump grant for the purpose.

Wards' Estates.

Number of estates and financial statistics.

THE number of estates under the charge of the revenue authorities in 1880-81 was 220, against 216 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows :—

Divisions.	Wards' estates.		Attached estates.	
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Burdwan	17	14	.....	.....
Presidency	24	27	6	5
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	20	22	.....	.....
Dacca	18	21	8	10
Chittagong	12	11	.....	1
Patna	16	26	1	1
Bhagulpore	12	12	.....	.....
Orissa	8	10	2	2
Chota Nagpore	10	11	66	43
Total ...	137	154	83	62

The decrease in the number of wards' estates was chiefly due to the release of some petty encumbered estates in the Patna Division, the finances of which suffered more than they benefited from systematized management. The increase in attached estates resulted mainly from the operation of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates' Act.

Excluding a few estates for which returns have not been received, the current demand of Government revenue on all the estates in charge of the revenue authorities was Rs. 17,84,572, and the arrear demand Rs. 2,54,299, making a total of Rs. 20,38,871, of which Rs. 18,67,461 was paid during the year, Rs. 1,856 was paid in the previous year, and Rs. 8 was remitted, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 1,69,546, which was less by Rs. 84,753 than the balance outstanding at the commencement of the year. The following table shows the figures for each Division :—

Division.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Payments.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	511	2,35,296	2,28,909	6,852
Presidency ...	1,87,389	7,02,699	7,63,971	1,29,580
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	7,660	3,32,103	3,29,861	9,903
Dacca	11,685	70,311	70,678	11,316
Chittagong	23,863	1,44,896	1,63,614	5,145
Patna	17,567	65,324	78,263	4,629
Bhagulpore	5,235	1,58,628	1,61,973	1,856
Orissa	.....	33,232	27,980	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	389	42,083	42,212	265
Total ...	2,54,299	17,84,572	18,67,461	1,69,546

Of the heavy balance in the Presidency Division Rs. 77,559 was due from a single debutter estate in the Moorshedabad district. The balance will, it is expected, be much reduced in the current year.

The total demand of the rent due to superior landlords was Rs. 4,64,164, of which Rs. 3,28,596 was paid and Rs. 6,580 remitted, leaving a balance due of Rs. 1,28,988, or about 25 per cent. less than that of the preceding year. The greater part of the balance was due from some large and deeply involved estates in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions.

The total demand on account of road and public works cesses on wards' estates was Rs. 5,28,497, of which Rs. 4,41,561 was paid and Rs. 1,088 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,848 against Rs. 73,805 outstanding at the close of the previous year.

The total liabilities of the estates on account of revenue, rent, and cesses amounted to Rs. 30,31,532. Of these, Rs. 26,39,474, or 87 per cent., were paid off, leaving a balance due after remissions of Rs. 3,84,382 against Rs. 5,17,044 at the close of 1879-80.

The total demand of rent from tenants on the estates was Rs. 92,39,735, of which Rs. 40,37,959 was arrear and Rs. 52,01,776 current demand. Of the former the greater part had accrued before the superintendence of the Court of Wards began. The collections were Rs. 50,98,959 or 98 per cent. on the current demand, exclusive of Rs. 2,379 realized in the previous year. The remissions aggregated Rs. 3,28,634, being largest in the Satkhira and Bawali estates in the Presidency Division and in the Mysadul estate in the Burdwan Division. The arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 38,09,763 as against Rs. 40,00,577 at its commencement. Of the former sum Rs. 1,88,866 was not realizable before the close of the year; Rs. 4,69,482 was irrecoverable; Rs. 2,40,988 was in dispute and its recovery doubtful; the recovery of Rs. 2,87,982 though not disputed was also uncertain; and the remainder (Rs. 26,22,445) was in course of recovery. So long as the balances are swollen from year to year by arrears that cannot be realized it is impossible to guage accurately the value of the efforts made to recover really good debts, and orders have been issued recently to Managers to scrutinize all arrear balances with a view to the remission of irrecoverable items. The following statement shows the rent due to the wards' estates in each Division and the proportion borne by the collections of the year to the current demand:—

Division.	Rent due to Estates.			Percentage of collections on current demand.
	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	4,65,220	6,91,990	6,71,846	97·0
Presidency ...	18,41,370	16,35,473	16,68,041	101·9
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	5,58,338	8,14,856	7,88,424	96·7
Dacca	1,47,578	3,07,499	2,92,300	95·0
Chittagong ...	2,31,542	2,88,722	3,12,173	108·1
Patna	2,20,351	3,17,466	3,21,923	101·4
Bhagulpore ...	2,18,515	4,51,703	4,12,442	91·3
Orissa	61,844	1,40,275	1,15,279	82·1
Chota Nagpore	2,93,201	5,53,792	5,16,531	93·2
Total ...	40,37,959	52,01,776	50,98,959	98·0

The percentage of the collections on the current demand was highest in the Chittagong Division where the unrealized arrear demand was reduced from Rs. 2,69,074 in 1879-80 to Rs. 2,31,542 in 1880-81, and lowest in the Orissa Division where the arrear demand of rent increased from Rs. 34,694 to Rs. 61,844. In the Presidency Division, notwithstanding an improvement in the collections from 93·4 to 101·9 per cent., the arrears at the close of the year amounted to 18 lakhs of rupees or nearly half the arrear demand of the whole province. The current demand in this Division is less than one-third of that for the whole province.

In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions there was also some accumulation of arrears. In the Patna Division the percentage of the collections on the current demand rose from 80·5 to 101·4, and the arrear demand was reduced from Rs. 4,12,180 to Rs. 2,20,351.

The current demand of road and public works cesses due to the estates was Rs. 3,49,809, or 80 per cent. on the current amount payable by them. This sum together with an arrear demand of Rs. 4,06,952, raised the total demand to Rs. 7,56,761. The collections were Rs. 3,45,803 or 98·8 per cent. on the current demand against 88·5 per cent. in the previous year. Rs. 3,484 was remitted, and the year closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,06,965, of which Rs. 25,326 was not realizable before its close, and Rs. 3,43,851 was reported to be recoverable. The largest balances were due from the Chota Nagpore estate and the Chaklajat property in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The cost of management in wards' estates, including charges for survey and settlement and construction and repairs of cutcherry buildings, was 11 per cent. of the current demand of rent, while in attached estates it was only 6 per cent., the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 11·9 and 5·6 per cent. The general percentage (11·3 per cent.) was lower than in previous years. The rate varied from 6·7 per cent. in the Presidency to 21·6 in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. The low charge in the former Division is accounted for by the lease in farm of the Paikparah estate to the major proprietors, and the lease in putni of the Syedpore Trust Estate and portions of other large estates. In the Rajshahye Division the rate was high owing to the settlement operations in the Chucklajat estate in Julpigoree, and the expensive system of management in the Rajshahye district that prevailed until after the close of the year under report. In the Chittagong Division where the financial administration was most successful, the rate was 10·4 per cent. In the Orissa Division it was 12·4, against 5·1 per cent. in 1879-80. In the other Divisions the charges were—9·8 in Burdwan, 8·8 in Dacca, 11·9 in Patna, 12 in Bhagulpore, and 11·4 per cent. in Chota Nagpore.

The total income of the year from the wards' rate (Rs. 46,000 in round numbers) was insufficient to meet the charges upon it, the release of the large Durbhunga and Paikparah estates having diminished the receipts. There was however a balance in hand available to meet the year's deficit.

The encumbrances on the estates under management amounted at the beginning of the year to Rs. 55,52,993 of which Rs. 8,52,625 was

liquidated by cash payments and Rs. 5,29,342 by compromise, leaving a balance due of Rs. 41,71,026. Of this balance, 14 lakhs of rupees were due by the encumbered estates in Chota Nagpore.

Legislation affecting wards' estates.

An important law [Act III (B.C.) of 1881] to amend the Court of Wards' Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, has been passed since the close of the year. The primary object of this enactment was to admit of the payment of pensions being debited to the wards' rate. The opportunity was, however, taken to amend the existing law in other particulars. The law regarding the exemption from sale of an estate, or share or part of an estate under the Court of Wards, was re-enacted, but with important modifications and restrictions; and provision was made for the recovery of arrears of revenue due at the time when an estate ceases to be under charge of the Court. It is also enacted that if the Court of Wards has certified in writing, with the reason therefor, that the interests of the ward require a sale of his property, an estate may be sold for arrears of revenue which have accrued under the Court's management. The former provisions regarding the application of moneys received by the manager, and the relative priority of claims to payment, have been considered and expanded in the new law, with some modifications. Power is given to impose a penalty on a farmer neglecting to furnish accounts, &c. Interest on rent and costs incurred in obtaining and executing a certificate are made realizable by the same process as an arrear of rent. The new law concludes with a provision for the recovery of expenses incurred on account of property in charge of the Court after such property has passed out of the Court's management. These amendments affect details only, and improve, without in any degree disturbing, the principles upon which the Court of Wards' administration is now conducted. The most important practical innovation introduced by the present law is the provision under which arrears of rent are realizable by the certificate procedure.

Education of minors.

The question of the retention or abolition of the Wards' Institution in Calcutta was under the consideration of Government during the whole of the past year and its abolition was decided on at the beginning of the current year. Owing to the increased number of district colleges and schools teaching to a higher standard than that usually attained by Government wards, the need for a special Wards' Institution has for some time ceased. In November 1880 out of 112 wards under the Court only 10 were being educated at the Wards' Institution. The school was finally closed on the 31st May 1881.

The Board continue however to exercise a close supervision over the education of minors. Reports are from time to time submitted in the case of each ward, and the revenue authorities are expected to give as much care and consideration to the arrangements for a ward's education as is given to the efficient and economical administration of his property. A large discretion is now allowed to the local authorities as to the selection of the institutions at which wards shall be educated. No hard-and-fast rule is followed, but separation from the evil influences of the zenana and zemindari amla, and education at the best local schools or colleges, are insisted upon. The plan of bringing

together three or four wards of different families under one roof unless they belong to families intimately connected, and unless the means of the wards are nearly equal, is not adopted, as it is in many cases unpleasant to the families of the wards, while it imposes upon poor wards the expense of living up to the standard of their richer companions.

General. In spite of blemishes and failures in particular cases in a few districts, the administration of the Court of Wards during the year under report was attended with fair success. Collections improved, arrears of Government revenue were reduced, debts were liquidated, and the education and training of the wards themselves was made the subject of constant and careful supervision. The Court of Wards is gradually freeing itself from the charge of those petty estates of which the assets are so small and the debts so heavy as to preclude the possibility of successful managment, and the numerous fresh instances in which the intervention of the Court is sought is evidence of the efficiency of its administration. There is no doubt that throughout the province the Court of Wards is furnishing examples of prudent yet liberal guardianship of the interests entrusted to its charge which cannot but have beneficial effects on the public revenue, on the material condition of the people, and on their disposition towards the Government.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Act No. VIII of 1880, the Bengal Contagious Diseases' (Animals') Act.

THIS measure was originally introduced and passed during the official year 1879-80, and a full notice of the Bill, including the reasons for its enactment and the leading features of the main provisions it sought to enforce, find a place in the Administration Report of that year. The Bill was vetoed by the Governor-General on the ground that one of the sections, containing a provision for the creation of a special fund, omitted to make the creation of such fund dependent on the previous sanction of the Government of India. The Bill was re-introduced on the 8th of September 1880 and passed on the same day, with the omission of the clause objected to by the Government of India. The assent of the Governor-General to the amended Bill was obtained on the 28th September 1880.

Act No. IX of 1880, the Cess Act.

This enactment was also originally introduced in 1879-80, and a full statement of the important alterations effected by it in the previously existing law is set forth in the report for that year. The assent of the Governor-General was withheld from the Bill passed in that year, on the ground that two sections, providing for the summary recovery of cess from the lakhirajdar and for the execution of decree against the person found in possession of the land, whether it had been obtained against him or not, contravened the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The Bill was re-introduced on the 8th September 1880 with the omission of those two provisions and passed on the same day, and the Governor-General assented to the revised Bill on the 1st October following. The provisions thus excluded from the Bill were subsequently re-enacted in the same form by the Imperial Legislature, and became law as Act VII of 1881.

Act I of 1881, Amendment of the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880.

The first measure passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor during the past official year was a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880. Under sections 9 and 16 of this Act the Port Commissioners are empowered to borrow money by the issue of debentures. In case of default in the payment of interest on any one of such loans, section 17 reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor alone the right, either on his motion or on the

application of a proportion of the lenders, being holders of not less than one-third of the value of the loan, to attach the fund or property on the security of which the loan had been made. This section further provided that no default in payment of interest would render the loan repayable. The necessity for passing the new Bill arose out of a representation made by the Port Commissioners to the Government stating their inability to raise a loan in the open market, objection having been taken by capitalists to the nature of the conditions imposed under section 17. The new Bill repeals sections 17, 18, and 19 of Bengal Act IV of 1880, and in its amending sections 7 and 8 substitutes a new set of conditions, framed with the object of meeting these objections, and thereby enabling the Port Commissioners to raise their required loan without further difficulty or delay. The opportunity was taken to raise the maximum number of the Port Commissioners to thirteen, in order to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to add a Commissioner to represent the growing interests of Howrah. A provision was also inserted empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules for regulating the hours of work for European seamen on board their ships when lying in port.

This Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd March 1881, and of the Governor-General on the 10th April 1881, and is Act I of 1881.

Act II of 1881, Amendment of the Cess Act, 1880.

Act II of 1881, which received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd March 1881, and of the Governor-General on the 19th April 1881, was passed to correct certain errors which had been discovered in the Cess Act, 1880. The opportunity was taken to make one or two amendments which the working of this Act had shewn to be desirable.

Act III of 1881, Amendment of the Court of Wards' Act, 1879.

On the 19th February 1881 a Bill to amend the Court of Wards' Act, 1879, was introduced into Council. This Bill was rendered necessary in consequence of a doubt having arisen whether, under the words of the existing law, the payment of pensions to officers who had served under the Court of Wards could be made a valid charge upon the Court of Wards' Fund. This doubt has now been set at rest by the introduction of appropriate words into sections 16 and 17 of the Court of Wards' Act, 1880, and the opportunity so afforded was utilised for the purpose of amending the law in some other points which experience had shewn to be necessary. By section 4 of the Bill the immunity from sale hitherto enjoyed by Court of Wards' estates for payment of arrears of Government revenue has been restricted to cases where the arrear has accrued whilst the estate is under the Court of Wards; and a subsequent paragraph of this section relaxes the operation of the rule in all cases where the Court of Wards has certified, for the reasons stated in a certificate granted for such purpose, that the interest of the ward renders it imperative that such sale should take place. The same section also empowers the Collector to attach, and himself to manage, or let out in farm for a period not exceeding five years, all estates which on ceasing to be under the Court of Wards are still

indebted for arrears of Government revenue. The rules prescribed for the guidance of managers in connection with the expenditure of the funds of wards' estates have been recast with the object of increasing their practical utility; and the various items of expenditure have been stated in the Act with greater precision, and classified in order of priority. A provision was also inserted which restricts the amount to be yearly expended towards the improvement of the land and property of a ward to not more than ten per cent. of the surplus shewn to have accrued by the accounts of the previous year. A Collector is now also authorized to deduct and retain from the portion of any surplus payable to a female wards who has attained her majority, a working balance incidental to the management of the property, and in addition, such further sum as in his discretion he may deem necessary to defray any special charge which he is aware will shortly fall upon the estate. Farmers of wards' estates are, under section 9 of the Bill, rendered liable to fine on omission or refusal to furnish accounts or produce documents when called upon by a notice to do so. Provision was also made with a view to facilitating the recovery of expenses incurred on account of any property and which remain unpaid at the time when the property is released from the management of the Court of Wards. The Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th of April 1881, and the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd May 1881.

Act IV of 1881, Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

A Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Excise Act was passed for the purpose of removing some practical difficulties which the working of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, had disclosed. The principal amendment was one which provided a remedy against the illicit traffic in exciseable articles grown or manufactured in such parts of British India as are not within the jurisdiction of the Excise Law. This Bill was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th April 1881, and by the Governor-General on the 23rd May 1881.

The Calcutta Burial Board's Bill.

Two other Bills were introduced into Council during the past official year, but did not become law within that period. The first of these was passed with the object of supplying a remedy for the unsatisfactory state into which the Calcutta Government cemeteries had fallen owing to the want of some one controlling authority. The Bill* empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Burial Board for the town and suburbs of Calcutta. The members constituting the Board must comprise 9 persons (this number may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be extended to 12), and include the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, the Health Officer of Calcutta, an officer of the Public Works Department, a representative of each of the Churches of England and Rome, and a Protestant non-Conformist Minister. Upon a notification to that effect published in the *Calcutta Gazette* the management, regulation, and control of all Government burial grounds included in such notice are vested in the Board, and the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose of defraying the expenses of management include the fees and other moneys paid for

* This Bill afterwards received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th July 1881 and became Act V (B.C.) of 1881.

the use of the burial grounds, together with such other grants as the Government may in its discretion advance for that purpose. Yearly accounts exhibiting such receipts and expenditure are to be submitted for the inspection of the Lieutenant-Governor. Among the more important rules which the Board, under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, has the power to frame, are those which have for their object the preservation of old monuments from further decay, and which prescribe the size and method of erection to be followed in respect of new monuments. The Board may also by its rules regulate the mode of payment to be adopted in respect of fees or other charges due for interments in the burial grounds placed under its management. A discretion is left with the Lieutenant-Governor to withdraw from the control of the Board any burial ground formerly committed to its management, and the Lieutenant-Governor is further empowered, upon application made to him by the proprietors of any Christian burial ground, to place such burial ground under the control of the Board. This Bill was introduced into Council on the 12th March 1881, and was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th March 1881.

The other Bill referred to was one for amending the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876.* Among the amendments introduced by the Bill is a provision for giving legal effect to the expression "Town Council" as applied to what has hitherto been known as the General Committee of Commissioners. Power is also given to the Commissioners in meeting other than an ordinary meeting to enter into contracts of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000 without inviting tenders for such contracts. The introduction of the yearly budget of expenditure by the Chairman has now been relegated to a special general meeting to be held in the month of November, a change which has necessitated the alteration of the date on which the Commissioners are bound to fix the rates for the ensuing year to the month of December. Night-soil fees have been added to the rate payable by an occupier for the quarter during which he has entered into occupation of a house hitherto untenanted. It is also now made imperative upon an occupier to furnish the name and address of the owner of the house occupied, with the alternative, in case of refusal or omission to furnish such information, of himself being made liable for owner's rates. The delay which has occurred in the introduction of some practical scheme for the extension of the water-supply to the suburbs has in some measure been due to the difficulty of making an equitable apportionment of the cost of the undertaking. A provision was therefore introduced into the Bill investing the local Government with the power, corresponding to that which it enjoys under section 168 of the Act in respect of the drainage scheme, to declare any portion of the environs of the town to be part of the town for the purposes of the water-supply. The local Government is thus placed in a position to act as supreme arbiter between the Calcutta Corporation and the Suburban Municipalities. A subsequent portion of the section reserves to the Calcutta Corporation the power of levying a special and distinct rate on

* This Bill received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th September 1881, and became Act VI (B.C.) of 1881.

the portion of the suburbs included within the system of water-supply, the rate being, however, limited in amount to the maximum town rate which can legally be assessed upon rate-payers in Calcutta under the Act. The local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, except in one or two specified cases, now call upon the Commissioners to contribute three-fourths of the pension due to retiring officers and servants whose salaries have hitherto been among the charges included in the Police Budget of the Corporation. Section 257 has been amended so as to enable the Commissioners to fill up at the expense of the owners all private tanks and stagnant water holes, irrespective of their being within a private enclosure or not. As the law stood, private tanks not within an enclosure could only be filled up at the expense of the municipality; and as the great majority of foul tanks are so situated, it became impossible to fill them up except at enormous cost. A further amendment limits the time within which the Commissioners may issue their requisition in respect of the order to be taken in the erection of new huts to fourteen days. An addition of some importance is made in that part of the Act dealing with the improvement of "bustees." The Commissioners, upon receipt of the report prescribed by section 280, may in their discretion declare that the locality forming the subject of the report is an unhealthy area, and thereupon proceed to draw up a practical scheme for its acquisition and subsequent improvement. Having secured the approval of the local Government, the Commissioners may avail themselves of the provisions contained in Chapter XIV, Part II of the Act, for the purpose of acquiring the lands embraced within the scheme, and with the further consent of the local Government may either sell or let the acquired lands to persons who will bind themselves to give practical effect to improvements indicated in the scheme. In the alternative the Commissioners may themselves, or through a contractor, undertake and carry out these requirements. A limit of two years, unless the time is for special reasons extended by the local Government, is fixed from the date of the acquisition of these lands within which the Commissioners are bound to sell or let the lands in the manner prescribed by the section. The evil which may possibly arise from the temptation offered the Commissioners to constitute themselves owners of these acquired lands for an indefinite period is obviated by a further provision which makes it imperative upon the Commissioners to part with the possession of these lands, except upon special sanction of the local Government, within five years from the date of its reclamation and improvement, or within seven years of its acquisition. The money required for the acquisition of the lands and for the purpose of giving practical effect to the scheme is to be considered expenditure to which the Municipal Funds, as defined by section 26, is made specially applicable, and for the same purpose the Commissioners, upon approval by the local Government, are further empowered to contract loans upon the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Act.

The registration of druggists' shops has been made compulsory under penalties, and it is further provided that any person holding the post of compounder in such shops, or in any way connected with

the duty of mixing and preparing medicines, shall be disqualified for such employment unless his ability to perform such duty has been expressly affirmed by a certificate granted him under rules framed for that purpose by the local Government. As some delay, however, must necessarily ensue before the practical working of these rules can be insured, the immediate operation of the provision dealing with certificated compounders has been postponed for the present, nor can it come into force until six months after a notification to that effect has appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The condition upon which the Commissioners may, under section 296, seize adulterated drugs has been extended also to such medicines as may have deteriorated through the action of the climate, or in some other way become inert or unwholesome.

Provision has also been made for bringing the purveyors of fuel for the cremation of dead bodies more immediately within the control of the Commissioners.

Appropriate words have been introduced into the penultimate clause of section 337 of the Act making it clear that the provisions contained in that section do not in any way apply to the sums borrowed by the municipality from the Government, but relate solely to the public debenture loans contracted under section 334 of the Act. By a special provision in the new Act the precautions insisted upon, with the object of insuring the repayment of debenture loans contracted by the municipality after the 1st April 1881 on account of drainage and water-supply, differ in some respects from those embodied in section 337 of the Act. Under Act VI (B.C.) of 1881 the Commissioners are only compelled to set aside one per cent. towards a sinking fund, and that is not calculated, as heretofore, on the gross debt, but on the net amount due year by year.

Police.

Cost of the police.

The total budget grant including the cost of the Chittagong frontier police and the Government contribution towards the municipal and railway police was Rs. 37,00,036. The actual expenditure was Rs. 36,50,809, or Rs. 11,824 more than that of the preceding year. The strength of the entire force at the end of the year, including the Chittagong Hill Tracts civil police and frontier force, and the railway police, but excluding the municipal police, was 78 superior officers, 3,097 subordinate officers, and 14,553 constables, being an increase of 38 subordinate officers and 55 constables above the number on the 31st December 1879.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was set apart in the police budget for 1880-81 to provide for the grant of increased pay to constables in certain districts on account of dearness of provisions and to remove the difficulty experienced in keeping the force up to its prescribed strength. The insufficiency of pay was most felt in the reserve, the duties in which were heavy, and not only prevented recruits joining the force, but caused men already enrolled to resign; and it was therefore decided, as stated in last year's report, to make a grant of batta of one rupee per month to constables in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Midnapore, with the limitation that the batta should be given only to men in the third and fourth grades, and to them only when employed in the reserve. The measure is reported to have worked successfully during the year in all the districts into which it was introduced, with the exception of Hooghly. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was Rs. 21,37,534, or 6·7 pies per head of the population. In Bengal Proper, including the Chittagong Hill Tracts, it was 7·3 pies, in Behar 5 pies, in Orissa 6·8 pies, and in Chota Nagpore 10·8 pies per head. The proportion to the population was 1 to 3,791 in Bengal proper, 1 to 5,177 in Behar, 1 to 3,471 in Orissa, and 1 to 2,430 in Chota Nagpore; while the proportion to area was 1 to 8 square miles in Bengal, 1 to 11·2 in Behar, 1 to 19·5 in Orissa, and 1 to 20·9 in Chota Nagpore. The expenditure on the portion of the force employed on purely police work exceeded that incurred in 1879 by Rs. 18,069. This increase was due to the fact that 58 chowkidars employed on State Railways were enlisted as constables, and their pay, as well as that of two jemadars similarly employed, was met from

the police budget; to extra men being entertained for the new sub-division at Kandi in Moorshedabad, and for the Deputy Magistrate's Court at Naraingunge; to the force set free from the jails at Hazaribagh and Durbhunga being kept in reserve; and lastly, to the police force allotted to the Kotwalli and Kusba police-stations in Tipperah not being shown as employed on frontier duty. The permanent appointment of an Inspector in Patna, and the employment of two sub-inspectors in Chumparun, for the supervision of the trade in arms, was sanctioned during the year.

In order to prevent as far as possible the investigation of crime by officers of the stamp of head-constables on salaries so low as Rs. 10 per mensem, and to induce intelligent and educated men to enter the police, the creation of a new grade of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1881. A sub-inspector will be appointed to every important outpost where the work is to a great extent of an independent character, head-constables being employed, as at present, to enquire into minor cases at police-stations where there are sub-inspectors. The scheme will at first be introduced tentatively for a period of one year in the districts of Jessore, Hooghly, Rajshahye, Backergunge, and Noakholly, and its extension to the province generally will depend upon the results in these districts.

Municipal police.

A reduction of one head-constable and 52 constables was made during the year in the municipal police. The strength of that force at the end of the year was three inspectors, 17 sub-inspectors, 354 head-constables, two European constables, 5,874 constables, and 24 chowkidars not enrolled under Act V of 1861. There has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of casualties during the last four years, the percentage during the past year being 19·7 as against 24·8 per cent. in 1879, 26·2 per cent. in 1878, and 26·6 in 1877. The decrease in casualties in the 24-Pergunnahs is attributed to the increase of the pay of the municipal constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a month, and to the active measures taken throughout the year in prosecuting men for overstaying their leave and for desertion.

Introduction of street lighting into municipalities.

In 1879 the subject of the lighting of the streets of municipalities was recommended for the consideration of Municipal Commissioners, as tending to diminish the number of burglaries and offences against property. In that year the only attempt to carry out the suggestion was made in the town of Rungpore. During 1880, however, a considerable advance was made; in Gya 151 lamps were erected, and each constable was supplied with a bull's-eye lantern for use on dark nights; 50 lights were put up in Durbhunga, 38 in Rampore Beauleah, and 40 in Monghyr, and in some other municipalities also successful efforts were made to improve the lighting of the streets.

Village police.

In the working of the Chowkidari Act there was again an improvement during the year; there was greater regularity in the payment of the salary of the chowkidars, and greater punctuality on their part in attending at the

police-stations and reporting crime. Much has been done in the past two years to utilize the ghatwals and village chowkidars in the district of Manbhoom whose inefficiency was brought prominently to notice during the year 1879. It was found that the ghâts or police-posts in which they were supposed to keep watch and ward were non-existent, and that the men performed no sort of police duties whatsoever. Posts have now been erected and the sirdars and their tabidars told off into reliefs, according to the number at each post, and they relieve each other every week or ten days. These men are paid by grants of service land and not by regular wages, and the lands are now being surveyed. When the survey has been completed and the lands have been clearly demarcated, the ghatwals will no doubt become a very valuable body of police. The men are beginning to understand that their service tenures are hereditary only on the condition of their good behaviour, and the tenures are sufficiently valuable to secure really efficient police officers.

Railway police.

No important change took place during the year in the constitution of the railway police, but since the close of the year a Committee has been appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the system under which the police are employed on the East Indian Railway, and to report whether any modifications of it are now necessary. The committee will meet in Calcutta in the cold weather.

Punitive police—police reserves.

Six parties of punitive police were quartered on disturbed villages during 1880, as compared with five parties in 1879, 10 parties in 1878, and 17 in 1877; and there was an increase of one head-constable and eight constables as compared with the number employed in the preceding year. The special police reserves stationed at Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Moorshedabad, in the place of the troops withdrawn during the Afghan war, showed great aptitude in learning their drill, and although they have only been recently established they are able to go through company movements, manual and firing exercise, bayonet exercise, and skirmishing, in a manner which would be creditable to a body of thoroughly drilled soldiers. The special reserves were, towards the close of the official year, utilized for the first time in connection with the disturbances which arose in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the operations for the taking of the census. The excellent conduct of the men while so employed, shows how important and useful the formation of these special reserves has been. The Government will now be generally able to deal with local excitements and disturbances without sending requisitions for detachments of troops. Since the close of the year the head-quarters of the Bhagulpore reserve has been transferred to Nya Doomka, the sudder station of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and it has been arranged that fifty men shall be sent every six months from ten districts to Bhagulpore and the same number to Nya Doomka to be drilled in the same manner as the special reserves. The men will return to their districts after six months' training. The number of men available for duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs will thus be largely increased while each district in the province will gradually be supplied with a body of thoroughly trained men.

Education—casualties—punishment.

The percentage of inspectors and sub-inspectors who could read and write was the same as during the preceding year—viz. 99 and 97 per cent. respectively. The percentage of head-constables and constables, however, fell from 86 and 39 to 85 and 36 respectively. One sub-inspector, 80 head-constables, and 1,630 constables were under instruction at the close of the year. In the municipal police the percentage of sub-inspectors who could read and write rose during the year from 82 to 94, that of head-constables from 70 to 71, and that of constables from 12 to 13. The casualties in the regular police have shown a gradual decrease from 17·9 in 1878 to 15·6 in 1879 and 12·3 in 1880. The resignations fell from 5·2 per cent. in 1879 to 4·7 in 1880, the reduction being no doubt in part due to the grant of batta to men in the reserve. The percentage of dismissals was 3 as compared with 3·8 in 1879.

The number of men punished departmentally decreased from 4,196 in 1879 to 3,922 in the past year. The number convicted under the Penal Code also fell from 359 to 328, while there was an increase of only two in the number punished under Act V of 1861. One thousand four hundred and nineteen lakhs of treasure were escorted by the police during 1880, and there was no loss during the year.

Fairs.

There were 212 fairs held during the year, which were attended by 3,427,750 persons. The number of cases investigated by the police was 139, and in 105 the offenders were convicted; the total value of the property stolen was Rs. 3,124, of which 30 per cent. was recovered by the police.

Suicides—accidents.

The number of suicides was 2,517 as compared with 2,403 in 1879, and 2,429 in 1878. In 1,620 or 64·3 per cent. of the cases the persons who committed suicide were women. The total number of accidental deaths amounted to 25,988, or 1,272 less than during 1879. Of these, 11,889 were caused by drowning, 479 by the fall of buildings, and the remainder by snake-bite, wild beasts, and other causes. The deaths from snake-bite and wild beasts were more than 9,000 and 1,200 respectively.

Cognizable crime.

The total number of cognizable cases reported was lower than in any of the seven preceding years, the figures for the past eight years being—

In 1873 ...	... 114,828	In 1877 ...	... 108,989
„ 1874 ...	... 126,122	„ 1878 ...	... 113,621
„ 1875 ...	... 120,838	„ 1879 ...	... 108,771
„ 1876 ...	... 117,559	„ 1880 ...	... 108,275

There was a decrease in the number of cases in which crime against property was committed, the number being 64,696 in 1880 against 71,327 in 1879. There was also a decrease of 340 in the number of cases against public tranquillity; while, on the other hand, there was an increase of 1,081 in the number of offences against the person and of 5,394 under the head of "other cases," the latter increase being chiefly in public and local nuisance cases. Excluding the number of cases ascertained to be false (8,803), and excluding also class

VI (which includes public and local nuisances, &c.,), the number of true cases was 75,386, or less than in any of the six preceding years. The figures for the seven years are as follows:—

	True cases.		True cases.
In 1874	84,964	In 1878	86,632
„ 1875	78,851	„ 1879	78,468
„ 1876	75,993	„ 1880	75,386
„ 1877	77,533		

The decrease in crime against property was chiefly due to the general prosperity of the agricultural classes during the year; but it was also in part due to the wholesome severity with which habitual offenders have lately been treated, to the repression of criminal tribes like the Bediyas, and to the effect on the criminal population of the employment of police in the preliminary operations connected with the census of 1881. The presence and movement of police officers throughout the various villages stirred up the chowkidars to perform their duty and prevented crime. The increase in the number of minor offences against the person was attributed by the police authorities to the fact that in a year of plenty the poorer classes have more leisure to quarrel than in other years and more money to spend in litigation. The proportion of true crime to area and population was 1 to 1·6 square miles and 1 to 615 persons.

False cases.

The number of false cases was less than that in any of the three preceding years, the number of cases struck off as false having fallen from 14,627 in 1877 and 12,302 in 1878, to 10,609 in 1879 and 8,803 in 1880. The percentage, of false cases on the total number of cases reported was 8·1 against 9·7 in the preceding year. Out of 8,803 cases declared to be false, prosecutions were instituted in 1,466 only, and in 586 convictions were obtained.

Deducting from the total number of cases reported those declared to be false and those in which no enquiry was made, the total number of true cases brought under enquiry was 98,654, and of these convictions were obtained in 40,445 or 43·3 per cent., as compared with 39·1 per cent. in 1879. In cases actually investigated by the police, the percentage of convictions was 46, as compared with 42·3 in the preceding year. The number of persons arrested was 102,825, of whom 63,859, or 62·1 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 60·6 in 1879.

Results of commitments to Courts of Sessions.

The returns of cases tried by Sessions Courts showed worse results than those for 1879 and the three preceding years, as will appear from the following table:—

	Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Court of Sessions.
1876	36·9
1877	39
1878	39·6
1879	35·5
1880	52·8

Value of property stolen.

The total amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 9,92,593, as compared with Rs. 10,28,809 in 1879. Of this amount Rs. 3,02,066, or 30·4 per cent. was recovered, the recoveries in the preceding year amounting to Rs. 2,97,678, or 28·9 per cent., and in 1878 and 1877 to 31·1 and 31·2 per cent. respectively.

True cases of cognizable crime.

The following statement shows the number of cases of cognizable crime entered as true under each heading during the past six years:—

		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639
„ II	Serious offences against the person ...	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,996	4,061
„ III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953
„ IV	Minor offences against the person ...	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874
„ V	Ditto ditto property ...	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859
„ VI	Other offences not specified above ...	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109
	Offences under special laws	726	495	480	589	1,288	1,977
	Total ...	94,783	95,745	94,361	101,318	98,162	99,472

Under Class I there was a decrease of 201 cases; the result of committals to the Court of Sessions or appeals in cases under this class was very unsatisfactory, only 107 persons being punished out of 589, who either appealed or were committed. There were 265 true cases of murder during the year as compared with 288 in 1879. The other principal offences under Class I during the year come under the heads of "Coining" and "Riot." There were 153 cases under the head of "Coining," as compared with 173 in the preceding year. These cases were all of a petty nature. The percentages of convictions were—of cases, 47·6 against 48 in 1879, and of individuals 47·9 against 47·4. There was a decrease of 127 in the number of riots during the year, the total number of true cases being 1,862 as compared with 1,989 in 1879, and 2,012 in 1878. Serious cases of rioting have in the past two years diminished in every Division, and in those districts in which the largest number of riots occurred, the cases have generally been of a petty nature. The number of cases of riot attended with loss of life, however, increased last year, there being 23 such cases in 1881, as compared with 11 in 1879, and 18 in 1878. The percentage of convictions of persons was lower than in 1879, being 54·7 as compared with 59, while the percentage of convictions in cases was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 46·8 against 46·3.

Offences against the person.

Under the head of "Serious offences against the person" there was a decrease in the number of cases of murder, attempt at murder, and administering stupefying drugs. The number of cases of kidnapping was the same as in 1879, and there was an increase in the number of cases of culpable homicide, rape, attempt at suicide, hurt by dangerous weapons, and using force to public servants. The total number of true cases was slightly greater than in 1879, being 4,061

as compared with 3,996. The following statement shows the figures under each of the principal sub-heads for the last two years:—

Head of offence.	Year.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained.
Murder	1879 ...	288	108
	1880 ...	265	100
Attempt at murder ...	1879 ...	60	26
	1880 ...	47	27
Culpable homicide	1879 ...	185	93
	1880 ...	203	99
Rape	1879 ...	190	32
	1880 ...	204	32
Attempt at suicide	1879 ...	374	233
	1880 ...	391	242
Administering stupefying drugs ...	1879 ...	38	14
	1880 ...	22	6
Grievous hurt	1879 ...	538	299
	1880 ...	590	347
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1879 ...	745	331
	1880 ...	758	321
Use of criminal force to a public servant.	1879 ...	988	355
	1880 ...	1,014	367
Kidnapping	1879 ...	190	51
	1880 ...	190	39
Unnatural offences	1879 ...	38	14
	1880 ...	55	21
Exposure of infants	1879 ...	102	42
	1880 ...	111	58

The percentage of convictions in cases improved, being 42·7 against 41·8; but the percentage of persons convicted decreased, being only 47 in 1880, as compared with 51·1 in 1879. Of 662 persons arrested on charges of murder, 638 were tried, and only 156 were convicted; some cases were however pending at the close of the year. There were fewer cases of murder during 1880 than during any of the six years which preceded it. The decrease in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs was probably due to the movements of the two special sub-inspectors, who were employed in watching and tracing well known poisoners.

Under the heading of "Minor offences against the person," there was an increase in the number of cases of hurt, as well as in those of wrongful restraint, the number of true cases being—

Hurt	1878	6,734
	1879	6,781
	1880	7,978
Wrongful restraint ...	1878	2,675
	1879	2,666
	1880	2,756

Offences against property.

Serious offences against person and property, or against property only, decreased from 20,602 in 1879 to 18,953 in 1880. The total number of cases of dacoity

was 135, including 13 which occurred in previous years but which were investigated in 1880. The number was lower than that in any of the four preceding years. In 1878 there were 188 cases, and in the succeeding year 171 cases, while in 1880 only 122 dacoities were actually committed during the year. Excluding cases which were merely technical dacoities, the number was only 85. The property recovered in dacoity cases was much greater than in the preceding year, as the following figures show :—

	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.
1879	59,198	6,873
1880	61,071	12,457

Of 576 persons sent up for trial, 377 were committed and 187 were convicted, the percentages as regards cases and persons being respectively 26·6 and 32·4, as compared with 28 and 34 in 1879. Of persons actually committed to the Sessions, 49·6 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1879. The gradual decrease in the number of dacoities is satisfactory ; the total number of dacoities throughout the province during the year under report being less than the number in the district of Hooghly alone when the suppression of the crime was first taken in hand in 1852. The largest number of cases occurred in Midnapore (15), Dinagepore (10), Hazaribagh (10), and Maldah (7). There was only one case in the whole of the Chittagong Division, and none in the districts of Jessore, Shahabad, Chumparun, Burdwan, Bhagulpore, the Gurjats, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom.

The number of cases of robbery was 168 as compared with 177 in the preceding year; in 61 cases convictions were obtained as against 75 in 1879. Twenty-one highway robberies were committed, or one more than in the previous year. There were also some highway robberies committed on travellers by parties of robbers who emerged from the jungles in Gya and Hazaribagh, but as these cases were technically dacoities, they are shown under that head.

The report and the returns for 1879 showed a decrease in the number of offences against property as compared with the figures for the preceding year. During 1880 the decrease was even more marked. The following table, giving the figures for 1879 and 1880, does not include dacoities, robberies, or cases of serious mischief, but it includes cases coming under class V: there has, it shows, been a decrease under every head :—

Offence.	Cases reported.		True cases.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
House-breaking	20,902	19,439	19,621	18,293
Cattle theft	2,403	1,855	2,063	1,617
Other thefts	33,915	29,093	28,057	24,799
Receiving stolen property	2,037	1,974	1,979	1,913
Criminal or house-trespass	8,662	8,222	7,791	7,707
Criminal breach of trust	2,208	1,990	1,873	1,763
Total ...	69,227	62,573	61,384	56,092

The percentage of convictions in cases of house-breaking was only 7·7, as compared with 8·1 in 1879. The percentage of convictions in cases of theft, excluding cattle theft, was 31·2, as compared with 33·5 in 1879, and in cases of cattle theft 51, against 56·2 in that year.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood.

The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,015, as compared with 1,002 in 1879, 1,216 in 1878, 3,173 in 1877, and 5,154 in 1876. Six hundred and eighty-three persons were convicted. It is satisfactory that, notwithstanding the prosecutions were much fewer than in the years preceding 1879, and only very slightly in excess of those in that year, there was a very considerable diminution in all classes of offences against property.

Offences against the excise laws, &c.

During 1880 there were 2,994 true excise cases, against 2,562 in 1879, and 2,049 in 1878, and the percentage of convictions was 69·2, against 71·5 and 70·9 in the two preceding years. Attempts were made during the year to smuggle opium through the post-office, the drug being packed in thin wooden boxes covered with canvas like ordinary parcel. This procedure, which was adopted by Punjabees for the purpose of smuggling Nepalese opium into the Punjab, was discovered in the district of Chumparun, where a parcel containing 280 tolahs of opium was seized. The number of salt cases was 1,198 as compared with 1,611 in the previous year; the quantity of salt confiscated was 146 maunds, against 1,037 maunds in 1879, and the fines levied were Rs. 6,871, against Rs. 10,190. The increase of cases under Class VI was chiefly due to the large number of cases in which prosecutions for public or local nuisances were instituted; there was a most marked increase in these cases in every district in the Patna Division, except Sarun and Chumparun, in which the decrease was very slight; the number of cases in the Patna district alone rose from 1,384 in 1879 to 4,030 in 1880.

Non-cognizable crime.

There was a large increase of non-cognizable crime, the number of cases being 108,350, or 14,723 in excess of those in 1879, in which year they amounted to 93,627. There was an increase of 777 cases in Class I, of 8,461 in Class IV, of 2,392 in Class VI, and of 2,942 under special laws. The increase in Class IV was due almost entirely to the increase under the heading "criminal force," the number of cases being 53,247, as compared with 44,867 in 1879. The agency of the police was employed in investigating 5,977 non-cognizable cases, against 4,854 in 1879.

Habitual and professional criminals.

The system of supervision over professional offenders and criminal tribes, which prevailed in 1879, was in force also during the year. The Bediyas were closely watched, and the result was a decrease in the number of burglaries committed by them. The Punka Chur Kayasts were also under surveillance. A method adopted by certain Chamars for poisoning cows was brought to notice during the year, and the method has it appeared also been on one or two occasions employed for the destruction of human life. The instrument used is known as a *sutari*; it is made from the seed of the Karjari, a jungle plant,

which is poisonous when it enters the blood but which is used medicinally and is harmless when taken internally; the kernels of the seeds are pounded, moistened, and rolled into a cylindrical shape with a very sharp point, the upper portion of the cone, about three-fourths of an inch in length, is cut off, dried, and placed in a piece of straw, which is inserted in a wooden handle of 3 or 3½ inches in length: in order to destroy the animal it is only necessary to strike it with the point of the instrument, and then to withdraw the handle, the *sutari* being left embedded in the flesh. The effect of the poison may, it is said, be counteracted by a free and prompt scarification of the part where the wound is inflicted, and the application of blue-stone thereto. The Burwars continue to come in hundreds from Oudh for purposes of plunder in Bengal. Under the existing arrangements Burwar prisoners, confined in jails in these provinces, are transferred before release to jails in their own districts, and this step has the effect of removing from these provinces such men of the class as have been actually convicted. Some further action is, however, necessary to control the movements of the tribe, and the matter is under consideration. There was a marked improvement during the year in the manner in which habitual offenders were dealt with, though the number of reconvictions during the year was only 1,963, as compared with 2,722 in the previous year. There was also a diminution in the number of inadequate sentences passed in such cases. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,000 is, as was stated in last year's report, sanctioned by Government for the purpose of photographing notorious criminals, and 239 photographs were, at a cost of Rs. 871, added during the year to the 481 previously taken.

Loss of human life from wild animals and venomous snakes in the Lower Provinces.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals was 1,295, as compared with 1,264 in 1879, and 1,374 in 1878: the number killed by snakes was 10,064, as against 9,515 in 1879, and 9,944 in 1878. The greatest number of deaths (2,889) was in the Patna Division and the smallest number (196) in the Chittagong Division.

Destruction of cattle.

There was also an increase in the number of cattle killed during the year, as compared with the figures for 1879 and 1878; the total number killed was 15,815, against 12,046 in 1879 and 11,444 in 1878.

Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

The number of wild animals destroyed was 4,783, against 5,543 in 1879 and 4,650 in 1878. The most marked decrease was in the number of wolves killed in the Bhagulpore Division, in which only 162 were destroyed during 1880, against 1,031 in 1879. Out of a total of 724 tigers killed during the year, 448 were killed in the district of Julpigoree alone. In this district 448 tigers and 169 leopards were killed, against 145 tigers and 56 leopards destroyed in 1879. The increase was due to the success of some professional hunters from Chota Nagpore. Efforts are being made to bring hunters into the Dinagepore district, in which the ravages of tigers in some of the jungles have increased to such an extent that the roads through them have almost been abandoned. The number of

snakes entered in the returns as destroyed was 23,201, against 21,102 in 1879.

Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of noxious animals and reptiles was Rs. 28,574, against Rs. 28,370 in 1879. Of the former sum, Rs. 24,841 was paid for the destruction of wild animals against Rs. 24,929 in 1879, and Rs. 3,733 for the destruction of snakes against Rs. 3,441 in 1879. Out of the total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes during 1880 Rs. 1,254-13-6 was paid by municipalities, as compared with Rs. 559 in 1879.

Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The returns for the past year compared with those for 1879 show a slight increase of 528 in the total number of offences reported in the town and suburbs, the increase being 31 cases in the town and 497 in the suburbs. Compared with the returns for the two years 1878 and 1877, there was a decrease of 3,646 and 2,425 cases respectively. The following statement shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases in the town and suburbs together for the past four years :—

		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cognizable	Penal Code ...	6,260	6,192	5,537	4,644
	Miscellaneous	13,266	18,074	13,112	14,330
Non-cognizable	Penal Code ...	6,759	8,233	7,843	7,688
	Miscellaneous	18,301	13,308	15,141	15,499
	Total ...	44,586	45,807	41,633	42,161

These figures show a marked and satisfactory decrease in the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code as compared with the returns of the previous three years, and a slight decrease also in the number of non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code as compared with the returns of 1878 and 1879. In the number of offences under each of the heads of hurt by dangerous weapons, house-breaking, theft, criminal breach of trust, and receiving stolen property, there was a considerable decrease ; while the increase in miscellaneous offences not coming under the Penal Code was mainly due to the greater number of cases under the Port Acts and the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Out of 41,522 persons arrested or summoned during the year, 32,746 or 78·86 per cent. were convicted as compared with 79·71 per cent. in 1879 ; and of 4,437 persons arrested in cognizable cases under the Penal Code, 2,751 or 62 per cent. were convicted against 64 per cent. in the previous year. Compared with the returns of 1879, convictions in the town for serious offences against the person fell from 144 to 113, and for serious offences against both person and property from 77 to 56 ; the decrease in each case in the number of convictions being somewhat greater than in proportion to the decrease in the number of offences. Of minor offences against the person there were 213 cases against 270 in 1879, and of minor offences against property 2,113 against 2,590 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the slight increase in the number of reported offences in the town, there was a decrease of 159 in the number of false cases, and for the

town and suburbs together the percentage of false to true cases was only 1·84 as compared with 2·23 in 1879. In 71 cases in which false complaints were made in the town, the facts showed malice on the part of the complainants, and the parties were prosecuted; the complainants in two of the cases were imprisoned, and in 69 cases fined, compensation being awarded to the injured persons in 56 cases. Though there was a decrease in the number of false complaints in Calcutta, the proportion of such cases in the suburbs is still much below that in the town. The total value of the property stolen in the town and suburbs was Rs. 1,34,496, of which property worth Rs. 83,849 was recovered; and in both the town and suburbs there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in which property was stolen. There has been a great decrease during the past few years in the number of offences committed by Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, the total number of such persons convicted under the Penal Code having fallen from 881 in 1877 and 884 in 1878 to 709 in 1879 and 532 in 1880; out of 532 convictions of Europeans and Eurasians, 100 were for assault and 235 for committing public nuisances.

Cognizable crime in the town.

The number of true cognizable cases in the town was 15,399, against 14,511 in 1879, and 19,695 in 1878. Comparing the number of offences of each class with the number in 1879, there was a decrease under every head except miscellaneous offences and offences against special and local laws. In cases of hurt by dangerous weapons there was a decrease of 29 cases, in cases of robbery a decrease of 3 cases, in house-breaking of 20 cases, in hurt of 58 cases, in theft of 344 cases, in criminal breach of trust of 74 cases, and in street offences of 320 cases; while there was an increase of 4 cases of homicide, 7 of grievous hurt, 4 of administering drugs, 94 against the Railway Acts, 107 against the Stage Carriage Act, and 815 against the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Six cases of murder occurred in 1880, against four in 1879 and five in 1878. In three out of the six cases the murderers were arrested and convicted and the capital sentence was carried out. In one of the three cases in which convictions were obtained the murderer, a native of Manilla killed three women and a man within a few minutes. In another case the murderer killed his victim, a girl of 16 years of age, by hacking her to pieces with a thatcher's dao in a public street in the native portion of the town; but, although it was midday at the time and the thoroughfare was crowded, none of the passers-by had the courage or the will to interfere while the murderer was striking the 37 blows that the wounds showed were struck at his victim. There were three cases of attempt at murder and three of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There were 27 cases of grievous hurt, against 20 in 1879 and 28 in 1878, and out of 34 persons arrested in connection with the offences, 20 were convicted and two were under trial at the close of the year. In three out of the four cases of administering stupefying drugs the victims were women of the town, and the accused the men who were visiting them; in the fourth case the victim was a man, and the supposed poisoner was his mistress. There were only 27 cases of hurt

by dangerous weapons, as compared with 56 in 1879. There were 114 true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, against 136 in 1879 and 115 in 1878; the cases detected were 56 against 79 and 56 respectively in 1879 and 1878, and the convictions were 62 against 104 and 73; the amount of property stolen was Rs. 8,521, of which Rs. 3,809 was recovered. The total number of houses entered by thieves during the year was 99, of which 56 were mud and mat-huts. Seventy-one of the houses were entered by night and twenty-eight by day; and considering the general insecurity of houses in India and the temptation offered to thieves by native shop-keepers in Calcutta, property in the town cannot be considered as insufficiently protected by the police. Half the dealers and merchants in the bazars and native quarters of the town habitually shut up their shops and go away for the night, trusting only to a cheap padlock and the vigilance of the police. The number of thefts was 1,635 against 1,979 in the previous year and 2,231 in 1878, and 873 or rather more than half the total number of cases were detected; out of Rs. 1,02,987, the total value of the property stolen, Rs. 66,854 or 64·9 per cent. was recovered. In 118 out of the 164 cases of theft on the river the police were successful in recovering the whole or a portion of the property stolen, and convictions were obtained against 161 out of the 202 persons arrested on account of these thefts. There were 124 prosecutions under the Gambling Act against an average of 146 in the previous five years, and in connection with these cases 533 persons were arrested, of whom 477 were convicted. In 811 cases persons were stopped in the street by the police on suspicion of being in possession of stolen goods; in 205 cases the owners were found and charges of theft were instituted, while in 291 other cases the property was confiscated either because the rightful owners could not be found, or, when found, declined to prosecute. Out of 803 persons prosecuted for offences under the Stage Carriage Act, 764 were convicted and 39 acquitted. The number of persons arrested for street offences under the Police Act fell from 8,895 in 1878 and 4,704 in 1879 to 3,550 in 1880, of whom 3,483 were convicted. Out of considerably more than eight thousand prosecutions for street offences in the past two years, only 116 persons were discharged by the Magistrates. The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were during the past year sworn in as constables, so as to give them the power of arrest in cases of offences under Act I (B.C.) of 1869; 3,842 persons were convicted under the Act, against 2,749 in 1879, only 45 out of the whole number of persons brought before the Magistrate being acquitted.

Cognizable crime in the suburbs.

The number of true cognizable cases was 2,812 against 3,227 in 1879 and 3,696 in 1878. There was an increase of three cases in the number of offences against the State and public tranquillity, while the number of serious offences against the person was the same as in 1879, although 26 less than in 1878. In every other class of cognizable crime there was a decrease, the decrease being greatest in minor offences against property, which fell from 1,028 in 1878 and 1,008 in 1879 to 838 in 1880. There were four cases of murder in the Suburbs during the

year, the number being the same as in 1879. There was only one case of attempt at murder, and in that the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. Convictions were obtained in 17 out of 19 cases of grievous hurt, the number of persons convicted being 19. There were fewer cases of burglary and house-trespass than in any previous year, the total number being only 83 as compared with an average of 122 in each of the previous four years. In thefts as well as in burglaries there was a great decrease in comparison with previous years, the number of cases being 583 against 776 in 1878 and 730 in 1879; the amount of property stolen was Rs. 12,754, and of this Rs. 9,293 was recovered.

Suicides and accidents.

Sixty-seven persons committed suicide against 59 in 1879 and 60 in 1878. Of the 67 cases, 47 were in the town, 19 in the suburbs, and 1 on the river; 27 of those who destroyed themselves were men and 40 were women. In 28 of the cases death was caused by hanging, in 24 cases by opium-poisoning, in 5 cases by arsenic, and in 5 cases by drowning. Of 214 accidental deaths, 11 were caused by snake-bite, 89 by drowning, 23 by falls from trees, buildings, &c., and 18 by persons being run over in the street. Fourteen European seamen were drowned in the river, as compared with 15 in 1879, 8 in 1878, and 41 in 1877. Six cargo-boats and two passenger-boats were sunk by collisions with the Hooghly bridge, but no lives were lost in these accidents. Inquests were held by the Coroner in 183 cases against 198 in the previous year. There were only two fires in the town and eleven in the suburbs during the year 1880, and at all of these the Calcutta Fire Brigade was in attendance; the total loss of property was estimated at about Rs. 20,000. The only fires of any magnitude were at some jute godowns in Bow Bazar Street and at the Garden Reach Cotton Mills.

Arms Act.

The trade in sporting guns and revolvers revived somewhat, and nearly twice as large a quantity of shot was imported as in the previous year; the amount of gunpowder imported was, however, less than half that imported in 1879. The following statement shows the imports of the past four years:—

YEARS.	Sporting rifles.	Sporting guns.	Pistols and revolvers.	Gunpowder.	Shot.	Percussion caps.
	No.	No.	No.	lbs	Bags.	No.
1877	186	716	438	84,560	18,894	28,586,700
1878	174	365	306	80,000	11,024	11,234,000
1879	23	69	341	88,050	10,946	10,660,500
1880	116	135	356	43,200	20,040	14,881,000

The returns of arms and ammunition passed out of Calcutta under inland passes show a considerable decrease in the amount of ammunition transported for use in the Lower Provinces, and a large increase in the amount transported to the North-Western Provinces. There was an increase also in the quantity of gunpowder and caps, but a decrease in cartridges and bullets transported to the Assam frontier districts. The number of rifles and pistols passed out of Calcutta was

insignificant. Eight hundred and fifty-six licenses under the Arms Act were granted by the Commissioner of Police as compared with 563 in 1879. Fifteen prosecutions were instituted under the Act in the town and three in the suburbs. The increase in the number of licenses applied for and granted is a sign that the law is now fairly understood, and that very little difficulty is experienced in complying with its provisions by those who have no unlawful object or trade to conceal.

Vagrants.

Only 10 persons were declared vagrants during the year, against 18 in 1879 and 40 in 1878. The total number of vagrants in the workhouse, including two who remained from the preceding year, was 12; of these four were discharged on obtaining employment, four were released although no employment could be found for them, three were deported to London, and one remained in the workhouse at the close of the year. Besides these, three persons, who had formerly held respectable positions, were deported under agreements, in which they bound themselves not to return to India for five years. The cost of working the Act in Calcutta was Rs. 2,234-8.

Paucity of Bengalis in the force.

Notwithstanding the increase made in 1879 in the pay of native constables in the town and suburbs, the number of Bengalis who enlist in the force is still very small. Out of 1,309 native constables in the town police, only 118 are Bengalis, the rest being up-country men; and out of 632 native constables in the suburbs, only 85 are Bengalis. Bengalis would be at once employed if they could be found, but except natives of Furreedpore, very few applicants come forward who are at all fitted for the duties of watch and ward.

Conduct of the police.

During the year 19 members of the force were punished judicially, 14 men being imprisoned and five fined. Six of those punished were native officers, of whom one was convicted of bribery, two of extortion, two of criminal misappropriation, and one of neglect of duty. Of the 13 constables convicted, three were punished for bribery, four for theft, three for extortion, and three for causing hurt. Two inspectors, two European constables, and 67 native subordinate officers and men were dismissed the force during the year; and three inspectors, 14 European constables, and 18 native officers and constables were punished by reduction to lower grades. The number of native constables fined was 43, as compared with 14 in 1879, 111 in 1878, and 556 in 1877.

Cost of the town and suburban police.

The total cost of the town police force, including the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, was Rs. 4,28,472, of which Rs. 2,94,229 was paid by the Municipality and Rs. 1,34,243 by Government. Against this latter sum, however, must be set off the fines and fees realized during the year, which amounted to Rs. 39,091. The cost of the suburban force was Rs. 1,50,119, towards which the Municipality contributed Rs. 72,520, and Government Rs. 77,599. Against the latter sum Rs. 5,079 was realized from fees and fines. The cost of the river police was Rs. 30,007, of which Rs. 22,505 was paid by the Port Commissioners and Rs. 7,501 by Government. The cost of each of the three forces was slightly less than in 1879.

Inspection of steam-boilers.

Act III (B.C.) of 1879, an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, was extended on the 1st February 1880 to all places in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, and the 24-Pergunnahs within a radius of 30 miles from Calcutta. By this extension 192 additional boilers were brought under the operation of the Act. The total number of boilers on the register of the Boiler Commissioners at the close of the year was 664, belonging to 236 firms, as compared with 427 boilers belonging to 182 firms at the close of 1879. The total number of boilers which were thoroughly inspected by the Engineer and his Assistants during the year for the purpose of granting certificates was 539, against 318 inspected in 1879; 573 ordinary, 42 entire, and 57 test inspections were also made during the same period. The qualifications of firemen to have charge of boilers were enquired into, and only when the men were found to be competent were certificates for working the boilers granted. The receipts from fees during the year were Rs. 3,687 in excess of the expenditure.

Prevention of the nuisance caused by smoke in the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

The serious nuisance caused by smoke in the town and suburbs of Calcutta attracted attention some time ago, and a Committee was appointed in March 1879 to consider the subject in all its bearings and to suggest what measures should be adopted to abate the nuisance. The Committee in their report which was submitted in February 1880 attributed the nuisance to—

(1)—an increase in the number of boilers attached to stationary engines;

(2)—the substitution of coal, often of inferior quality, for charcoal, wood, and cow-dung as fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes;

(3)—the increase in the number of small steam-vessels on the river, and in the number of donkey-engines for handling cargo;

(4)—the increase in the number of sea-going steamers.

The Committee considered that the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1863, if properly enforced, would be sufficient to secure an abatement of the nuisance, and they recommended, in order to ensure the subject being properly dealt with, that it should be placed under the Steam-boiler Commission. This recommendation was carried into effect under orders of Government of the 16th March 1880; and the owners of manufactories and workshops have been warned of the intention of Government to enforce in future the provisions of the law.

Criminal Justice.

High Court, General Jurisdiction.

THE total number of persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during the year 1880 was 224, against 189 in the previous year. Of these 35 were discharged or acquitted, and 167 were convicted. Of the number convicted, 70 were sentenced to death, 24 to transportation, 70 to imprisonment without fine, and 3 to imprisonment with fine. The increased powers given to Presidency Magistrates under Act IV of 1877 have afforded considerable relief to the High Court, as the Magistrates are now able to dispose of the great majority of the cases that under the former procedure it would have been necessary for them to commit to the High Court for trial. During the four years immediately preceding the passing of the Act the High Court convicted 88 persons of burglary and 245 of theft, while during the four years since the passing of the Act, during which the Presidency Magistrates have been able to hear and finally dispose of more cases, the convictions by the High Court in cases of burglary and theft have fallen to 43 and 95 respectively.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government from judgments of acquittal under section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or references made under section 296, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 294, was 2,599, as compared with 2,233 in the previous year. The result of these appeals and references was as follows:—appeals rejected, 1,118; sentences confirmed, 550; sentences modified, 211; sentences reversed, 435; sentences enhanced, 8; proceedings quashed, 35.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

As in previous years, there were two Stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta; the number of Honorary Magistrates was 67, as compared with 63 in 1879, and 48 in 1878. In Calcutta the Benches of Magistrates sat twice a week during 1880, one Bench being composed of Honorary Magistrates sitting with a Stipendiary Magistrate, and the other being entirely composed of Honorary Magistrates. Since the 1st January 1881, Benches of Honorary Magistrates have been sitting regularly three times a week for the disposal of ordinary criminal cases without the aid of a Stipendiary Magistrate, and on the remaining three days the Honorary Magistrates have heard municipal cases. The number

of Sessions Judges of all grades at the close of the year was 29, or two less than at the end of 1879; the decrease being due to the abolition of the Additional Sessions Judgeship of Chittagong and of the Sessions Judgeship of West Burdwan. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Presidency Magistrates (Stipendiary or Honorary), the total number of Stipendiary Magistrates at the close of the year 1880 was 397, against 375 at the close of 1879; the number of Honorary Magistrates was 1,185, against 1,092 in the previous year. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates, 215 exercised powers of the first class, 71 of the second class, and 111 of the third class. The number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior at the close of the year was 163, as compared with 158 at the end of the year 1879. As stated in the last report, there are benches in every district in the province except Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom.

Courts of Sessions, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Sessions, including those whose cases were pending at the end of the previous year, was 3,654, as compared with 3,781 in 1879. Of these, the cases of 128 persons, including 66 sentenced to death, were committed or referred to the High Court, 1,149 persons were discharged or acquitted, 1,912 were convicted, 29 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 433 remained at the end of the year. Of the 1,912 persons convicted, 226 were sentenced to transportation.

Courts of Sessions, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Sessions during the year was 5,685, as compared with 5,091 in 1879; 951 of the appeals were rejected; the original sentences in 2,241 cases were confirmed, in 555 modified, in 1,318 reversed, and in 79 enhanced. In 15 cases the proceedings were quashed, in 25 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and in 3 reference was made to the High Court for revision of sentence.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the courts of the various Magistrates in Lower Bengal, and the results of those trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	...	...	216,392
Ditto	discharged or acquitted	...	65,496
Ditto	convicted ...	...	142,329
Ditto	committed ...	...	3,572
Ditto	died, escaped, or transferred	...	500
Ditto	remaining at end of year	...	4,495

Of the 142,329 persons convicted, 26,603 were sentenced to the undermentioned terms of imprisonment, 5,333 to imprisonment with fine, and the remainder were punished by fine only or whipping, or were ordered to furnish security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour:—

Not exceeding 15 days	...	...	...	5,556
Ditto 6 months	...	...	...	16,094
Ditto 2 years	...	...	...	4,930
Ditto 7 years	...	...	...	23

In the case of 21 juvenile offenders the sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 410,252, against 402,447 in 1879. Of these 397,534 were examined by Magistrates, 12,193 by Sessions Courts, and 525 by the High Court in its original jurisdiction.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates was 31,520 in 1880-81, as compared with 25,548 in the previous year; of the former number, 2,381 were acquitted, 28,999 were convicted, and 91 were committed to the Sessions; of those punished, 1,600 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the remainder to fine or whipping, and nine boys were ordered to be detained in a reformatory school.

Decrease of imprisonment during the year.

There was again a great decrease in the number of admissions into the jails of the province, the decrease being, as in 1879, due to a reduction in the amount of crime in consequence of good harvests and low prices. The year opened with 18,355 prisoners of all classes—civil, criminal, and under-trial—in jail, as compared with 19,235 on the first day of 1879. Excluding the year 1878, the number of persons in jail at the beginning of the year was lower than in any year since 1871. The number of prisoners of all classes (including transfers) received during the year was 82,356, against 89,974 in 1879, and 99,601 in 1878. The total number of prisoners discharged during the year was 83,406, and at the close of the year there were 17,305 prisoners in jail, being a smaller number than in any year since 1867.

Recorded re-convictions.

The total number of prisoners admitted to jail after previous convictions fell short of the number in each of the two previous years, the numbers for the three years being 3,896 in 1880, 4,259 in 1879, and 4,214 in 1878. Up to the past year there had been for seven years a uniform and steady increase in the number of recorded re-convictions, due no doubt to the greater care taken in recent years in tracing out and recording all convictions; but the effect of the heavy sentences now passed by the courts in most cases in which the prisoners are habitual offenders is to diminish the number of the class at large, and thus to reduce the number re-admitted to jail annually. The present arrangement under which prisoners in jail are once a week paraded before the district police facilitates the recognition of habitual criminals when they are again detected in the commission of crime. The percentage of re-convictions to the total number of convictions was (excluding the figures for subsidiary jails) 13·42, against 14·14 for 1879. The percentage was highest in the Buxar jail, where it was 39·13 per cent.; in the Monghyr jail it was 26·04 per cent.; and in the Presidency (Native), Gya, Singbhoom, Sarun, and Presidency (European) jails it exceeded 20 per cent. In the Dinagepore and Tipperah jails re-convictions were less than 5 per cent. of the total convictions; in the Furreedpore and Baraset jails, less than 6 per cent.; and in the Burdwan jail less than 7 per cent. The total number of persons in jail on the 31st December 1880, in default of furnishing security for their good behaviour, was 417, against 383 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Whipping.

Corresponding with the decrease in crime and in the number of persons imprisoned, there was a marked and satisfactory decrease in the number of persons flogged under judicial orders, the numbers for the past seven years being as follows:—

1874	6,502	1878	4,739
1875	3,665	1879	4,086
1876	3,017	1880	2,919
1877	3,423		

In 83·89 per cent. of the cases the punishment was inflicted for theft, and in 7·81 per cent. for receiving stolen property. In 1,301 cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than fifteen, in 485 cases less than ten, and in 70 cases less than five; of the persons flogged 363 were under 16 years of age and 735 under 20 years; so that in at least 566 cases those on whom sentences of less than fifteen stripes were inflicted were adults of 20 years of age and upwards, and in at least 122 cases sentences of less than ten stripes were awarded when the culprit was 16 years old or above that age. These sentences are not satisfactory; but the punishment of flogging appears to have been used last year with more discretion than in previous years, and the number of petty sentences of whipping passed on adult convicts and hardened offenders, which have little or no effect, decreased. Of the 2,919 persons flogged only 55 could read and write.

Daily average number of prisoners.

The following statement shows the average daily number of each class of prisoners in jails and lock-ups during the past two years:—

		1880.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil ...	Jails ...	196	204	.....	8
	Subsidiary Jails	2	4	.....	2
	Total ...	198	208	.....	10
Under-trial	Jails ...	704	723	.....	19
	Subsidiary Jails	424	502	.....	78
	Total ...	1,128	1,225	.....	97
Convicted	Jails ...	16,421	16,974	.....	553
	Subsidiary Jails	251	284	.....	33
	Total ...	16,672	17,258	.....	586
State prisoners		0·52	2	.....	1·48
Total ...	Jails ...	17,321	17,872	.....	551
	Subsidiary Jails	677	940	.....	263
	Total ...	17,998·52	18,812	.....	813·48

Changes of jurisdiction.

At the beginning of the year the Sessions Divisions of East Burdwan and West Burdwan (Bankoora) were amalgamated, and formed into one Sessions Division under a Sessions Judge whose head-quarters were fixed at Burdwan but who held

sessions periodically at Bankoora. After the close of the year, the District Judge of Bankoora was appointed an Assistant Sessions Judge for the Sessions Division.

Measures adopted for securing better results in cases committed to Courts of Sessions.

The excessive proportion of acquittals as compared with convictions in cases committed to the Sessions having attracted the attention of Government, the matter was brought to the special notice of local officers by a circular order of Government issued in August 1880. Many of the causes of failure in obtaining convictions are intimately connected with the circumstances of the country and the condition of the people, and cannot be removed except by their gradual progress. Apart, however, from those causes of failure which are beyond immediate remedy, there are others connected with the police investigation, the preliminary magisterial enquiry, and the conduct of the sessions trial, and it was to the removal of these that the orders of Government were directed. District Superintendents were directed to personally supervise the progress of the police investigation in every important case, and the Magistrate himself was directed, in cases of great importance, to watch the course of the police enquiry from the beginning, and to assist the District Superintendent by his advice and experience in supervising and directing the action of the subordinate police. In connection with this subject, it was also decided that Assistant Magistrates stationed at head-quarters, who have not passed their examinations, might advantageously be employed for a portion of the day in the office of the District Superintendent of Police, as the practical insight into the procedure in the investigation of criminal cases and other police work which they would thus acquire will be most useful to them afterwards as Sub-divisional. Officers and District Magistrates, while they will soon be able to render the District Superintendent material assistance. The duties of Magistrates in conducting enquiries preliminary to commitment to the sessions were, at the same time, clearly laid down, and orders were issued with a view of securing that the Government pleader or other officer who conducts the prosecution at the sessions is sufficiently and carefully instructed.

Prisons.

THE principal features of the jail returns, as compared with those of 1879, were a great reduction in the jail population, a decrease of 33 per cent. in the death-rate, a great diminution in the number of escapes from jails, a reduction of 43 per cent. in the number of corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners, a reduction in both the gross jail expenditure and the cost per prisoner, and an increase of 33 per cent. in the profits from jail manufactures. The year opened with 18,355 prisoners of all classes—civil, criminal, and under-trial—in jail, as compared with 19,235 on the first day of 1879, and 18,154 on the first day of 1878, when the number was abnormally low owing to the extraordinary releases of 3,079 prisoners in 1877, on the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title. Excluding the year 1878, the number of persons in jail at the beginning of the year under report was lower than in any year since 1871. The number of prisoners of all classes received during the year was 82,356 or 7,618 less than in 1879, and 17,245 less than in 1878. The total number of prisoners discharged during the year was 83,406 and at the close of the year there were 17,305 persons in the custody of the Jail Department—a smaller number than in any year since 1867. The fall in the jail population was the result of a great decrease in crime, due mainly to the good harvests and low prices of the past two years. In most of the districts in the province the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was lower in 1880 than in the previous year, the districts showing the largest decrease being Backergunge, the 24-Pergunnahs, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Beerbhoom.

The daily average number of prisoners was 18,001 or 691 below the average of 1879; there being a decrease of 585 in the average number of convicts, of 96 in the average number of prisoners under trial, and of 10 in the average number of civil prisoners.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the number of convicts in jails and subsidiary jails during the past seven years :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Number of prisoners, in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year.	19,210	19,855	19,694	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200
Admitted direct during the year.	39,744	37,674	38,797	35,452	38,929	35,726	33,335
Total ...	58,954	57,529	58,491	55,302	55,968	53,662	50,535
Admitted by transfer... ...	18,318	18,246	20,023	19,528	20,132	20,500	18,811
Total ...	77,272	75,775	78,514	74,830	76,100	74,162	69,346
Deduct transferred	18,336	18,335	20,029	19,562	20,559	20,206	18,644
„ released	37,857	36,656	37,358	37,272	36,277	34,977	33,239
„ escaped	39	29	27	20	41	34	12
„ died	1,124	1,002	1,184	877	1,230	1,691	1,094
„ executed	61	59	66	60	57	54	73
Total discharged ...	57,417	56,081	58,664	57,791	58,164	56,962	53,062
Balance at the end of the year.	19,355	19,694	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284

Of the 33,239 prisoners released during the year, 30,484 were released on expiry of their sentences and 1,414 under the operation of the mark system and the rules for the grant of remission of sentences for good conduct ; 1,320 or 3·9 per cent. of the number admitted to jail were released on appeal, as compared with 3·6 per cent. in 1879 and 3·9 per cent. in 1878. The total number of persons transported was 1,012, of whom 930 were men and 82 women.

Classification of prisoners according to race, &c.

The proportions of Hindoo and Mahomedan prisoners to the total jail population were on the 31st December 1880 54·1 and 41·3 per cent. respectively, as compared with 54·6 and 40·5 per cent. respectively in 1879, while, according to the returns of the census of 1871-72, the proportions of Hindoos and Mahomedans to the total population of Bengal are 63·8 and 31·2 per cent. respectively. There were 37 Europeans, 46 Eurasians, and 36 Native Christians in jail on the 31st December 1880 against 82, 46, and 35 respectively in the previous year, the decrease in the number of Europeans being due to the deportation of military prisoners to England under the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879. The number of European military convicts removed from Hazaribagh was 45, and as the European jail at that station was no longer required, it was closed on the 15th November 1880, the few remaining non-military prisoners being transferred to the Presidency Jail. Besides the 103 boys in the Alipore Reformatory, there were 118 juvenile convicts in jail on the 31st December 1880, as compared with 133 on the 31st December 1879 and 150 on the corresponding day in each of the two preceding years. Of the 16,284 convicts in jail at the close of the year, 15,631 were men and 653 women ; of the Mahomedans, 6,524 were men and 204 women, and of the Hindoos, 8,384 were men and 427 women ; all the Europeans and 44 out of the 46 Eurasians were men ; of the

118 juveniles, 113 were boys and 5 were girls. Of the 15,631 male convicts in jail at the close of the year 1880, 10,202 were agriculturists, and 634 of the remainder were Government servants, as compared with 722 in the previous year and 601 in 1878. Out of the 33,335 prisoners admitted during the year 28,703, or 86·1 per cent., were wholly uneducated; 3,334 were able to read and write a little; and 1,298 could read and write well. Of the 1,788 women admitted to jail, only six could read or write at all. The average number of prisoners receiving instruction in jail during the year was 248, of whom 241 were males and 7 females.

Juvenile Reformatory.

There were 96 boys in the Reformatory on the 1st January 1880, and during the year there were 24 fresh admissions—15 from the mofussil, and 9 from the Police Courts of Alipore and Calcutta. In addition to these, 2 boys who had previously escaped were recaptured. The total number in the school during the year was thus 122. Of these, 11 were released on the expiry of their sentences, 2 were made over to the care of their friends before the termination of their sentences, 2 died, 3 escaped, and 1 boy was sent before the Magistrate for a theft committed in the school. The number of boys remaining in the Reformatory at the end of the year was, therefore, 103, of whom 55 were Hindoos and 46 Mahomedans. The average number of inmates has risen from 49·62 in 1878, the year in which the school was established, to 85·67 in 1879 and 98·32 in 1880. During the whole of the year under report the school was quite full, and fresh inmates could only be received as vacancies occurred; there is no doubt that another Reformatory for Behar boys is required and the subject is now under consideration.

There was considerable improvement in the conduct and behaviour of the boys during the year, and although discipline was strictly enforced, the average number of punishments per inmate fell from 11·8 to 8·2. Most of the punishments are of a very trivial nature, but every case is recorded, and the punishment book is submitted weekly for the examination of the Board. The mark system under which each boy is able to earn a small weekly allowance for good conduct and industry continues to work successfully. Half of the sum earned is given to the boy to spend at once in any harmless way he pleases, and the other half is placed in the Savings Bank where it accumulates until his release. There was a marked decrease of sickness among the boys, the average daily number under treatment falling from 2·08 in 1879 to 1·50 in 1880, notwithstanding the increase in the number of inmates.

The boys rise in summer at 4-30 A.M. and in winter at 5-30 A.M. Up to 7 A.M. they are employed in cleaning the wards and premises and in gardening; from 7 to 8 A.M. is the morning school hour; and from 8 to 10 A.M. the boys are employed at their trades in the workshop. They then bathe and have breakfast, after which they return to work until 2 P.M., when an hour is allowed for recreation. Work is then resumed until 5 P.M., when the boys wash and have dinner. After this they have the option of going to their wards or attending a night school which was introduced at the express wish of some of the boys themselves. It has been decided that as the main object of the Reformatory is to teach the boys a trade by which they will be able to

earn their living honestly, and not to turn out adults with any pretension to education, it will be quite sufficient to give the boys a fair knowledge of reading and writing.

The total expenditure on the Reformatory during the year amounted to Rs. 13,100 as compared with Rs. 11,428 in 1879, the cost per head being Rs. 132-5-7 in 1880 against Rs. 133-5-6 in 1879. The only items for which there was an increased expenditure per head of the inmates were clothing and fixed establishment, the increase in the latter being due to the confirmation of Mr. Kirschner as Superintendent. There was a decrease of Re. 1-14-8 per head in the cost of diet, and of Re. 1-2 per head in hospital expenses.

The Manufactory Department of the Reformatory made great progress during the year. After deducting the cost of raw materials used in manufactures, and the pay of the extra trade instructors, the net profits amounted to Rs. 2,538 as compared with Rs. 1,589 in the previous year. In addition to this, the boys were employed in carrying out some minor public works in connection with the school, and the value of their labour on these works is estimated at Rs. 415, so that the net profits of the boys' work really amounted to very nearly Rs. 3,000. The trades taught were those of the carpenter, tinsmith, cane-worker, blacksmith and bookbinder; and good work was also done in the garden, which yielded a considerable profit by the sale of the surplus produce after the requirements of the school had been supplied.

It is satisfactory to find that there is already some evidence that the inmates of the Reformatory are being permanently benefited by it. Out of six boys released during the years 1879 and 1880, and regarding whom information has been received since their release, only one is reported to have relapsed into habits of dishonesty.

Length of sentences.

The following statement shows the number of sentences of imprisonment of different lengths, and the ratios they bear to the total number of convicted prisoners admitted to district and central jails in the past two years, only prisoners with sentences not exceeding two weeks in length being detained in subsidiary jails:—

	Number.		Ratio per cent. of admissions to jail.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Sentenced to six months and less ...	14,814	13,551	72·50	72·43
Ditto to from six months to one year	2,161	1,993	10·58	10·65
Ditto to from one year to two years	1,468	1,479	7·19	7·90
Ditto to above two years ...	1,633	1,392	7·99	7·44
Ditto to transportation ...	303	214	1·48	1·15

The decrease in the number of sentences of more than two years' imprisonment, and in the proportion of those sentences to the total number of convictions is satisfactory, as it corresponds with the decrease in reported cases of serious crime shown in the police returns, and is not due to a larger amount of crime remaining undetected. The proportion of sentences not exceeding one year in length to the total number of sentences was the same as in 1879, there being a slight decrease in the proportion of petty sentences of six months' imprisonment and less, and a corresponding increase in

the proportion of sentences of from six months' to one year's imprisonment. The statement given above and the returns of the sentences of the convicts in jail at the close of the three years 1878, 1879 and 1880 show that, while the number of each class of sentences of imprisonment has diminished, the decrease has been greatest in very short and very long sentences, thus indicating a decline in the number of petty offences due to high prices, scarcity and distress, and also a decrease in the various forms of serious crime. The police returns for the same period show that these indications agree with the actual facts.

Under-trial prisoners. Civil prisoners.

The number of prisoners under trial on the 1st January 1880 was 1,001, against 1,089 on the first day of 1879. The number admitted direct during the year was 27,461. The number convicted was 14,134, or 49·6 per cent. of the whole number, against 16,907, or 55·1 per cent. in 1879 and 19,019, or 51·8 per cent. in 1878. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in district and central jails was 17·69 days, as compared with 16·45 days in 1879 and 14·89 days in 1878; in subsidiary jails the average period of detention was 12·05 days as compared with 12·16 days in 1879, and 10·47 days in 1878. The increase in the average period of detention under trial during 1879 was noticed last year, and the cause then assigned applied also to the figures of the past year. As the amount of petty crime decreases, the average length of trials necessarily rises. In each of the three jails of Julpigoree, Furreedpore, and Dacca, the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was more than 30 days; in the jails of Chumparun, Jessore, Hooghly, and Russa, it was more than 25 days; and in five other jails it was more than 20 days. In the three jails of Pooree, Darjeeling, and Baraset the period was less than 10 days. The number of civil prisoners admitted to jail has increased during the past two years, rising from 2,394 in 1878 to 2,613 in 1879, and 2,749 in 1880, while the average number in jail was 199·1 in 1878, 208·7 in 1879, and 199·1 in 1880. The number of civil prisoners remaining in confinement at the end of the past year was 237, as compared with 152 at the end of 1879, and 207 at the end of 1878.

Expenditure on buildings.

The sum of Rs. 2,44,948 was spent during the year 1880 out of the Public Works grant of Rs. 3,59,918 for 1880-81 on account of original jail buildings, and Rs. 26,552 was also expended by the department on repairs. The grant in the budget of the Public Works Department for the current year (1881-82) is Rs 6,51,000, and it is estimated that nearly all the jail buildings in progress will be completed before the rains of 1882. Notwithstanding the decrease in the average number of convicts in jail from 17,258 in 1879 to 16,673 in 1880, the number of prisoners employed on public works was 4,255 against 4,237 in the previous year. In order, however, to utilize as much of the grant as possible, free labour was also employed to some extent towards the close of the year. The grant of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned annually for petty works carried out by the Jail Department without the assistance of the Public Works Department was fully utilized in the past year.

Escapes.

All the jails and subsidiary jails were guarded throughout the year by warder guards, and it is satisfactory that there was a great reduction in the number of convicts who escaped from custody, the total number of escapes being 40 as compared with 93 in 1879, 86 in 1878, and 73 in 1877. From district and central jails the number of escapes was only 23, the lowest number in any of the previous 13 years being 50. Considering the very large proportion of prisoners employed extramurally on the erection of new jail buildings the reduction is specially noteworthy, and may be fairly attributed to the new system of guarding. The jail warders know that their appointments and prospects depend entirely on the careful discharge of their duties as warders, and they have no other work or service which they can put forward as a plea for indulgence in case of negligence in their duties as guards. Of the 23 escapes from district and central jails, 11 were from inside the jails, and 12 from outside while the prisoners were working under the Public Works Department; of the 11 escapes from inside, eight occurred during the day-time and three at night. The number of jails from which there was no escape during the year was 30, as compared with 14 in 1879 and 17 in 1878; and of the 23 prisoners who escaped from district and central jails, 15 were recaptured within the year, leaving eight uncaptured, as compared with 36 in 1879, 27 in 1878, and 42 in 1877. All the jail officials and convict overseers through whose complicity or negligence escapes occurred were either criminally prosecuted or departmentally punished.

Discipline—Punishments.

The following statement shows the number of offences committed by prisoners in jail during each of the past six years, and the percentages of those offences on the daily average number of prisoners and the total number of prisoners who passed through the jails in each year:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Total number of prisoners who passed through the jails.	Total number of offences.	Number of offences per cent. of average daily number of prisoners.	Number of offences per cent. of prisoners passing through the jails.
1875	19,561	56,540	25,209	128·8	44·6
1876	19,832	58,891	25,615	129·1	43·5
1877	17,170	57,577	30,258	176·2	52·5
1878	16,936	58,217	31,584	186·4	54·2
1879	16,974	57,897	51,447	303·1	88·8
1880	16,422	53,930	61,852	376·5	114·6

The figures given in this statement do not include those for subsidiary jails, of which the total average population was during the past year only 251, and the total number of offences only 181. It appears, therefore, that in district and central jails, while the average daily population and the total number of prisoners passing through the prisons have considerably decreased since 1875, there has been an increase of no less than 149 per cent. in the number of offences committed in jail. Two-thirds, however, of the total number of prison offences in the past year related to work, and no real comparison can be made between the figures prior to and since the development of jail manufactures and the enforcement of penal labour; any more than a

comparison can be made between the recorded jail offences of the years 1866 and 1876, in the former of which the number was only 2,445 as compared with 25,615 in the latter year. In the year 1872 an entire change was made in the system under which jail offences are recorded, and a further change has resulted from the increased supervision and more careful measuring and exacting of task-work, necessitated by the development during the past three years of special jail industries. Under a strict system of discipline, according to which every offence against jail rules, however petty, is recorded, the total number of offences is necessarily very large, and no comparison can fairly be made between jails and convicts in England and India. Whether or not a reduction in the number of offences committed is possible under the strict system of discipline and labour now in force can only be ascertained by experience, but it is quite possible that the 61,832 offences recorded against the 53,930 prisoners who were last year subjected to prison discipline and task-work were not excessive in number.

Of the total number of offences (62,013) committed in all the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal in 1880, 59,613 were committed by men and 2,400 by women; 40,527 of the offences related to short work, 3,690 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, and 17,715 were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules.

The great increase in the number of cases of corporal punishment in jails attracted the attention of this Government when the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1879 was under review; and the orders then issued on the subject and subsequent orders directing the submission of quarterly returns of punishments to Government have had the desired effect in checking the infliction of corporal punishment by Jail Superintendents, except for the most serious offences and for habitual idleness. The total number of corporal punishments inflicted in district and central jails during each of the past six years, and their proportion to the total number of punishments in jail, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Corporal punishments.	Ratio per cent. of corporal punishments to total number of punishments.
1875	2,973	18·7
1876	2,370	13·4
1877	3,014	14·2
1878	4,789	15·1
1879	8,232	16·0
1880	4,654	7·5

The total number of corporal punishments in subsidiary jails was only 81. Of the 4,654 cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted in district and central jails in the year 1880, 3,386 occurred in the first six months of the year, and only 1,268 in the six months after the orders referred to above were passed. At the latter rate the number of cases of corporal punishment per annum would be 2,536, or less than in any of the six years above mentioned except 1876. Since the close of the year 1880 there has been a further reduction,

the return submitted for the first quarter of 1881 showing only 284 cases of corporal punishment, or only 1·85 per cent. of the average daily population of the jails. This number cannot be considered excessive.

The total number of punishments of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails was 62,008, as compared with 51,654 in 1879. In 2,590 cases the punishment was solitary confinement; in 16,314 cases it was reduced diet; in 2,417 cases solitary confinement combined with reduced diet; in 4,735 cases corporal punishment, as already stated; and in 35,876 cases other departmental punishments were inflicted. The number of criminal offences was 81 as compared with 132 in 1879, 257 in 1878, and 103 in 1877. No crime of a serious nature was committed in any of the jails during the year, and there was only one assault on a jail official. Although, as previously noticed, there were some cases of escape on the part of individual prisoners, there was no organized attempt at an outbreak from any jail, and now that almost all the jails have double gates, and the system of working them is well understood, the probability of such an occurrence is much diminished.

The mark system.

The total number of prisoners who came under the mark system for the grant of remission of sentences and were released during the year was 2,502, but of these, 1,088 or 43·48 per cent. of the total number failed to earn the yearly average number of marks or the total number of marks in any one year required in order to enable them to obtain a remission of sentence. The mark rules have, however, been recently simplified so as to make them more intelligible to the mass of the prisoners, and thus enable Superintendents to utilize them to a greater extent as a means of reward and punishment; and according to the rules now in force as soon as a prisoner has earned 50 marks he is entitled to a calendar month's remission of his sentence, while every 50 marks subsequently earned entitles him to a further remission of one month, every 12 marks of the remainder to a remission of one week, and every two marks of the balance to a remission of one day. Under the new rules a prisoner is not required to earn any fixed average number of marks annually; and marks once earned can only be cancelled by a distinct order, their effect being no longer nullified by failure to earn a high number of marks in a subsequent year. Only prisoners under sentences of at least two years' imprisonment are eligible for marks entitling to a remission of sentence; and of such prisoners, ordinary convicts can by good conduct and industry obtain 4 marks per month, convict night-watchmen 5 marks, convict overseers 6 marks, and a new grade of convict warders recently formed 12 marks. During the year under report the highest period of remission gained by a convict sentenced to two years' imprisonment was 77 days; the highest remission gained by any of the convicts under sentences not exceeding five years' imprisonment was 265 days; and the highest remission gained by any prisoner released during the year was 376 days. The average remission gained by convicts under sentence of two years' imprisonment was 42 days, and by those under sentences exceeding ten years' imprisonment, 249 days.

General expenditure.

The following table exhibits the expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the past six years, including the cost of police guards, and shows also the average prices paid for food-grains during the same period :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gross expenditure	12,58,814 0 0	12,84,443 0 0	12,62,803 0 0	13,46,808 0 0	12,37,151 0 0	11,25,874 0 0
Average cost of maintaining each prisoner per annum ...	58 14 0	58 13 11	66 15 8	71 9 6	66 3 0	62 8 8
Average price per maund of food-grains—						
Rice ...	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	2 15 0	2 0 3
Wheat ...	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	4 9 5
Dal ...	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	2 11 10
Maize ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 3	1 9 5

Including expenditure on account of jails by the Public Works Department, the expenditure of the year was Rs. 13,97,374 against Rs. 15,58,293 in 1879, and Rs. 15,06,599 in 1878. Comparing the details of expenditure in 1880 and in 1879 it appears that there were reductions of Rs. 1,10,111 in 'Dieting prisoners,' Rs. 7,013 in 'Hospital charges,' Rs. 6,657 in 'Petty construction and repairs,' and Rs. 14,043 in 'Police,' while there was an increase of Rs. 2,438 in 'General supervision,' Rs. 12,367 in 'Establishment,' Rs. 7,070 in 'Clothing,' Rs. 4,439 in 'Miscellaneous contingencies,' and Rs. 233 in 'Stationery.' The great reduction in the charge for diet is accounted for by the fall in the price of food and the decrease in the jail population; while the decrease in hospital charges was due to the former cause alone, as there was no decrease in the daily average number of sick. The reduction under the head of Police was nearly counterbalanced by the increase under the head of Establishment. The increase under the head of Clothing, the cost of which has risen from Rs. 3-4 per prisoner in 1877 to Rs. 3-9-5 in 1878, Rs. 3-10-1 in 1879, and Rs. 4-3-4 in 1880, was due to a great improvement in the quality and quantity of the clothes supplied to prisoners. In former years no Bengal prisoner was allowed a blanket coat, while now every prisoner is supplied with one, and this item alone cost Rs. 16,647 in the year under report. The system of issuing price-currents to the different jails, so that Superintendents may compare the prices in different districts of the articles that they require, is still maintained, with the result of making the charges for diet throughout the province much more uniform than formerly. The average cost of dieting each prisoner in district and central jails was Rs. 21-6-6, as compared with Rs. 26-7-9 in 1879 and Rs. 31-10 in 1878. Judging from the total cost per prisoner for diet, hospital expenses, and clothing, the expense on account of which is to a great extent under the control of the local officers, it appears that the ten most economically managed native

jails were those at Manbhoom, Beerbhoom, Cuttack, Sarun, Bhagulpore (district), Monghyr, Pubna, Singbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Furreedpore.

Manufactures.

The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour during the year was 16,410. Of these, 2,489 were employed as prison officers and servants; 4,243 on public works and jail buildings and repairs; 1,011 on gardening; and 6,618 on manufactures, including the preparation of articles for use or consumption in jail. In 1879 the average number of prisoners actually engaged on manufactures was 6,709, and the slight falling off in the past year is more than accounted for by the decrease of 483 in the average number of convicts under sentence of labour. There was a satisfactory reduction of 328 in the number of convicts employed as prison officers and servants, compared with the number so employed in 1879; and in district and centrals jails the proportion of convict servants to the average number of prisoners sentenced to labour has fallen steadily during the past four years from 15·37 per cent. in 1877 to 13·15 per cent. in 1878, 11·65 per cent. in 1879, and 10·26 per cent. in 1880.

The total net profits of jail manufactures are shown in the financial statements appended to the report to have been Rs. 4,16,445 in the year under report as compared with Rs. 3,11,500 in 1879, Rs. 3,69,400 in 1878, and Rs. 3,61,800 in 1877; the average net earnings per prisoner engaged in manufactures being Rs. 62-15 in 1880 against Rs. 46-7 in 1879, Rs. 45-8 in 1878, and Rs. 39-11 in 1877. Even after making a full allowance for the capital sunk in plant, machinery, raw materials, and manufactured articles, the net profits, including the value of the printing work done at the Presidency jail on account of Government, amounted to very nearly Rs. 4,00,000,—a satisfactory result, considering the very large proportion of prisoners employed on jail buildings during the year. The value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the year was Rs. 1,54,838 against Rs. 1,65,625 in 1879, and Rs. 1,98,878 in 1878; but the stock of raw materials at the close of the year 1880 was valued at Rs. 23,479 more than the stock at the close of the previous year. The gross value of the jail manufactures of the year was Rs. 12,07,023 as compared with Rs. 10,37,595 in 1879, and of the former amount Rs. 6,10,204 represents the value of goods supplied by one jail to another and to other departments of Government. The plant and machinery belonging to the department was valued at Rs. 4,50,309 on the 31st December 1880, the cost of machinery purchased during the year being Rs. 1,28,164.

The Presidency jail maintained its position as the most profitable of all the central jails in the province, the value of the printing and book-binding work undertaken in the jail for Government being estimated at Rs. 2,46,914, and the net profit at Rs. 1,88,528, or Rs. 157-2 per head of the prisoners employed. From this estimate of the profits, however, a deduction of about Rs. 6,000 should be made on account of the capital sunk in the industry. In the Alipore jail, with only 1,339 prisoners employed on manufactures against 1,365 in 1879, the profits rose from Rs. 63,759 to about Rs. 77,000. Excellent work was done in the Alipore jail for several departments of Government; opium-chest covers, valued at

Rs. 70,987, were supplied by the jail to the Opium Agents of Patna and Benares, and the workshop was largely utilized by the Ordnance Department, the Public Works Department, the Jail Department itself, and numerous Government officials throughout the Province. The Woollen Manufactory in the Bhagulpore central jail was fully employed during the year in meeting the demand for blankets for the troops in Afghanistan and in supplying the wants of the Jail Department itself. Altogether 42,707 blankets were supplied during the year from this jail exclusively for Government use, in addition to 7,142 blanket-coats for prisoners, 786 yards of cloth for great-coats for jail warders, and 152½ maunds of yarn for carpets. The total profits of the jail were Rs. 40,774 against Rs. 13,112 in 1879. The buildings of the Cotton Factory in the Buxar jail are not yet complete, but a great deal of work was done in the jail during the year in weaving and making up jail and police clothing, the total profits of the year being Rs. 13,724 as compared with Rs. 7,623 in 1879. In the Rajshahye jail the profits fell from Rs. 15,353 in 1879 to Rs. 9,657 in 1880, owing to a rapid fall in the price of castor-seed after the jail had stored a large quantity. All the medicinal castor-oil required by the Medical Store Department was supplied by this jail. Notwithstanding the reduction in the average number of convicts in the Hazaribagh jail, from 542 in 1879 to 342 in 1880, there was a considerable increase in the profits of the jail, and the industry of carpet-weaving made excellent progress; the aloe plantation cultivated in this jail for the manufacture of paper was also much extended. The profits of the Midnapore jail rose from Rs. 3,094 in 1879 to Rs. 8,183 in 1880, and those of the weaving industry of the Russa female jail from Rs. 1,523 to Rs. 3,511.

The only district jail in which the profits amounted to Rs. 5,000 was the Hooghly jail, where 318 prisoners were on the average employed in sewing gunny-bags for the neighbouring jute-mills, the total profits earned being Rs. 10,417 or Rs. 21 per prisoner sentenced to labour, against Rs. 9,207 or Rs. 19-3 per prisoner in 1879. The Backergunge and Darjeeling jails each showed an increase of more than Rs. 1,000 over the profits of the previous year, the increase at the latter jail being due to the opening of the jail bakery which has supplied a want previously much felt in the station. The profits of several of the district jails, of which the industries were brick-making and the manufacture of mustard-oil, were seriously affected by the loss of bricks caused by the early and frequent rains of the year, and by the depression of the mustard-oil trade owing to the large importations of kerosine oil.

Subsidiary jails or lock-ups.

There was considerable improvement in the management of subsidiary jails during the year under report, and the Assistant Surgeons and civil hospital assistants who now hold the executive charge of subsidiary jails are reported to have worked satisfactorily. Under orders issued in July 1880, the warder establishments of subsidiary jails have been amalgamated with the establishments of the corresponding district jails, and Superintendents are now authorized, with the consent of the District Magistrate, to transfer warders from one subsidiary jail to another or to the district jail, as often as it is considered desirable in the interests of

discipline or to enable the subsidiary jail warders to undergo a course of drill. The number of escapes from subsidiary jails was 65 as compared with 70 in 1879 and 62 in 1878; 17 of those who escaped were convicts and 48 were prisoners under-trial. Many of these escapes would not have occurred had stricter discipline been enforced by the hospital assistants in executive charge and the sub-divisional officers, but until the new buildings in course of construction are completed, it is almost impossible to avoid some cases of escape. Rs. 61,000 has been allotted in the budget for the current year 1881-82 for subsidiary jails. The average number of prisoners of all classes in subsidiary jails was 679 in 1880, as compared with 799, 941, and 892 in 1879, 1878, and 1877 respectively; the number at the close of the past year was 610 against 744 in 1879, 855 in 1878, and 793 in 1877. The average period of detention of convicted prisoners in subsidiary jails has fallen from 7·36 days in 1877 to 6·11 days in 1880; and it is now only in very rare cases that a convict is detained for more than 14 days in a subsidiary jail. Owing to the decrease in crime, the number of under-trial prisoners in subsidiary jails fell from 21,997 in 1878 to 15,509 in 1879, and there was a further decrease in the past year to 13,269; 13,019 of these prisoners were either discharged, convicted, or transferred during the year, and the total number of prisoners under trial at the close of the year was only 250 against 368 in the previous year and 454 in 1878. Among the 13,269 prisoners who were confined in subsidiary jails, there were only fourteen deaths—two among convicts and twelve among under-trial prisoners. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails was Rs. 91,154, as compared with Rs. 94,776 in the previous year, but the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 134-3-10 against Rs. 119-15-9 in the previous year. This increase is accounted for by the employment, as far as possible, of paid sweepers instead of convict sweepers in subsidiary jails, and by the fact that it is not possible to reduce the guards and other establishment of subsidiary jails in proportion to the fall in the number of inmates. The scale of diet in force in subsidiary jails throughout the year, consisting of 11 chittacks of grain and 3 chittacks of vegetables in addition to condiments, was found to be sufficient to thoroughly maintain the health of the inmates. Owing to low prices there was a great reduction on the previous year in the average cost of dieting the prisoners. In no jail did the average cost amount to Rs. 40; in only one jail as compared with twenty jails last year did the charge amount to Rs. 35. There were still, however, several subsidiary jails in which the charges on this account were excessive when compared with the charges in the corresponding district jails. The returns of manufactures in subsidiary jails show a total net profit of Rs. 2,952, or Rs. 562 above that in 1879, seventy-four subsidiary jails showing profits against 68 in 1879 and 59 in 1878. Offences connected with short work fell from 147 in 1879 to 130 in 1880, and the total number of breaches of jail discipline from 195 to 181.

Sanitation.

The excessive rates of sickness and mortality in the jails of the province during the year 1879 were noticed at length in the administration report for that year, and were attributed chiefly to the adoption of the diet scale

proposed by the Prison Conference. The returns and jail reports for the past year confirm the view previously taken, and there seems now no room for doubt as to the cause of the heavy mortality in 1879. The increase in the diet scale made in March 1880 had almost immediately a marked effect on the health of the prisoners, and in each month from that date there was a decrease as compared with the previous year in the proportion of deaths to the mean convict population. A scale which largely increases some of the most valuable constituents of a native diet has been adopted experimentally for a year, and if it is found to succeed it will be permanently adopted. A system of fortnightly weighments of all labouring prisoners was introduced in consequence of the falling off in their weight, and has had an excellent effect. Superintendents, jailors, and head-warders can now, without any medical knowledge, tell at once when a prisoner should have his labour changed, or his task reduced. Out of 54,042 prisoners discharged during the past year 32·3 per cent gained weight, while 26·5 per cent. lost weight, whereas during the previous year only 25·2 per cent. of those discharged gained in weight and 33·1 per cent. lost weight. The infliction of punishment for short work when a prisoner is losing weight has been forbidden.

Although there was a great improvement during the year under report in the health of prisoners in jail, and a decrease in the mortality among convicts and under-trial prisoners from 6·91 per cent. of the mean daily population in 1878 and 9·48 per cent. in 1879 to 6·35 per cent. in 1880, the rates of both sickness and mortality were still unduly high. The proportion of the average number of prisoners under treatment in hospital to the average jail population was slightly higher than in 1879, but this was due to the weak state of the prisoners at the beginning of the year, and the necessity of keeping many of them under treatment for long periods. The jails that showed the highest daily averages of sick convicts in 1880 in proportion to the average strength of their convict population were Dinagepore (16·67 per cent.), Singbhoom (11·74), Baraset (10·75), Burdwan (10·35), Rungpore (10·04), Julpigoree (10·02), Presidency European Jail (8·32), and Moorshedabad (8·08); those which had the most admissions to hospital as compared with their average population were Burdwan (524 per cent.), Dinagepore (400), Presidency European Jail (394), Rungpore (367), Bogra (276), and Russa (272); while those in which the death-rates per cent. of the average strength were heaviest were Julpigoree (34·1), Lohardugga (19·4), Dinagepore (18·2), Baraset (14·9), Mymensingh (14·3). It is satisfactory to note that, while in 1879 there were seven jails in which the mortality exceeded 20 per cent. of the average daily population, there was only one such jail in 1880. The jails with the lowest death-rates per cent. of the mean population were Backergunge (1·04), Chittagong (1·66), and Noakholly (1·81). Backergunge was for many years one of the most unhealthy jails in the province, and there appears to be good ground for believing that the improvement is due to the change made in the water-supply for the prisoners' use. Every effort was made during the year under report to provide good drinking water for those jails in which the supply had been unsatisfactory, and it is

hoped that the arrangements in progress in the Hooghly, Buxar, and other jails will, when completed, lead to results similar to those in the Backergunge jail. The Alipore, Presidency, and Russa jails now receive their water-supplies from the Calcutta hydrants, the water being carried by carts to an iron tank in each jail from which it is distributed by pipes to the different wards. A proper system of filtering water is being introduced into all jails, which will effect a still further improvement. The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths during the year were dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia and general debility, diseases of the respiratory organs, and fever. There were only 31 deaths from cholera, a lower number than in any of the previous seventeen years. When the new buildings are all completed, and the sleeping wards are well raised from the ground, there will probably be a great reduction of mortality. It seems impossible, however, to trace the mortality in Bengal jails to any one cause. A jail which is healthy one year is sickly the next and *vice versâ*. Jails in healthy districts are unhealthy, while those in damp malarious districts are often comparatively healthy.

Civil Justice.

THE usual statistical tables and returns will be found in the appendix.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of suits for disposal on the original side of the High Court was 1,652 in 1880, against 1,773 in 1879 and 1,552 in 1878. The number disposed of during 1880 was 809, against 855 in 1879 and 594 in 1878. The proportion of suits disposed of to the total number of suits before the Court during the past four years is shown below:—

1877	...	...	...	...	42·56 per cent.
1878	...	...	...	...	38·27 ,,
1879	...	...	...	...	48·22 ,,
1880	...	...	...	...	48·97 ,,

The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 843 against 918 in 1879.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

On the appellate side the High Court sat for 240 days, against 242 in 1879, and disposed of 6,538 appeals and applications, as compared with 5,967 and 7,565 in 1879 and 1878 respectively. The number of appeals and applications pending at the end of 1880 was 4,306, against 4,083 at the end of 1879 and 2,918 at the end of 1878. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1880 was thus 39 per cent. of the whole work on the appellate side of the Court, against 40 per cent. in 1879 and 27 per cent. in 1878.

The work disposed of during the year included 356 first appeals, 2,245 second appeals, 1,826 miscellaneous orders in Court, and 1,532 criminal cases. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 4,133, against 3,548 in 1879, being an increase of 585 cases. The number of first and second appeals left pending in 1880 was 3,901, against 3,540 in 1879, being an increase of 361 cases.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

There was, as shown below, a considerable decrease in the number of suits instituted during the year, as compared with the figures for 1878-79 and for 1879:—

1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,681
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,199
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,304

There was an increase of 37 in the number of suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 in value, while the decrease in the number of suits of other values amounted to 1,932, the net decrease being 1,895. The principal decrease was in suits not exceeding Rs. 10 and in those between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 in value, the falling off in these two classes being 1,027 and 643 respectively. Although the decrease was large, yet the number of suits instituted during the year was much above the average, the work in the two previous years having been extraordinarily heavy and the number of suits instituted in 1878-79, viz. 37,681, the largest on record. The decrease was general and represented only an ordinary fluctuation not attributable to any particular phase of litigation. The total value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 17,70,036, as against Rs. 18,19,614, the amount in litigation in 1879.

Including 1,584 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases set down for hearing in 1880 was 36,888, of which 35,600 were disposed of during the year, and 1,288 were pending at its close. As in the previous year, by far the largest class of suits consisted of claims for goods sold, the number of which amounted to 13,814, against 15,471 decided in 1879. The next largest class was that of suits on contracts in writing, the number being 4,795. Suits for wages, work, and materials amounted to 4,709 in number, against 4,825 in 1879. Suits on contracts not in writing amounted to 3,976, and those for rent not falling under the Rent Law to 3,727. Suits under the Rent Law amounted to 262—six relating to distraint, and 256 for ejectment or recovery of possession. Of suits "on account stated," there were 782; of suits for damages, 1,249; of suits relating to shipping, 84; of interpleader suits, 366; and of suits not separately distinguished, 1,836. There was a decrease of Rs. 11,336 in the amount of the distraints under the Distress Act of 1875, the number of distraints being 102 against 353 in 1879.

The following statement shows the result of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1878-79	1879.	1880.
For plaintiff after trial	8,841	8,175	5,441
Ditto *ex-parte*	8,109	8,463	10,266
Compromised	13,700	13,534	13,062
Nonsuited	2,096	2,317	2,444
Dismissed after trial	1,423	1,338	1,304
Ditto in default of plaintiff	3,358	3,224	3,083
Against plaintiff,	6,877	6,879	6,831
Total ...	37,527	37,051	35,600

The figures show that the results were slightly less favourable to plaintiffs than those of the two preceding years, the percentages of the cases resulting in their favour being as follows:—

1878-79	81·6
1879	81·4
1880	80·8

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,36,439 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,64,533, leaving a net sum of Rs. 71,906 to be credited to the general revenues, as compared with Rs. 73,619 in 1879 and Rs. 81,106 in 1878-79.

Courts in the interior.

The following table shows the totals of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year :—

Instituted in	Suits for money.	Under the Rent Law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	57,593	130	345	58,074
Moonsifs' ,, ...	137,419	142,187	42,397	322,003
Subordinate Judges' ,, ...	1,830	549	1,905	4,284
District ,, ,, ...	9	14	180	203
Revenue ,, ...	.....	8,197	.....	8,197
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	7,057	5,192	1,152	13,401
Total ...	203,908	156,275	45,979	406,162

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of Courts are shown below :—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts ...	63,724	60,378
Moonsifs' ,, ...	403,976	322,052
Subordinates Judges' ,, ...	6,735	4,283
District ,, ,, ...	397	252
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	8,156	1,202
Total ...	482,988	388,167
Revenue Courts, including those of the Scheduled Districts ...	18,564.	9,121
Grand Total ...	501,552	397,288

The following table shows the number of original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending in the civil courts during the past three years, excluding the returns for the Scheduled Districts :—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	Increase over 1878.	Increase over 1879.
Instituted	355,176	374,783	384,564	29,388	9,781
Disposed of	352,762	373,297	386,965	34,203	13,668
Pending	46,195	53,473	55,982	9,787	2,509

The number of suits instituted during the year exceeded the number instituted during 1879 by 9,781, and the number instituted during 1878 by 29,388; the increase over the number instituted in 1875 being no less than 61,098.

Character of suits.

The following statement shows, for the regular courts (excluding the courts in the Scheduled Districts), the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years :—

	Total of 1878.	Total of 1879.	Total of 1880.	Percentage. 1878.	1879.	1880.
Suits for money, &c.	133,381	139,406	139,535	44·383	44·334	42·632
Rent suits	126,902	131,452	142,886	42·227	41·804	43·656
Suits for immovable property	25,143	25,615	25,106	8·366	8·146	7·670
„ for declaratory decrees	781	1,201	1,208	·259	·381	·369
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	4,570	4,883	4,933	1·520	1·552	1·507
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	6,046	8,082	7,234	2·011	2·570	2·210
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	912	893	964	·303	·284	·291
Suits for an account	693	583	521	·230	·185	·159
„ relating to religious endowments	84	37	84	·027	·011	·025
„ to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	568	590	656	·189	·187	·200
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	48	23	25	·015	·007	·007
„ for enforcement of matrimonial rights	381	376	412	·126	·119	·125
Suits for partition	638	554	583	·212	·176	·178
„ relative to shipping	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
„ relating to religion and caste ...	74	16	21	·024	·005	·006
Administration suits	78	1	6	·025	.....	·001
Interpleader „	48	47	13	·015	·014	·003
Dissolution of partnership	18	18	21	·005	·005	·006
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865	47	107	143	·015	·034	·043
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	105	558	2,946	·034	·177	·900
Total ...	300,520	314,443	327,298	.....	.....	.....

The following statement gives the suits instituted in civil courts (including the courts in the Scheduled Districts) during the past year, classified according to value :—

	Rs.	No.
Not exceeding	10	78,326
Ditto	50	1,91,776
Ditto	100	60,684
Ditto	500	45,367
Ditto	1,000	4,614
Ditto	5,000	3,582
Ditto	10,000	451
Ditto	1,00,000	335
Exceeding	1,00,000	22

In 449 cases the value could not be estimated in money.

Execution of Decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular civil courts during the past two years :—

Year.	Decrees executed. Completely.	Partially.	Amount realized. Rs.
1879	76,043	44,534	1,37,00,646
1880	74,900	44,306	1,47,27,846

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

The following statement shows the business of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the courts:—

Cases.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Decrease since 1879.
Instituted ...	54,656	60,340	57,316	3,024
Disposed of ...	53,930	61,499	59,509	1,990
Pending ...	3,962	3,896	2,922	974

No changes occurred during the year in the number of these courts.

There was a decrease in both the number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year, as well as in the number of cases left pending at its close. Out of the total decrease of 3,024 in the number of suits instituted, the court at Dacca was responsible for no less than 2,108 cases; the other courts in which there was a decrease being those of the Magoorah and Kooshtea groups, Jessore, Kishnaghur, and Sealdah. There was an increase of 1,731 in the number of suits instituted in the Dacca and Munshigunge courts, and of 503 in the number instituted in the Furreedpore court.

Appellate courts.

The business of the appellate courts for the year under report is shown below:—

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.		
Appeals from decrees—		
Subordinate Judges ...	14,683	9,560
District Judges	27,430	7,999
Revenue Courts	584	522
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	506	452
Total ...	43,203	18,533
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Subordinate Judges ...	178	118
District Judges	1,834	1,310
Revenue Courts	154	134
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	27	25
Total ...	2,193	1,587
Grand total ...	45,396	20,120

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by courts in the interior	864	349
From decisions on the original side	68	42
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior ...	5,373	2,205
From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court ...	60	54
Total ...	6,365	2,650
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals. From decisions by courts in the interior ...	342	247
Second appeals. From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	180	138
Total ...	522	385
Grand total ...	6,887	3,035

Changes of jurisdiction.

The orders passed in March 1880, and noticed in last year's report, for the amalgamation of the Judgeships of Burdwan and Bankóora, with a view to the appointment of a native member of the Subordinate Judicial Service as Additional Judge, were cancelled in March last with effect from the beginning of the current official year. The Additional Judge was at the same time appointed District Judge of Bankoora.

Increase of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

Owing to the great increase of judicial work in the province, and the consequent accumulation of arrears, it has been found necessary since the close of the year to increase the number of judicial officers in the interior. As a temporary measure five additional Subordinate Judges and eleven additional Moonsifs have been sanctioned for a period of six months, a second Moonsif has been permanently appointed to Khoolna in Jessore, and the permanent appointment of a second Subordinate Judge at Hooghly has been recommended to the Secretary of State.

Rent-suit courts.

The delay that frequently occurs in Moonsifs' courts in the disposal of rent-suits, owing to the co-existence in the same courts of complicated contested civil suits, engaged the attention of Government during the year under

report, and with the view of remedying the evil it was decided to allot to certain Moonsifs only rent-suits and suits of the Small Cause Court class. This measure is now being tried as an experiment in a large number of districts, and if it proves successful it will be generally extended throughout the province.

Training of Covenanted Civilians for the Judicial Branch of the service.

The question of improving the training of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service who elect the Judicial Branch of the service was under the consideration of Government during the year, and since the close of the year a scheme proposed by the local Government has been sanctioned by the Government of India which will, it is believed, remove the defects of the system under which officers were called on to perform the important duties of a District Judge without any experience in the administration of civil justice, and with no experience of criminal justice beyond that afforded by the work of a Joint-Magistrate. The scheme provides for all Covenanted Civilians who elect the judicial line obtaining experience as Moonsifs and Subordinate Judges and also in the trial of criminal appeals before they are appointed to be District and Sessions Judges.

Registration.

THERE was an appreciable decrease in the operations of the Registration Department compared with the work done in the preceding year, notwithstanding that there was a slight increase in the number of registration offices open. There was a decrease in the number of documents relating to immoveable property registered, both as regards those in respect of which registration was compulsory, and those the registration of which was optional, and there was also a decrease in the number of registrations other than those affecting immoveable property. The total decrease in the number of documents registered as compared with the preceding year was 52,876, the total number of registrations in 1879-80 being 609,109 as compared with 556,233 in the past year. The total receipts were, however, Rs. 9,16,681, or Rs. 5,624 in excess of those in the preceding year, the increase being due to two causes—(1) the increased receipts from the penalties levied, under a rule which came into force a short time before the commencement of the year, on documents allowed to remain for more than one month in the registry office after registration, and (2) the payments made for searching fees in consequence of a recent order of the High Court, under which every applicant for an order of sale of immoveable property is bound to file an affidavit that he has searched, or caused to be searched, the registers of the registry offices, and ascertained to the best of his belief whether or not there are any encumbrances on the property to be put up to sale. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,21,209, or Rs. 23,247 in excess of that of the previous year, the net surplus being therefore Rs. 3,95,472, or Rs. 17,623 less than that in 1879-80.

The following table shows the number of deeds registered, with the total receipts, expenditure and surplus, as well as the number of offices in existence during each of the past 16 years:—

Years.	Number of Registrations.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67	101,422	49,346	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	183
1867-68	119,700	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,956	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69	125,438	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	173
1869-70	160,920	52,034	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,834	98,873	173
1870-71	159,963	49,862	31,888	241,713	3,88,088	3,11,825	76,263	180
1871-72	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	156
1872-73	174,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	240
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,406	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,109	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
1880-81	317,877	133,899	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,624	23,247	.....	5
Decrease	19,647	13,711	19,518	52,876	.....	.....	17 623	.....

The following statement shows the number of documents registered during the last three years, classified according as they related to moveable or immoveable property, and according as the registration was optional or compulsory :—

		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Registrations affecting immoveable property.	*Compulsory.*			
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	39,651	40,097	37,890
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	42,809	48,925	44,939
	Perpetual leases	119,015	126,137	102,512
	Other leases under section 17	141,805	114,903	125,195
	Other compulsory registrations	5,814	6,562	7,341
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property.	349,094	337,524	317,877
	Optional.			
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	85,791	87,961	78,511
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	42,927	50,090	46,015
	Leases for one year and less	2,531	4,534	4,485
	Miscellaneous documents	4,872	5,025	4,888
	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property.	136,121	147,610	133,899
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property.	485,215	485,134	451,776
Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money	88,612	99,576	78,965
	All other registrations	23,428	22,703	23,772
	Total of the above ...	112,040	122,279	102,737
Number of wills registered		1,849	1,650	1,689
„ of written authorities registered		47	46	31
	Total Registrations ...	599,151	609,109	556,233

From these figures it appears that, taking the registrations relating to immoveable property, which amounted to 81·2 per cent. of the total number of registrations, there was a decrease of 6·8 per cent. on the corresponding registrations of the preceding year. The decrease in compulsory registrations was 5·8 per cent. and that in optional registrations 9·2 per cent. In the number of registrations other than those affecting immoveable property there was a decrease of 15·7 per cent., while the decrease on the total number of registrations was 8·6 per cent. Dividing the total registrations of the year into two classes—compulsory and optional—the decrease in compulsory registrations compared with the number in 1879-80 was 5·8, and in optional registrations (including testamentary registrations) 12·2 per cent., while the percentage of optional registrations to the total number of registrations was 42·8. The Registration Act is in force in 44 districts; out of these there was during 1879-80 an increase in the number of registrations in 25, and a decrease in 19, while during the past year there was an increase in 14 districts only, and a decrease in the remaining 30. In nine districts, as compared with ten districts in the previous year, the number of registrations exceeded 20,000. The largest number of registrations (82,914)—was in Jessore, the other eight districts being the 24-Pergunnahs (41,060), Backergunge (38,647), Chittagong (29,603), Midnapore (23,247), Noakholly (22,530), Mymensing (22,316), Nuddea (21,810), and Furreedpore (21,280). The proportions in which each of the four provinces under this Government contributed to the total operations of the Department were Bengal Proper 80·4, Behar 15·8, Orissa 2·1, and Chota Nagpore 1·7.

Leases. Leases of various kinds form a large portion of the total registrations; the numbers of leases registered during the year were—

Perpetual leases	102,512
Other compulsory leases	125,195
Leases for one year or less	4,485
Total ...	232,192

Perpetual leases. The total number of perpetual leases registered during the year was 102,512, or 23,625 less than the number registered in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the number of term leases, and probably the decrease in perpetual leases was, in part at least, due to the careful exclusion of some classes of term leases which were formerly shewn as perpetual leases. The districts in which the largest number of perpetual leases were registered during the year were Jessore (23,407), Chittagong (19,797), Backergunge (17,188), Furreedpore (7,670), Noakholly (6,234), 24-Pergunnahs (5,686), Bankoora (3,055), Tipperah (2,514), and Burdwan (2,214); in no other district did the number of

perpetual leases registered amount to 2,000, while in 27 districts it was less than 1,000, and in 14 of these less than 100.

Term leases.

The number of term leases registered was 125,195 against 114,903 in the previous year, the registrations being greatest in the following districts:—Mymensing (15,223), 24-Pergunnahs (8,583), Tipperah (7,516), Jessore (7,350), Bhagulpore (7,039), Furreedpore (6,002), Noakholly (5,299), and Dacca (5,208); in no other district did the number amount to 5,000, while in eight districts the numbers were between 1,000 and 2,000, and in 15 others below 1,000. Looking at the small number of term leases registered in some districts, there is no doubt that the number of cases in which written leases were granted to ryots by their zemindars was small in comparison with the number of cases in which a mere verbal agreement was made, or the transaction recorded informally on unstamped paper; and probably in many cases in which formal leases were granted to the ryots the documents were not registered.

Proportion of leases to counterparts.

During the year 1879-80, 65 counterparts were registered for every 35 leases; during the year under report the proportion increased to 68·2 counterparts for every 31·8 leases, 88,333 counterparts having been registered as compared with 41,347 leases. In the Behar and Chota Nagpore Divisions the number of leases exceeded the number of counterparts, the proportions being as 51·3 to 48·7 in the former, and as 53·8 to 46·2 in the latter division: in Bengal Proper, however, the proportion was as 29·4 to 70·6, and in Orissa as 29·1 to 70·9. There was a considerable disparity between the relative proportions even in neighbouring districts: thus, in Backergunge the number of leases to counterparts was as 52·3 to 47·7, in Furreedpore as 18·2 to 81·8, in Dacca as 16·4 to 83·6, and in Mymensing only as 2·3 to 97·7. If, as is believed to be the case, it is the universal practice for landlords in Bengal Proper when granting leases to take counterparts from the ryots, the total number of counterparts registered less the total number of leases would give the number of kabuliyats proper, or unilateral contracts entered into by the ryot with his zemindar, and would show approximately the extent to which tenants are willing to bind themselves to their landlords without receiving a corresponding obligation in return. If this is correct, the number of such unilateral contracts was large. The special causes which operate against the interchange of agreements between landlord and tenant are, on the part of the landlord, a prejudice against compromising his dignity, the inconvenience of attending at the registration office, and an unwillingness to bind himself in the face of occasional changes in the rent-law; and, on the part of the tenant, his having to pay the stamp duty and registration fees, and most probably, in addition, to give presents to the landlord and to his naib or other servants. The comparatively small number of such documents registered however, shows that, except in very advanced districts, and in those in which the tenants are not on good terms with their landlords and there is consequently a want of mutual trust, both parties are satisfied with a mere verbal agreement, or with informal documents which are not produced for registration.

Sales and mortgages.

There was a decrease, as shown in the following table, in the number of compulsory registrations of instruments of sale and mortgage of immoveable property, as well as in the number of optional registrations of the same classes of instruments, in which the value was less than Rs. 100 :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Compulsory	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	40,697	37,890	2,807
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards...	48,925	44,939	3,986
Optional	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100	87,961	78,511	9,450
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100	50,090	46,015	4,075
	Total ...	.....	.....	20,318

The decrease was attributed principally to the good harvest and the consequent diminution in the number of persons who found it necessary to sell or mortgage a part of their property, and the fact that the largest decrease was in instruments of the value of less than Rs. 100 shows the correctness of this explanation. Small landholders and men of the poorer classes are more immediately affected by scarcity than wealthier persons, who have, in the earlier stages at least, funds at their command to meet any pressing emergency, and are not therefore at once driven to raising money by the sale or mortgage of immoveable property. The immediate effect, therefore, of a prosperous season is naturally, as it was in the past year, a falling off in the number of petty transactions.

Money bonds.

There was a marked decrease of 20,611 in the number of money bonds registered, only 78,965 being registered during 1880-81 as compared with 99,576 in the preceding year. The decrease has been variously attributed to the excessive registration of such deeds in 1879-80 in order to prevent the expiry of claims when the new Limitation Act came into force; to the prevalence of fever; to the unwillingness of mahajuns to have bonds registered after the introduction of the license-tax, as affording an evidence of their income; to the interruption of work during the census in February; and finally to the good harvest. The chief cause of the diminution was, however, without doubt the excellence of the harvest, the result of which was that a larger proportion of the community were comparatively free from any immediate necessity for borrowing, and that there were fewer money and other transactions connected with the movement of grain.

Minor and miscellaneous operations.

There was a slight increase in the number of wills registered, the number being 1,689 as compared with 1,650 in the preceding year; there was, however, a decrease in the number of wills deposited in

registration offices, and in the number withdrawn; the registrations of deeds of gifts increased from 2,618 to 2,868; while the number of authorities to adopt fell from 46 to 31. In consequence of the recent orders of the High Court regarding searches, to which reference has already been made, the number of applications for search and for copies of documents rose from 18,034 in 1879-80 to 30,863 in the past year. The fees realized for the registration of documents at the offices of District Registrars, instead of at Sub-Registrars' offices, were Rs. 25,623 as compared with Rs. 28,690 in 1879-80. The number of copies of documents or memoranda despatched from sudder offices fell from 27,537 to 24,721, while the number received by them increased from 28,318 to 31,823. The Registrar of Calcutta registered 647 deeds relating to property situated beyond his ordinary jurisdiction as compared with 721 in the previous year: of these deeds 267 related to tea estates in Assam and Darjeeling, 76 to indigo concerns in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and the rest to zemindaries and other landed property in Bengal. Registration was refused in 2,827 cases as compared with 2,963 in the preceding year: 191 appeals against the orders refusing registration were preferred, and in 114 cases registration was directed, the order of refusal being upheld in 77 cases against 67 in the preceding year, when the number of appeals was greater.

Financial results.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 9,16,681 or Rs. 5,624 in excess of the receipts in 1879-80, but the expenditure exceeded that in the previous year by Rs. 23,247. The surplus, Rs. 3,95,472, was thus Rs 17,623 below the surplus of 1879-80 and a further deduction of Rs. 60,271 must be made on account of stationery and printing charges, the net surplus being reduced thereby to Rs. 3,35,201. The fact that, though the number of registrations fell off because of the good harvest and the general prosperity of the agricultural classes, there was a slight increase in receipts was, as already stated, due to the fees for searches and the penalties for delay in taking delivery of completed documents. The new system of remunerating registering officers, which as stated in last year's report was found to work successfully in the case of special sub-registrars, was on the 1st January 1880 extended to rural offices. Under this system rural sub-registrars, instead of being, as formerly, remunerated by a percentage of the fees realized, receive a commission on the number of documents registered, the rate varying with the number of documents according to a fixed scale. The commission paid to registering officers, including in the case of rural sub-registrars an allowance for establishment according to a fixed scale based on the number of documents registered, was Rs. 3,00,421 as compared with Rs. 2,75,425 in 1879-80; while the total amount of fixed salaries paid to registering officers was Rs. 69,861 against Rs. 74,899 paid in the preceding year. The new system worked successfully, and no complaints were received from any of the rural sub-registrars.

Number of offices.

During the year 14 new registration offices were opened, and nine were closed, the number of offices open on the 31st March 1881 being 297.

The Indian Companies' Act.

During the year 1880-81 twelve new Joint Stock Companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 23,50,000. They consisted of five Tea Companies, three Jute Companies, one Newspaper Publishing Company, one Company for the manufacture of Petroleum, and two Trading and Banking Companies. Of the three Jute Companies, one, the "New Oriental Jute Mills Company, Limited," wound up its business in August 1880 and transferred its property to the "Union Jute Company, Limited." Five companies increased their capital, the total increase being Rs. 8,45,000. Fourteen companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 43,67,500 commenced to wind up their affairs or were finally dissolved during the year. Of these companies, seven went into liquidation voluntarily, and one under the orders of the High Court, and six companies were finally dissolved. The company with the largest capital which was wound up was the "Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited" which had a nominal capital of nineteen lakhs of rupees. The total number of companies in existence on the 31st March 1881 was 177, representing an agregate nominal capital of Rs. 7,95,46,500, and a paid up capital of Rs. 6,86,76,349. There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

Registration of Mahomedan marriages.

The following table shows the operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act since it came into force in 1876:—

Year.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March 1881.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces registered other than khola divorces.	Number of khola divorces registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430

The offices at Franbari in Rungpore, and at thana Thollah in Tipperah, were closed during the year, as no work was being done in them, and for a similar reason the office at Ramgunge in Noakholly was amalgamated with that at Raypura. Two new offices—one on the Island of Kutubdia in Chittagong, and the other at Akhanagore in Dinagepore—were opened during the year, and a third office was opened after the expiry of the year at Mehdigunge in Backergunge. Notwithstanding the weeding out of useless and unpopular offices, and the starting of new ones in selected tracts, the number of ceremonies registered during the past year aggregated only 8,430 against 9,857 in the previous year. The decrease was confined to marriages and common divorces, the former class contributing 1,360, and the latter 223; while the *khola* divorces showed an increase of 156. The returns show that not only was there a decrease in the number of ceremonies registered as compared with those registered in 1879-80, but that there has been a

gradual decrease since 1878-79, and that the registrations during the past year were less than those in any year since the Act came into force, with the exception of 1876-77. The Act was not more popular with the lower orders than it was in the preceding year, and it appears to be very doubtful if it will ever become popular, as it is not approved of by the moollahs of the Mahomedan community, who are deprived of the fees which they used to realize. Many zemindars are also opposed to the Act, as they apprehend that in time they may lose their *moracha* or marriage cesses. In September 1880, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject of the registration of Mahomedan ceremonies, the rules and procedure under the present Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, and a proposal to extend the Kazis' Act to the Lower Provinces. The committee met on several occasions, and finally submitted a very full report, stating what appear to be the causes of the failure of the present Act, the objections to which it is open, and their proposals for amending the law. The draft Bill prepared by the committee has been published and circulated to local officers and the leading Mahomedan gentlemen in the province for their opinions.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Election and appointment of Commissioners.

As stated in last year's Report there was a general election of Commissioners held in October 1879. During the year 1880 there was therefore no general election, but a vacancy occurred in the representation of ward No. 11 by the death of the Commissioner, and an election was held on the 15th July 1880. There were also two vacancies caused by resignation among the Commissioners appointed by Government.

Meetings of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners held five ordinary meetings, four quarterly meetings, thirteen special general meetings and two special meetings; or in all twenty-four meetings, to which all the Commissioners were invited. In addition to these, there were 37 meetings of the Town Council and 111 meetings of Committees and Sub-Committees appointed to consider and report on special subjects and departments. Several of these Committees and Sub-Committees—notably the License Committee and the Sub-Committee for considering and cancelling bills in arrear—did excellent work, holding meeting after meeting until the object of their appointment was gained; and on the whole, the Commissioners showed by their attendance at meetings a very creditable interest in the city entrusted to their care. Thirteen of the elected Commissioners and one nominated Commissioner attended 50 meetings or more than that number, and of the elected members only eight attended less than five times and none less than twice.

FINANCES OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

Its liabilities.

The finances of the Municipality are, it is believed, now in a thoroughly prosperous condition. Although a further sum of 2½ lakhs of rupees was borrowed during the year under report, the net debt to Government and debenture-holders at the close of the year was, after deducting the Sinking Fund, Rs. 1,27,75,937, against Rs. 1,28,78,770 at the beginning of the year; the ordinary revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditure by Rs. 2,12,504; the actual balance at the close of the year, including the estimated value of stores in stock was Rs. 15,40,967, as compared with Rs. 12,07,264 at the close of the previous year; and the cash balance was Rs. 6,54,804, as compared with Rs. 7,92,577. That the improved financial condition of the Municipality is fully appreciated by the public was shown by the fact that the debenture loan of 2½ lakhs of rupees which the Corporation issued during the year, in order to pay for the pipes required for the independent pumping main between Tallah and Wellington Square and for the extension of the street water-supply, was tendered for more than

six times over, nearly the whole loan being taken up at a premium of Rs. 2-9 per cent. and more than 13½ lakhs of rupees being offered at and above par. As a result of the vastly improved financial condition of the Municipality, the Commissioners have been able this year to reduce the house-rate from 8 per cent. to 7½ per cent., the water-rate from 3¼ to 3 per cent., and to make still greater reductions in the different classes of night-soil fees.

The aggregate of the cost of the drainage scheme, water-supply and other works of permanent benefit possessed by the Municipality is nearly two crores of rupees, and, making a full allowance for deterioration of block and for excessive expenditure on one or two works, it cannot be doubted that the people of Calcutta possess at this moment more than an equivalent for the burden of Rs. 6,39,000 which is the approximate charge for interest for loans now outstanding against the Municipality. From the Rs. 1,27,76,000 given above as the debt on which interest has to be paid, about 21 lakhs, the cost of reproductive works yielding about 6½ per cent., should be deducted, so that the present net debt for non-productive works is less than 107 lakhs of rupees. Regarded from the point of view of the public benefit in health and convenience, the interest on this sum is a small burden in return for the water-supply, drainage system, and other works; while, if only 20 per cent. of the increased value of property in Calcutta is due to the improvements effected, the money has been invested to the pecuniary advantage of the town.

Income of the year.

The following statement shows the actual revenue of the Municipality for the year 1880, as compared with that of the previous year; the accounts of the Police-rate Fund, Jute and Fire-brigade Fund, and Hackney Carriage Fund being omitted as not forming part of the ordinary municipal income and expenditure:—

	Items of income.	Income in 1879.	Income in 1880.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	House-rate	12,90,012	10,96,640
2.	Taxes, *i.e.* licenses and cart registration	4,19,710	3,90,779
3.	Fees	4,630	4,492
4.	Fines and penalties ...	31,947	46,294
5.	Road Department	117	248
6.	Street watering	.....	86
7.	Conservancy	26,681	27,278
8.	Municipal Railway ...	50	12,239
9.	New drainage fees... ...	3,562	5,137
10.	Night-soil Department ...	2,95,614	2,94,880
11.	Slaughter-house receipts ...	36,666	41,149
12.	Market receipts	1,00,199	1,06,199
13.	Hospitals (interest) ...	191	191
14.	Rents	21,489	25,439
15.	Sale of land	3,825	5,112
16.	Miscellaneous	84,337	33,612
17.	Water-rate receipts ...	4,63,020	4,10,492
18.	Miscellaneous water-supply receipts	77,725	78,248
19.	Lighting-rate receipts ...	2,48,726	2,48,607
	Total ...	31,08,501	28,27,122

The receipts under some of the heads of account differed considerably from the budget estimates, but the difference between the total actual and estimated revenue was only Rs. 10,759, or less than ·4 per cent. The decrease in the receipts from the house and water-rates in 1880, as compared with the receipts in 1879, was due to the reduction of the former rate from 10 to 8 per cent., and of the latter from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The fall under the head of taxes was only nominal and is explained by the fact that the net instead of the gross proceeds of cart registration fees were credited as revenue. The receipts of the Night-soil Department were slightly lower than in 1879, but the Department still yielded a profit of Rs. 1,59,224, and the total of the fees for the removal of night-soil and trade-refuse more than covered the whole expenditure of the Conservancy and Night-soil Departments.

The entire revenue collected by the Municipality in 1880 for its own use, as well as for the special funds the administration of which are in the hands of the Commissioners, was Rs. 31,84,732 as shown below :—

		Rs.
General Fund . receipts		20,89,775
Water-rate ditto		4,88,740
Lighting-rate ditto		2,48,607
Police-rate ditto		3,08,897
Jute Warehouse ditto		28,534
Hackney carriage ditto		20,179
Total ...		31,84,732

Expenditure.

The statement given below shows the ordinary expenditure of the Municipality under the different heads in 1879 and 1880 :—

	Items of expenditure.	Expenditure in 1879.	Expenditure in 1880.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Interest on loans	7,00,109	5,23,757
2.	Repayment of loans ...	3,10,243	1,91,245
3.	Establishment	1,90,078	1,93,756
4.	Cost of collection	45,476	44,967
5.	General expenditure ...	57,511	49,103
6.	Road Department	2,95,564	2,86,503
7.	Street watering	42,303	43,050
8.	Conservancy Department ...	1,53,261	1,45,340
9.	Municipal Railway	34,406	56,676
10.	New drainage working charges...	48,098	48,509
11.	Salt Water Lakes	12,339	11,866
12.	Night-soil Department ...	1,40,177	1,35,657
13.	Slaughter-houses	9.841	14,318
14.	Municipal markets	17,796	22,070
15.	Hospitals and vaccination ...	1,26,688	49,373
16.	Town Hall charges	3,283	4,559
17.	Miscellaneous	80,073	71,730
18.	Water-rate Fund	4,81,070	4,72,060
19.	Lighting-rate Fund... ...	2,65,919	2,50,079
	Total ...	30,14,235	26,14,618

The total expenditure in 1880 was Rs. 1,47,876 less than the estimate, and as the estimated expenditure was Rs. 53,869 below the estimated receipts, and the actual receipts were Rs. 10,759 above the estimate, the net surplus of receipts over disbursements was Rs. 2,12,504. The decrease in charges for interest and repayment of loans was in part due to the expenditure in 1879 having included arrears properly debitable to the year 1878, and partly to the favourable terms granted by the Government of India when consolidating the loans and taking over the Sinking Funds set aside for their repayment. The expenditure under the Water-rate Fund was Rs. 41,774 less than the estimate, so that, although the receipts also were considerably below the estimate, there was a net surplus of Rs. 16,682 instead of a deficit of Rs. 17,784 according to the budget. Excluding charges for interest and repayment of loans which have been much reduced by the concessions of the Government of India, the expenditure debitable to the Water-rate Fund for establishment, maintenance, and miscellaneous charges was Rs. 1,94,180 in 1880, with an average daily distribution of 7,407,000 gallons, as compared with Rs. 1,74,234 in 1876, with a daily distribution of 6,541,000 gallons, and Rs. 1,65,424 in 1871, with a daily distribution of 4,095,000 gallons. Both the receipts and expenditure of the Lighting-rate Fund were somewhat below the estimates, but the accounts very nearly balanced, the excess of expenditure over receipts being only Rs. 1,472. The total cost of lighting Calcutta was Rs. 2,50,079 for 3,895 gas lamps in 1880, as compared with Rs. 2,65,919 for 3,753 gas lamps in 1879, and Rs. 1,33,941 for 1,084 gas lamps in 1864. The cost in 1879, however, included a sum of Rs. 24,738 for erecting new gas lamps.

Assessment.

There was no general revision of assessment of holdings in any of the wards, but the valuation of 621 premises was slightly enhanced, while the valuation of 870 premises was reduced. The financial result of these operations was an increased assessment of Rs. 72,186 corresponding to an increase in the annual demand under the several rates as shown below:—

	Rs.
House-rate	5,775
Water-rate	2,047
Police-rate	1,805
Lighting-rate	1,444
Total ...	11,071

License Department.

There were 24,702 licenses on trades, professions, and callings issued by the Commissioners during the year, as compared with 27,759 in 1879; and the total value of the licenses was Rs. 2,42,263, as compared with Rs. 2,55,823 in 1879. There was an increase of nine in the number of Joint-Stock Companies. Merchants, agents, wholesale traders, &c., numbered, according to the license returns, 1,279, against 1,281 in the previous year. There were 215 practising barristers, attorneys, and pleaders of the High Court, against 199 in 1879; while there were only 124 pleaders of subordinate courts and mookhtars, against 137. The number of

surgeons remained stationery at 14, but practising licentiates of medicine, apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, and owners of dispensaries fell in number from 139 to 112, and native doctors and kobirajes from 39 to 31.

Horse and carriage tax and registration of carts.

The receipts from the carriage and horse tax were slightly higher than in 1879, being Rs. 1,08,143, against Rs. 1,07,557. The number of licenses taken out for carriages drawn by two horses was 712, against 693 in the previous year; the number for carriages drawn by one horse or pony 2,857, against 2,955; the number of buggies licensed was 272, against 292; the number of horses 3,836, against 3,844; the number of ponies and mules 1,122, against 1,290; and the number of race-horses 9, against 2. The number of carts and hackeries registered during the year was 15,042, against 14,443 in 1879, and the receipts were Rs. 60,209 against Rs. 57,831. The total amount of the fees realized by the registration of hackney carriages and palanquins in the town, the suburbs, and Howrah was Rs. 17,491, as compared with Rs. 17,001 in 1879; the number of carriages of the first, second, and third classes registered in the past year being respectively 69, 1,769, and 1,525; the number of drivers 3,848; the number of palanquins 831; and the number of palkee-bearers 4,137. The Hackney Carriage Act, V (B.C.) of 1866, was extended on the 1st January 1881 to the Cantonment of Dum-Dum and the portion of the Calcutta and Jessore road between Dum-Dum and Calcutta; and arrangements have been made for the employment of the municipal licensing officer as registering officer, and for the division of the fees equally between the Calcutta Municipality and the Dum-Dum Cantonment.

Town improvements.

The progress made during the year in the matter of town improvements was small. Three roads, which were begun in 1879, were completed in 1880, but only one new road out of eight included in the programme of the year was taken in hand. Out of 482 tanks that required at the beginning of the year 1879 to be filled in and covered over with earth, only 15 were dealt with during the year; and, as regards the systematic improvement of *bustees*, nothing was done beyond taking in hand the preparation of a register of all the *bustees* in the town that required to be opened out, the survey of five out of the total number (482), of such *bustees*, and the inspection and condemnation of nine of the *bustees* by two medical officers appointed under section 280 of the Act.

Only Rs. 3,690 was expended from municipal funds on the work of filling up noxious tanks. One of the chief obstacles to progress in this work of improvement was the objection of the Commissioners to spend the money of the rate-payers in improving the property of private persons who could not under section 257 of the Calcutta Municipal Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, be compelled to pay for the expenditure incurred, unless their tanks were situated within a private enclosure. This objection has been removed by the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act of 1881 under which the Commissioners have obtained powers which will enable them to deal more effectually than hitherto with both unhealthy *bustees* and noisome tanks. The Commissioners have also

under consideration a suggestion that some of the large tanks in the northern part of the town might be dewatered, deepened, and then connected with the water-supply of the town, and that once or twice a year the bulk of the water might be pumped off and fresh water be taken in. Not only would the tanks in the northern quarter of the town be thus improved, but there would be a supply of earth for filling up other noxious tanks and holes.

Water-supply.

The average daily supply of filtered water during the year 1880 was 7,407,256 gallons against 7,464,159 gallons in 1879, and numerous complaints were made during the year regarding the insufficiency of the pressure on the filtered water-supply pipes. On an average there are two additional connections with the supply pipes daily, and with every connection the pressure diminishes. The laying of an independent pumping main between Tallah and the Wellington Square reservoir, which has been completed since the close of the year, is however estimated to save half a million gallons a day, and the increased supply of unfiltered water that will be obtained when the pumping engine has been transferred from Chandpal Ghât to Mullick's Ghât will lead to a further daily saving of 1,500,000 gallons of filtered water. The question of the increase of the water-supply of the town and its extension to the suburbs which is provided for by Act VI (B.C.) of 1881, is now under the consideration of the municipality. The total expenditure on the water-supply in 1880 was Rs. 4,72,060, of which Rs. 2,77,880 was on account of interest and repayment of loans. The number of premises connected with the water-supply at the close of the past year was 12,729 out of a total number of 42,212. Out of a total road surface of 14,893,000 square feet, 10,259,000 or more than two-thirds were watered—rather more than half with unfiltered and rather less than half with filtered water—the total cost of watering during the year being Rs. 43,050. The cost of filtered water was calculated to be Rs. 137 per million gallons, and the cost of unfiltered water Rs. 65 per million gallons. The works commenced by the Corporation in June 1879, with a view to supplying Barrackpore with filtered water, were practically completed in November 1880, and the regular supply of water to that station took place from the 2nd December.

Drainage.

At the beginning of the past year there remained 42½ miles of 3rd class pipe sewers to be constructed in order to complete the drainage scheme of the town, but owing to delay in the acquisition of the land that had to be taken up, only 7·35 miles of sewers were actually constructed, the outlay being only Rs. 1,21,560, or Rs. 28,440 less than the minimum expenditure prescribed by the Act. The expenditure since the passing of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 has however, considerably exceeded the fixed minimum, the average outlay of the four years being Rs. 2,21,561. The total number of premises connected with the sewers up to the end of 1880 was 14,821.

Tramways.

Act I (B.C.) of 1880, to authorize the making and to regulate the working of Street Tramways in Calcutta, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 26th February 1880, and the work of laying down the tramways

then proceeded rapidly. The lines along Bow Bazar Street, Lal Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square (north and west), and Hare Street, were completed during the year, and are now in full working order; and portions of other lines were also finished.

Meteorology of the year.

The year 1880 presented no abnormal meteorological features in Calcutta. The temperature was moderate, the humidity high, and the rainfall plentiful and well distributed throughout the year. The price of rice gradually fell from Rs. 3-5 per maund in January to Rs. 2 per maund in December, and other articles of food were proportionately cheap. Both for Calcutta and the neighbourhood the year was a healthy one, and the mortality of the town fell to 11,681, the smallest number of deaths registered in any of the last six years. The vital statistics, sanitation, and vaccination operations in Calcutta are noticed at length in the chapters devoted to those subjects.

Cattle-disease.

There was a severe outbreak of cattle-disease (rinderpest) during the last quarter of the year, and the mortality among both draught and milch cattle was heavy. The disease has, however, abated since the beginning of the year 1881. Act No. VIII (B.C.) of 1880, to provide against the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases among horses in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th September 1880, but no action was taken under the Act during the year under report.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Inclusive of the Suburban Municipality, the number of municipalities in the interior of Bengal was as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
First-class municipalities	25	25
Second-class ditto	99	99
Unions	67	66
Stations	2	2
Total ...	193	192

The number of first and second class municipalities and stations remained the same as in last year, but there was a decrease of one in the number of unions by the abolition of the union of Bhojepore in the district of Shahabad from the 1st March 1880. The unions of Palkote in Lohardugga, and Syedpore in Furreedpore, were also withdrawn from the operation of Chapter III of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, but their accounts were not closed until after the end of the year.

The conservancy provisions contained in Part VII of the Municipal Act, or portions of them, were extended during the year to the municipalities of Bogra and Rungpore in the Rajshahye Division, to Nussirabad in the Dacca Division, and to Madhubani, Raserah, and Sewan in the Patna Division.

Part IX of the Municipal Act regarding the establishment and regulation of markets was extended to the municipalities of Madaripore in the district of Furreedpore and Purulia in the district of Manbhoom.

Bye-laws were framed by the Municipal Commissioners and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the following Municipalities:—

1. Burdwan.
2. Serampore.
3. Hooghly and Chinsurah.
4. Darjeeling.
5. Dacca.
6. Mozufferpore.
7. Buxar.
8. Bhagulpore.

Extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.

It was stated in last year's report that this Act, which provides for the cleansing of all private and public latrines within first-class Municipalities, had been extended during the year to the Municipalities of Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Jessore, Beauleah, Dacca, Commillah, Gya and Bhagulpore. During the year under report the Act was extended to certain other parts of the Municipality of Howrah to which it was not extended before; to a portion of the town of Commillah; and to six other mohullahs of the Municipality of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

Income.

In the statement below are shown the receipts of the various Municipalities classed under the different heads:—

Receipts, 1880-81.

Heads of Receipts.	First-class Municipalities.			Second-class Municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta.	Howrah.	Others in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them	2,29,819	1,20,728	4,15,650	394	.....	16,494	7,83,085
Tax upon occupiers of holdings according to their circumstances	.....	.....	.....	4,65,768	1,14,217	.....	5,79,985
Receipts from licenses and trades	.....	4,660	435	21	.....	.....	5,116
Tax upon carriages and animals	44,416	9,283	44,149	39,434	727	930	1,38,939
Tolls on roads and at ferries	.....	150	1,02,563	29,639	245	.....	1,32,597
House scavengering tax ...	1,25,826	47,152	28,026	.....	.....	.....	2,01,004
Fees on musical processions	.....	.....	1,219	.....	.....	.....	1,219
Tax on coal and brick and lime-kilns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	629
Lighting tax	.....	29,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,875
Total ...	4,00,061	2,11,848	5,92,042	5,35,256	1,15,189	18,053	18,72,449
Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c.	3,389	2,441	43,381	10,927	3,816	700	64,654
Fines	9,314	6,550	15,027	8,724	1,414	254	41,813
Miscellaneous	50,443	8,552	61,208	45,978	3,699	1,641	1,71,521
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals	9,475	.....	11,247	4,094	9,315	.....	34,131
Grants-in aid from provincial and local funds	.....	.....	6,444	17,042	.....	.....	23,486
Grand Total ...	4,73,182	2,29,391	7,29,349	6,22,021	1,33,463	20,648	22,08,054

As compared with the receipts of 1879-80, the receipts of the year under report show an increase of Rs. 9,874. The increase was principally under the head of "house scavengering tax." The income of the Howrah Municipality from lighting-tax has been shown this year separately. It was previously included under the head of "house-rate."

Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Municipalities, Unions, and Stations during the year :—

Expenditure, 1880-81.

Heads of Expenditure.	First-class Municipalities.			Second-class Municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta.	Howrah.	Others in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments, including collection charges.	51,266	21,590	68,005	72,799	17,987	2,926	2,34,573
Police	75,573	34,794	1,77,750	1,97,508	65,920	2,741	5,54,286
Conservancy and cleansing...	1,40,597	68,901	1,46,371	76,811	16,504	6,336	4,55,520
Roads	91,492	42,843	1,65,046	1,09,245	15,535	5,171	4,29,332
Watering roads	13,650	7,322	13,928	2,305	375	360	37,940
Lighting	32,724	30,635	17,603	2,892	12	19	83,885
Drainage works	963	.....	15,901	19,303	1,297	435	37,899
Water-supply	1,255	.....	22,908	5,572	851	67	30,653
Buildings	.....	369	11,476	8,206	420	1,245	21,716
Other public works, including gardens and other similar works	.....	633	9,776	7,464	2,900	24	20,797
Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (hospitals alms-houses, vaccination, &c.)	5,656	3,105	31,938	33,016	1,114	151	74,980
Education, Science and Art	3,000	1,509	7,033	13,054	715	781	26,092
Miscellaneous	38,246	11,807	54,222	45,042	8,588	1,625	1,59,530
Total ...	4,54,422	2,23,508	7,41,957	5,93,217	1,32,218	21,881	21,67,203

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 79,845. The decrease was chiefly under the heads of conservancy, drainage, water-supply and buildings.

Constitution of Committees.

The constitution of the committees of the various municipalities was as shown below :—

Class of Municipalities.	1880-81.			
	Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.
First-class	182	311	161	332
Second-class	305	1,020	387	938
Unions	9	441	32	418
Stations	14	12	3	23
Total ...	510	1,784	583	1,711
	2,294		2,294	

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Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase of 41 in the total number of Municipal Commissioners. The number of European Commissioners shows a decrease of eight from the figures of 1879-80, being 510 against 518, while the number of Native Commissioners increased from 1,735 to 1,784 or a total increase of 49. There was an increase of 25 and 16 respectively in the number of official and non-official Commissioners.

The attendance of the Commissioners was on the whole satisfactory, and much interest was shown by them in the management of the affairs of their municipalities.

Elective Municipalities in the interior.

The elective system is in force in only three places in the interior of Bengal, namely Serampore, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur.

In Kishnaghur the system has worked without friction, but the results of the several elections held since the introduction of the system do not show any general appreciation on the part of the rate-payers of the franchise conferred on them. At the first election, which was held on the 16th March 1876, the number of votes recorded was only 176. Only 17 candidates appeared for election, though there were 15 vacancies. At the next election in 1878 the number of votes recorded rose to 770. There were six vacancies, for which ten candidates were nominated by the rate-payers. For two years afterwards there were no contested elections, a single nomination having been made on the occurrence of each vacancy. At the last election, held on the 20th March 1881, the number of votes recorded fell to 247 ; and out of six vacancies, five were uncontested.

In Burdwan, the first general election was held on the 5th June 1876, when 12 Commissioners were elected out of 21 candidates. The number of persons who voted was only 649 out of 9,536 rate-payers entitled to vote. No contested elections took place again until the year 1879-80, when eight candidates were nominated for three vacancies. In 1880-81 there were six vacancies, but as only six candidates appeared there was no contested election. The Municipal Commissioners are said to appreciate the dignity of their office, and to give evidence of their appreciation by a regular attendance at meetings, and by taking a warm interest in the administration of the affairs of the municipality.

In Serampore the elective system has not proved a success, and it is reported to have no real interest for the majority of the inhabitants, who prefer that the administration should be carried out for them by responsible Government officers. Since the introduction of the system in 1873 there has been a considerable falling off in the number of persons attending the polling stations. Out of a total number of 5,569 qualified rate-payers in 1873, only 1,793 or 32 per cent. could be induced to record their votes. In 1875 there were eight candidates for five vacancies, and the number of recorded votes was only 673 or 12 per cent. of those entitled to vote. In 1876 there were 13 candidates for seven vacancies; the number of qualified rate-payers was 6,395, but only 635 or not quite 10 per cent. exercised the franchise. In 1878 there were 11 candidates for seven vacancies, and the number of votes recorded was only 318 or less than 6 per

cent. of those entitled to a vote. In no case did any of the elected Commissioners poll as many as 300 votes, while in the majority of instances the successful candidates polled less than 100 votes. In order to prevent the return of persons unfit to be Municipal Commissioners, the rules for the conduct of elections were last year revised, and additional rules were passed defining the qualifications of voters and candidates.

Marine.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

THE number of pilots, which at the commencement of the year was 67 out of a sanctioned strength of 70, was reduced before its close by three deaths and one retirement to 63. At the end of March, the Port Officer brought to the notice of Government that the number, even as thus lowered, was in excess of the immediate and probable future requirements of the port, the tendency of the shipping being towards an increase in the tonnage and a reduction in the number of vessels, and that there was thus at times insufficient employment for the actual number of running pilots. A committee was appointed to report on this subject and on that of the distribution of tonnage among the several grades of pilots. In accordance with the recommendations of the committee, which were submitted after the close of the year, it has been resolved, subject to reconsideration if necessary, to make a gradual but moderate reduction in the number of pilots. No immediate reduction will be made, but the force will not be raised to its full strength and when the last leadsman in the service has been promoted the number of pilots will be reduced to sixty. A redistribution of tonnage has also been made among the various grades of pilots in conformity with the committee's proposals, so as to increase the share of pilotage falling to the two grades of master pilots.

Shipping.

The number of steamers which arrived at Calcutta during the year was 506, with an average burthen of 1,994 tons, as against 442, with an average burthen of 1,920 tons in 1879-80. In the same period the number of sailing vessels rose from 454 to 478, with a decrease in average tonnage from 1,250 to 1,194 tons. Exclusive of pilot, light and other Government vessels, and of the steamers plying to and from Chandbally and Balasore, the total number of ships requiring pilotage was 1,999, of which 1,016 were steamers and 983 sailing vessels, the average burthen being 1,601 tons. The corresponding figures for 1879-80 were 876 steamers and 915 sailing vessels, with an average burthen of 1,584 tons, which, taken with the statistics of previous years, show clearly the general tendency towards the employment of ships of deep draught, and of steamers in preference to sailing vessels, of

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Steamers ...	39	133	56	205
Sailing vessels ...	85	153	68	209
Total ...	124	286	124	414

which an illustration is also given in the table in the margin showing the numbers of ships of all kinds drawing over 21 feet of water piloted during the year.

The proportion of sailing vessels taking steam has increased from 93·8 to 95·7 per cent. The average monthly number of vessels falling to each member of the Pilot Service was as follows:—branch pilots 4·72, master pilots 2·88, and mate pilots 3·12. Two vessels were piloted by leadsmen. Shortly before the close of the year the rule prohibiting absolutely the employment of leadsmen to pilot vessels was so far relaxed as to admit of vessels of small tonnage utilizing the services of passed leadsmen in the absence of a qualified pilot.

Casualties.

Forty-six vessels ran aground during the year, but no damage was received in any instance. In thirteen cases the pilot in charge was considered to blame, and nine pilots in all were reprimanded, warned or cautioned. Seven cases of collision occurred, in one of which a boat was sunk, and in two of which damage was sustained. Four cases were the result of accident, and in one the boat run down was to blame; in one a steamer not in charge of a pilot collided with a pilot brig. The remaining collision was between the steamer *Curlew* and the Maldive sloop *Mallinga*. An enquiry was held, the result of which was to exonerate the pilot in charge of the *Curlew*. The accidents which occurred within the limits of the port will be noticed below. In none of them were members of the Pilot Service to blame. Two Courts sat during the year to enquire into the conduct of pilots. In the first case a charge of intoxication was proved against the Commander of a pilot vessel not a member of the Service, and he was removed from his post. The second case was an enquiry at the request of the Agents into the circumstances attending the detention of a ship while proceeding down the river in charge of a branch pilot. The officer was acquitted of all blame. The result of the year's working is creditable to the officers of the Pilot Service, and testifies to the practical efficiency of the river survey.

River Survey Department.

The survey of the Hooghly was throughout the year under Mr. Reed, who has been temporarily confirmed in the appointment of River Surveyor, Mr. Laycock, who for many years did good and useful work in the department, having now retired. The question of the best manner of lighting the Hooghly has recently been under the consideration of a committee, who have submitted a careful report on the subject. Enquiries as to Pintsch's Gas buoys are now being made with a view to their employment in some places if suitable. If it were found possible to substitute self-acting mechanical lights for the existing light-vessels, the saving to Government would no doubt be great, but no considerations of economy can be allowed to lessen the efficiency of the lighting of the Sandheads. The necessity for a careful and scientific survey of the banks of the Hooghly has long been recognized, and the Government of India have recently appointed a professional party to undertake the work.

Government vessels.

The services of the *Undaunted* when available, and, in her absence, those of the *Celerity*, were placed at the disposal of the local Government, when required, and the former vessel has since the close of the year, been made over permanently to the Bengal Marine. The *Foam*, formerly employed as a pilot-brig, has now been converted into a spare floating light-vessel. A new vessel has been ordered to replace the pilot-brig *Chinsurah*, which is now 22 years old. The anchor-vessel *Vulcan* was sold during the year, and a new vessel to replace her has been launched since its close. The total cost of the recovery of lost chains and anchors amounted to Rs. 711-5-6, and the sales of recovered property realized Rs. 583-1. Besides the chains and anchors sold, four anchors and 131 fathoms of chain which were recovered and are now in stock, are estimated to be worth Rs. 710.

Refuge-houses.

The refuge-houses were visited and replenished during the year.

Certificates of competency.

The number of certificates granted on surveys of inland steamers amounted to 170 against 143 in the previous year. Twenty-six new permits were granted, and seven old permits renewed, allowing native coasting vessels of between 100 and 200 tons burthen to navigate the Hooghly without a pilot. Under the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, three vessels were registered. No registry was effected under Act X of 1841. Sixty-seven A certificates, and eighty-eight B certificates, were issued under the Native Passenger Ships' Act. Thirty-seven persons were examined for colonial certificates of competency, of whom 21 failed to pass. Of the 16 certificates granted, three were for masters, seven for first mates, one for only mate, one for second mate, three for first class, and two for second class engineers. Of 51 candidates for local certificates, 31 were successful, one qualifying as master, seven as first mates, two as only mates, three as second mates, two as second class engineers, and sixteen as engine-drivers. Three candidates applied unsuccessfully for local certificates as first class engineers of inland steamers. Under Act VII (B.C.) of 1879, eight certificates of competency were granted to command inland vessels, six after examination, and the remainder to officers who had previously passed a steam-tug pilot's examination. In April 1880 five licenses were granted after examination to native pilots to take charge of *dhonis* not exceeding 500 tons burthen. The licenses expired in December, and were renewed for another year. A scale of pilotage has recently been sanctioned for these craft.

Other matters.

Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1880, the Port Officer was in February appointed Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Calcutta.

Health of the port.

The number of vessels inspected by the Health Officer continues to increase, and the increase is accompanied by a steady fall in the number of deaths and of admissions to hospitals among seamen in the port. All sailing vessels, large and small, and all steamers unprovided with a medical officer, are now regularly visited on arrival. Advice as to the treatment of the crews during the hot months, and with reference to the prevalence of cholera and other diseases, is tendered to masters, and is generally well received and acted upon.

The following table shows the figures for the past three years :—

	Vessels inspected.			Deaths.	Admissions to hospital.
	Incoming.	Outgoing.	Total.		
1878 ...	494	358	852	80	3,292
1879 ...	509	416	925	61	2,126
1880 ...	607	498	1,105	49	2,005

In four cases small-pox was brought into the river in pilgrim ships from Jedda; but the spread of the disease was prevented by the prompt measures taken by the Vaccination Department in sending lymph and vaccinators on board immediately. The necessity for giving 15 days' notice imposed by the Compulsory Vaccination Act of 1880 renders that Act practically inoperative in cases of this nature, where protection to be effectual must be immediate. Fortunately however there is little or no opposition to the measures taken by the Department even when they could not be enforced under the law. In one case small-pox appeared on board a vessel from the Maldive Islands. In this instance, however, the disease was apparently contracted on shore, and though it spread to four other vessels from the same islands, there was no extension of it beyond the cases first detected.

Pilgrim ships.

In connection with pilgrim ships, the Turkish Government in February 1880 issued a *réglement* providing for increased space for pilgrims and for the presence on board of a doctor whenever the number of pilgrims embarked exceeds 100. A case in which this order was evaded by the debarkation of the medical officer at Aden has been brought to notice.

Treatment of lascar crews.

Only one case of ill-treatment, in which the food supplied to a native crew was deficient both in quantity and quality, transpired, and compensation was subsequently made to the crew. The death-rate, so far as it could be ascertained, among lascars at sea was little over six per mille. It is impossible to gather perfectly accurate statistics on this point, and the figures given are probably somewhat below the truth; but there seems every reason to believe that native crews serving in English vessels are well taken care of, are not liable to excessive sickness or mortality, and, as a rule, are satisfied with their treatment at sea.

The fact that the port was visited during the year by several vessels originally designed for the Baltic or North American trade, and utterly unsuited for tropical voyages, was brought to notice. The decks of these vessels being of iron, their ventilation and accommodation are insufficient, and the stifling heat on board is almost unbearable. These vessels are passed by the Board of Trade Surveyors, and suggestions for their improvement are unavailing, as their owners refuse to make any alterations in them. A representation has been made to the Board of Trade on the subject.

Sanitary condition of the foreshore.

It has been found possible at last to prevent the nuisance of the discharge into the river of the night-soil from the Fort. With this the last of the prominent causes of preventible sickness existing on the Calcutta bank of the Hooghly has been removed. Orders have recently issued explaining

to the Commissoiners of the Howrah Municipality their responsibilities and powers in connection with the subject of putting the foreshore under their control into a satisfactory state. The attention of the Port Commissioners and of the Calcutta Corporation has been drawn to the insufficiency of the present latrine accommodation near the Calcutta foreshore. The authorities of the 24-Pergunnahs' district have similarly been instructed to do what they can to improve the state of the bank below Matiabruj.

Water-supply.

As in previous years, of all the vessels visiting Calcutta, Arab ships alone refused to take water from the municipal hydrants. The Municipal Commissioners have been requested to improve the drainage of the burning ghâts at Nimtollah and Kasi Mitter's Ghât, by removing the nuisance which at present results from the washing into the river of rain-water contaminated by contact with these places.

Sickness and mortality.

The following statement compares the sickness and mortality of seamen in port during the last three years under the different diseases prevalent :—

	1880.		1879.		1878.	
	Admitted to hospital.	Died.	Admitted to hospital.	Died.	Admitted to hospital.	Died.
Cholera	23	14	42	25	45	29
Diarrhœa	109	.....	149	3	222	... ..
Dysentery	130	1	132	5	178	4
Fever, enteric	1	1	4	2	7	3
,, malarious	197	1	705	2	1,117	3
,, simple	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scurvy	18	.....	13	1	12	.....
Small-pox	5	1	15	1	1	...
Sunstroke or heat apoplexy	29	1	3	2	42	10
Other diseases	1,289	30	1,063	20	1,670	27
Total ...	2,005	49	2,126	61	3,292	80

The general improvement in the health of the port is very marked, and the diminution in the number of cases of bowel-complaints and fever is satisfactory proof of the success of the measures adopted in late years to improve its sanitary condition. The number of cases of sunstroke in 1880 shows a large increase as compared with the previous year, but falls far below that of 1878. The different results are in each year no doubt attributable partly to varying meteorological conditions, and partly, it may be suspected, to some differences in the mode of returning cases; but in some degree also the endeavours made to prevent unnecessary exposure of sailors on boardship have been successful in preventing mortality. The number of cases of cholera admitted to hospital was 23 against 42 and 45 respectively in 1879 and 1878; while the deaths from this cause were 14 against 25 and 29. The monthly distribution of this disease on the river seems to coincide with its distribution on shore, and the decline in mortality from this cause among the seamen corresponds very closely with the figures for the whole town which were in 1878, 1,282; in 1879, 1,079; and in 1880, 762. The number of reported cases of scurvy was 18, none of which appeared to be

due to deficiency either in diet or in the quantity of lime-juice issued. An enquiry, has, however, shown that lime-juice is issued generally in a most haphazard manner; few of the stewards to whom the duty of its distribution is entrusted knowing what quantity should be served out to each man. Carelessness of this kind must necessarily go far to neutralize the orders of the Board of Trade on the subject.

Floating population of the port.

The daily average number of European sailors living on boardship in port is estimated at 1,400, and it is believed that the number living on shore averaged about 250. Taking these figures as a basis for the calculation, the annual death-rate among the former was 32 per mille as against 20 per mille among the latter. According to the census of 1876, the native floating population of the port was 16,296. The deaths reported during the year were 114, giving a death-rate of 7 per mille. Of these only 31 died in hospital.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

Continued depression in trade, and a reduction in the prices of official forms sold to ship-masters and others, again caused a diminution in the receipts from the Shipping Office. An additional reason for this diminution is also to be found in the smaller number of discharge certificates purchased,—a fact which points to the more extended substitution of lascars for English sailors. The net profits of the year were only Rs. 3,929-3-3 as compared with Rs. 5,086 in the preceding year.

Trust funds.

The management of the trust funds under the control of the Shipping Office was on the whole satisfactory. Under these trusts the Shipping Master held in deposit either for remittance to men's families, or for payment to seamen themselves, sums aggregating Rs. 96,966, and before the year had closed he was able to duly dispose of over 93 per cent. of that amount. The test of efficient administration of these funds is the promptitude with which the intentions of the depositors are effected, and judged by that test, the administration was efficient during the year under report. There was a falling off in the amount remitted by seamen to their families, but an increase in the deposits repayable to the men themselves. No reason is assignable for the former circumstance; but the latter is due to the action of the Shipping Office in requiring British seamen discharged at Calcutta to deposit a portion of their wages as security against distress. The success which attended the disposal of British sailors' deposits, or of the estates of deceased British seamen, was much less marked in the case of deposits of estates of native sailors. The results indeed were better than in the previous year; 70 per cent. of the amounts deposited by some lascars and 31 per cent. of the estates left on death by others having been disposed of. In last year's review, the difficulty of identifying the men or tracing out their relatives, which is caused by the practice of shipping under assumed names, so prevalent among lascars, was noticed. Since then efforts have been made to meet the difficulty, and the agents of several of the leading Steamer Companies have, by consenting to note upon the agreements of their home trade vessels the names and addresses of the next of kin of all native seamen

whom they may engage, done all that lies in their power to assist the Shipping Master in tracing out seamen's relatives. The Superintendents of the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals which receive native seamen have also been instructed to furnish monthly casualty returns to the Shipping Master.

Numbers shipped.

The number of seamen shipped during the year was 14,708, and of those discharged, 13,120, against 13,638 and 13,086 in the previous year. The excess of shipments over discharges is chiefly nominal, being due to men engaged during the year not having been discharged before its close. Of the total numbers shipped, lascars formed 67·1 per cent. and 70·9 per cent., British seamen 15·79 per cent. and 14·4 per cent., and Arabs 4·64 per cent. and 4·05 per cent. in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 respectively.

Desertions.

The figures giving the number of desertions from British ships show some improvement as compared with last year, but the number reported (203) is still very high, and can only be accounted for by the leniency with which these cases are treated.

Health.

The health of the European seamen was good during the year. In only nine out of 216 ships visited by the Health Officer were there serious cases of illness: and in only one ship out of the nine was there more than one seaman ill. No complaints were made as to food. At present the Health Officer has no power to order the destruction of food unfit for human consumption; but such a power is very necessary, and its grant under the new Merchant Shipping Act has been recommended. The health of native seamen has on the whole been satisfactory.

Seamen's boarding-houses.

Boarding-houses for native seamen were licensed shortly before the close of the year 1879-80 in the hope of putting a stop to some extent to the practice of giving substitutes for seamen engaged, and the results have so far been satisfactory.

Stowaways.

A case which occurred in 1878 at Chittagong drew attention to the want of power to deal adequately with the case of stowaways when put ashore at Indian ports, and the Secretary of State, at the request of the Supreme Government, procured an abstract of the various colonial laws and regulations in force on the subject. It appeared that special legislation had been undertaken in Mauritius alone, where an Ordinance forbids the landing of stowaways without the permission of the police, which is granted only under special circumstances. A bill dealing with the subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Seamen's remittances.

As showing increased thrift and foresight, it is gratifying to notice that the sums remitted by money order by seamen to their families in the United Kingdom amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 24,247, as against Rs. 19,668 in the preceding year.

Destitute Asiatic seamen abroad.

During the year under review measures were taken to prevent natives of India from being cast adrift at European ports in a destitute condition, as the number of cases of this nature which came to the notice of the authorities of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics in London, was reported to be largely increasing. Sailors so cast adrift are of two classes—those

who leave India on board British vessels, and those who engage on board foreign vessels. Provision has been made for the former in the new Merchant Shipping Bill, under which the agreement between the master of a ship and native seamen engaged in British India will for the future provide for the seamen's return to British India, and not as formerly to British India or any port which might be agreed upon. Certain suggestions have been also made to the Government of India for the more efficient protection of lascars on board outward-bound foreign vessels. Pilots in charge of those vessels have been ordered to call for the ship's articles, and if such lascars have not been shipped from the Calcutta Shipping Office, to detain the ship, reporting the matter to the Port Officer.

Financial condition of the Port Trust.

The total value of the property held by the Commissioners at the close of the year estimated, with reference only to the amount actually expended on works and in the formation of Reserve Funds, but exclusive of the value of the foreshore lands made over to the Trust by Government free of charge, was Rs. 1,27,36,752, thus—

	Rs.
Expenditure on jetties and works for the accommodation of sea-going vessels	49,63,042
Expenditure on wharves, jetties, and landing-stages for the accommodation of boat traffic and tramway to connect railway with wharves and jetties	50,98,477
Expenditure on buoys, moorings, anchor vessels, and boats, &c.	19,89,974
Investment for Jetty Reserve Fund	79,920
Ditto for Port ditto	3,64,250
Ditto for Depreciation Reserve Fund	1,99,995
Ditto for Insurance ditto	41,094
	1,27,36,752

The addition made to the value of the Port property during the year under review was Rs. 6,25,941, of which Rs. 17,426 consisted of contributions to the Reserve Funds, the balance, Rs. 6,08,515, being the amount spent on improvements.

The above expenditure has been met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
By loan from Government (repayable)	60,25,100
Less unexpended balance	41,022
	59,84,078
By loan from Government (not repayable)	17,65,000
Contribution from Government towards purchase of land ...	74,584
Ditto ditto ditto landing-stage at Prinsep's Ghât	10,000
Contribution from Government towards purchase of River Police Block	11,650
From sale of surplus land	4,07,817
From revenue derived from works since formation of Trust...	44,83,623
	1,27,36,752

The liabilities of the Trust on the 31st March last amounted to Rs. 70,18,564 made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated debt repayable	52,53,564
Port book-debt not repayable	17,65,000
Total ...	70,18,564

The total repayable debt, which amounted to Rs. 53,40,349 when the Act for the amendment of the Calcutta Port Improvement Act of 1870 [IV (B.C.) of 1880] became law, has thus been reduced by Rs. 86,785. By the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, issued in September 1878, the further grant of loans by Government under the Public Works Loan Act was prohibited, and it became necessary for the Commissioners to look to the open market for such loans as they might in future require. To enable them to do this the amending Act of 1880 provided that such loans should only be contracted with the sanction of the local Government and on the security of the whole, or, with the permission of Government, of any part of the property of the Trust, and that the Commissioners should form a sinking fund to pay off within 30 years any loan that might be negociated. A further Act (I of 1881) was subsequently passed by the Bengal Council to remove certain objections entertained by capitalists to lending money to the Commissioners on the security afforded by the Act of 1880 and a loan of ten lakhs of Rupees bearing interest at 4½ per cent. was then obtained by the Commissioners at a premium of 6¼ per cent. Applications were received for more than 2¾ times the amount of the loan.

Improvements.

The total expenditure on new works during the year amounted to Rs. 6,19,589, of which Rs. 3,09,230 was spent on jetty works, Rs. 1,42,170 on the inland vessels' wharves, Rs. 58,436 on the tramway, Rs. 20,067 on the Howrah foreshore road, and Rs. 89,682 on miscellaneous works.

The chief improvements effected by the Commissioners were the following:—a new jetty (No. 8) was constructed at a cost of Rs. 84,058; the jetty embankment made satisfactory progress; the spaces between the sheds were metalled to allow carts to have access to the jetty heads, and the tramway lines were relaid on the jetties so as to suit the present arrangements of the sheds; the import shed at No. 1 jetty was taken down and re-erected at No. 4 jetty on the completion of the latter, and there are now four jetties at which cargo can be landed directly into the sheds without the use of trollies; the road between Aheereetollah and Nimtollah Ghâts, a length of 665 feet, was widened by 18 feet and the embankment between No. 8 jetty and Chandpal Ghât was nearly completed. In addition to these works, two floating stages for the convenience of the inland boat traffic have been finished, and further extensions, amounting in all to 5,100 feet, have been made to the tramway.

Jetties.

The gross income from the jetties amounted to Rs. 7,24,900, and the net income after deduction of expenditure to Rs. 2,52,979, the corresponding figures for

the previous year being Rs. 6,69,654 and Rs. 2,02,077. The rise in jetty receipts which was entirely on import cargo, was due to an increase in the quantity of goods, principally cotton piece-goods, twist, and yarn, passing over the jetties. The increase of expenditure is said to be chiefly owing to the charges necessary for working the new jetty (No. 8) which was open for the greater part of the year. There was an increase also in the charge for repairs of nearly Rs. 7,000. The proportion of expenditure to gross income was nearly 70 per cent. in the year under review, as against 64 per cent. in 1880-81.

The number of ships (193) using the jetties was greater by one only than was the case last year, but the average tonnage (1,680) of each vessel is higher than it has ever yet been. The rate of clearance seems to be but little affected by the increase in average tonnage.

The following statement shows the extent to which the jetties have been utilized by vessels trading at the port for the last 10 years :—

PERIOD.	Number of jetties.	Number of vessels accommodated.	Registered net tonnage.	Total number of days occupied at all jetties.	Total amount contributed by vessels for use of jetties.	Average tonnage of vessels.	Average length of stay at jetties.	Average number of days each jetty was at work throughout the year.	Average amount paid by each vessel for use of jetties.	Total jetty receipts from imports and exports.	Average per vessel.
					Rs.		Days.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	6	143	222,446	1,363	22,900	1,555	9·4	277	160	3,63,145	2,539
1872-73 ...	6	160	264,536	1,433	27,305	1,653	8·9	239	170	4,05,901	2,537
1873-74 ...	7	154	211,238	1,421	29,652	1,371	9·2	203	192	4,21,774	2,739
1874-75 ...	7	142	209,808	1,590	32,570	1,477	11·2	227	229	4,82,143	3,395
1875-76 ...	7	156	246,304	1,455	31,230	1,578	9·3	234	208	5,42,663	3,479
1876-77 ...	7	192	304,218	1,958	40,505	1,584	10·2	280	204	5,95,442	3,101
1877-78 ...	7	232	355,634	2,379	63,555	1,533	10·3	342	398	7,71,825	3,327
1878-79 ...	7	184	294,717	1,994	83,517	1,601	10·8	285	454	6,60,106	3,588
1879-80 ...	7	192	315,263	1,944	73,407	1,642	10·1	277	382	6,36,409	3,318
1880-81 ...	8	193	324,187	1,982	73,762	1,680	10·2	248	382	7,14,189	3,700

Tramway.

The income and expenditure on account of the tramway were last year for the first time shown separately from those for the inland vessels' wharves. Excluding, therefore, the former items, the figures for the wharves alone for the past three years appear to be as follow :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	3,79,375	2,01,927
1879-80	3,46,022	2,47,516
1880-81	3,76,444	1,92,091

The charge for interest included in the expenditure of 1878-79 and 1879-80, comprised a considerable sum on account of the tramway. The tolls collected at the inland vessels' wharves show an increase of Rs. 34,747 as compared with the previous year, the total amount being Rs. 3,70,568. The anticipations expressed last year that the railway would to an increasing extent absorb the grain and seed traffic to the detriment of wharves' receipts have not been fulfilled in the year under report as the tolls from these two

sources, are higher by Rs. 41,000 than in 1879-80. There has, on the other hand, been a falling off of Rs. 8,292 under the head of "Tolls from jute." The new agreement between the Eastern Bengal Railway Company and the Commissioners regarding the working of the tramway, came into operation during the past year. Under it the Commissioners have made over to the Railway Company the terminal charges and the amounts paid for loading and unloading goods, while the Company defrays the charges for the supply of coolie labour, and pays to the Port a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000 for the premises occupied at Armenian Ghât and Ruthtollah. The total earnings shown under the new system amount to Rs. 1,12,026, against Rs. 1,34,901 under the old system in the previous year. The falling off is, however, apparent only, and disappears if the rent now paid by the Tramway Company, and the decrease in expenditure, amounting to Rs. 25,096, be taken into consideration. The net revenue was Rs. 30,557, against Rs. 28,536 in 1879-80. The advantages offered by the tramway are fully appreciated by the mercantile public, and there is no doubt that its extension to Chandpal Ghât, and the increased facilities for its use, which the additional rolling stock now under construction will afford, will further add to its popularity and render it a very profitable source of income to the Commissioners.

Strand Bank Lands.

The receipts and ordinary expenditure on account of the Strand Bank Lands varied little from the figures of the previous year. The improvements now going on upon the Howrah foreshore will probably augment materially the income of this portion of the Trust.

Harbour Master's Department.

The following table exhibits the gross income, expenditure, and profits of the Harbour Master's Department, or Port Proper, for the past ten years:—

	Gross income.	Expenditure.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	4,48,111	2,80,939	1,67,172
1872-73	5,43,020	3,95,186	1,47,852
1873-74	4,26,974	3,84,858	42,116
1874-75	4,25,390	4,19,923	5,467
1875-76	4,30,551	4,24,931	5,620
1876-77	4,69,290	4,23,566	45,724
1877-78	6,10,171	4,28,909	1,81,262
1878-79	5,80,184	3,98,106	1,82,078
1879-80	5,61,299	3,92,353	1,68,946
1880-81	4,93,644	4,63,514	30,130

The net income for the year under review exhibits a very considerable falling off compared with that of the years immediately preceding it. None of these can, however, be taken as normal years. The Madras famine caused a large influx of shipping at the commencement of the period, and the subsequent depression of trade led to the detention in port for long periods of a large number of vessels in 1878 and 1879. The receipts, moreover, were enhanced in the latter year, by the payment of a debt of Rs. 36,000 by Government, while the charge for depreciation, which amounted to Rs. 150 only in 1879-80, was

unusually high in 1880-81, amounting to Rs. 80,940, and including the cost of a new anchor vessel to replace the *Cavery*.

Accidents within the port.

The number of accidents to ships within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners (nine) was in excess of the number in the previous year (four), but in two cases only was any serious damage done. The *Cape Verde* when dropping down the river, on the 12th August 1880, forged over a buoy in Garden Reach and knocked a hole in her bottom, and the *Meinam* when lying at anchor sustained considerable damage owing to the steam ship *City of Venice*, in charge of a pilot, running into her. In neither of these cases was the Assistant Harbour Master on board to blame. The floating fire-engine *Hooghly* was kept under steam throughout the year, and was employed on sixteen occasions. None of the fires which occurred on board sea-going vessels was of a grave character, but the *Hooghly* was of considerable service to the *Cape Verde* on the occasion of the accident to that vessel.

Moorings.

All the moorings belonging to the port were examined during the year, and kept in repair. Two new sets of moorings were laid down at Matiabruj Ghât for oil ships, and one swinging mooring off Calcutta. Considerable inconvenience was felt for want of mooring accommodation in August, September, and October, and the Commissioners have in consequence provided in the budget estimates for the current year for the expenditure necessary for laying an additional line of moorings from Chandpal Ghât to Fort Point, to replace the accommodation lost by the silting up of the moorings at Prinsep's Ghât and Hastings.

Dredging.

The return of dredging operations, which was not satisfactory last year, was even less so in that under report, as will appear from the following table:—

PARTICULARS.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Number of days under steam	178	171	152	221	192	190	214
„ of hours ditto ...	1,029	1,418	1,161	1,809	1,563	1,646	1,818
„ of barges filled ...	427	614	593	1,230	988	1,054	686
„ of cubic feet dredged	1,067,500	1,535,000	1,482,000	3,076,000	2,471,500	2,635,500	1,716,636
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of establishment ...	13,547	15,349	16,220	15,829	15,437	15,724	16,724
„ of working expenses ...	6,114	8,805	9,504	12,946	10,099	11,738	12,236
„ of repairs	13,782	6,571	9,870	12,083	11,639	7,939	5,974
Total ...	33,443	30,725	35,594	40,858	37,175	35,401	34,934
Amount earned by barges ...	6,826	18,071	24,310	30,001	14,307	.....	.....
Net cost of dredging ...	26,617	12,654	11,284	10,857	22,868	35,401	34,934
Rate per 1,000 cubic feet ...	24·93	8·2	7·6	3·5	9·2	13·4	20·3

During four months the dredger was laid up for repairs, and for the whole year one barge only was at work.

Powder Magazine.

The Moyapore Powder Magazine was inspected twice, and was found to be in good order. The total quantity of powder stowed in it was 100,257lbs., besides 30 sample packages, and 264 ammunition packages; of this amount 32,832lbs., 34 sample packages, and 29 ammunition packages, remained in store on the 30th April last.

Boat licenses.

The total amount paid as license fees for cargo and passenger boats, and the number of boats surveyed and licensed were as follows:—Rs. 18,420 paid by 5,548 cargo boats, and Rs. 7,154 by 2,060 ordinary passenger boats, eight passenger steamers, two flats, and one budgerow. Rs. 2,305 were received for licenses to manjhis, and Rs. 393 as registering charges.

Transfer of the port approaches to the Port Commissioners.

The proposal to amalgamate some of the duties of the Port Officer with those of the Port Commissioners, which was considered by a committee during the year under report and has since its close been sanctioned by the Government of India is now being carried out. The chief changes which will be effected by this measure are the following:—

The port approaches, including the light-ships, light-houses, buoying and survey, the expenditure on which has to be met from Port Funds, will be transferred to the Port Commissioners. A Marine Officer will be placed in charge of the port approaches with the title of Deputy Conservator. The block of the port approaches will be made over to the Commissioners. The office establishment of the Port Office will be taken over so far as is necessary by the Commissioners. The officers and men employed on the survey, light-vessels, &c., connected with the port approaches, will retain, on their transfer to the Port Commissioners, all the privileges they now enjoy in regard to pension and leave.

The Pilot Service will be as hitherto under the control of the Port Officer who will remain in charge of all duties connected with vessels under the local Government. He will also conduct the quarterly examinations of masters, mates, engineers, and pilots, and will make such surveys under the Passengers' Act as are required by Government.

Miscellaneous.

An important addition has been made to the duties of the Commissioners, by their investure with all the powers conferred on the local Government by chapter II of the Merchant Shipping Act of last year, except the powers of appointing a Judge and Assessors for the Court of Survey under sections 14 and 15, and of making rules under section 68 of the Act.

The new Act for the amendment of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 provided for the appointment of an extra Port Commissioner, and has thus enabled the interests of Howrah to be represented. It also empowered the local Government to make rules to regulate the employment of European sailors and others in the port. This provision was necessary as it was discovered that the Commissioners could not by their bye-laws interfere to prevent the unnecessary exposure to the sun of sailors on board ships within their jurisdiction.

An arrangement has now been arrived at between the Commissioners and the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, under which the latter has consented to reduce the cost of filtered water supplied to the shipping at the jetties, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 4 per 1,000 gallons.

Since the close of the year it has been found possible to reduce the scale of pilotage by 15 per cent. and also to lower the port-dues levied by the Commissioners from 4 annas to 3 annas per ton.

CHITTAGONG PORT.

Trade.

The trade of Chittagong continues to develop, and that port is establishing its position as the general outlet for the trade of Eastern Bengal. With the expansion of the export trade the import trade has also progressed, for it is obviously more profitable for ships to visit the port with cargo than in ballast.

The number and tonnage of vessels that visited the port during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	1879-80.		1880-81.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	18	19,214	25	29,656·47	7	10,442·47	...	.....
European foreign trade ...	28	15,550·70	19	10,171·03	...	.....	9	5,379·67
Ditto coasting trade ...	6	4,332	18	10,760·33	12	6,428·33	...	.....
Chittagong vessels ...	43	9,490·39	40	8,573·49	...	.....	3	916 90
Other native vessels ...	29	4,5"8·5	23	4,056·78	3	.....	...	521·72
Naraingunge inland trade	302	37,658·4	366	41,698·81	64	4,040·41	...	.....
Mail steamers	77	46,577	106	55,416·70	29	14,839·70	...	.....
Trading steamers	8	8,691·55	5	2,680·12	...	.....	3	6,011·43
Ballam boats	1,487	22,809	1,884	26,814	397	4.005	...	.....
Total ...	1,989	162,901·54	2,486	189,827·73	512	39 755·91	15	12,829·72

The increase during the past year in the number of European vessels trading direct with Europe, and in the same class of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, is due on the one hand to the development of the direct trade in jute with Dundee, and to the larger importations of salt, and on the other hand to the extension of the rice trade with the Malabar coast. The decrease in European vessels engaged in the foreign trade is attributable to short exportations of grain to Ceylon and the Mauritius; while the increase in the number and tonnage of vessels carrying on inland trade with Naraingunge is a result of the increased exportation of jute from the Chittagong port. The increase in the number of mail steamers is owing to the introduction of a weekly service to Chittagong. On the whole there has been a considerable increase in the tonnage of vessels visiting the port, and this fact is both satisfactory and promising.

The principal exports of Chittagong are grain, jute, and tea. The quantity of grain shipped during last year as compared with the year 1879-80, is given in the subjoined statement—

PARTICULARS.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Grain ...	Foreign ports	27,659	20,42,577	20,280	9,19,341
	Home „	11,348	6,10,235	25,825	10,09,955
	Total ...	39,007	26,52,812	46,105	19,29,296

So far as quantity is concerned, the decrease of 7,378 tons of grain exported to foreign ports was counterbalanced by the increase of exports to ports on the coast. Low prices, however, seem to have prevailed, and the trade was less profitable than in the preceding year. The quantity of jute said to have been exported last year was 21,849 tons against 19,037 tons in the previous year. The exports of tea also increased about 8 per cent. The principal staple imports are salt and earth-oil. The quantity of salt imported during the year under review was 12,699 tons which shows an increase of 3,145 tons over the importations of the previous year. There was a considerable diminution in the importation of earth-oil, 156,761 gallons having been imported during the past year against 237,882 gallons in the previous year. This decrease is said to be due to a preference for kerosine oil.

The total income of the port for the year exclusive of the interest due on Government securities held by it was Rs. 38,425 as compared with Rs. 35,806 for 1879-80, being an increase of Rs. 2,619. The port dues received were larger than those of 1879-80, owing mainly to the flourishing condition of the trade with Dundee. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,419 in the pilotage receipts due to the large number of European vessels that visited the port. These sources of income on which the financial prosperity of the port depends, are yearly increasing.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 29,781 against Rs. 41,387 in 1879-80, the decrease being due chiefly to the absence of expenditure on public works, and to a considerable reduction in dockyard charges and light-house stores.

Improvements.

To meet the increase of commerce, the Chittagong Port Authorities have made some additions to the conveniences of the port. Moorings have been laid; some worn-out buoys have been replaced, and a semaphore has been erected at Juldea. The want of a tug for the service of the port which was represented during the year has, it is believed, to some extent been supplied by private enterprise.

The pilotage work of the river was satisfactorily performed; only one vessel in charge of a pilot having received serious damage. With the exception of the loss by fire at the mouth of the river of the ship *Bannockburn*, and the damage to the ship *Dunnotar Castle*, both vessels laden with jute for Dundee, the casualties in or near the port were insignificant. The health of the shipping throughout the year was excellent. The light-houses, both at Chittagong and at Kutabdia, worked well during the year.

At Chittagong 213 seamen were engaged through the Shipping Office and 200 discharged, against 326 and 273 respectively in the previous year. The only funds kept in trust on account of British seamen are the deposit money on account of wages due to seamen in hospital or in jail, and the estates of deceased seamen. The whole sum received on the former account (Rs. 3,234) was paid over: on account of the latter Rs. 48 only was received. There is also a small fund for the benefit of distressed seamen instituted by private charity, of which the closing balance was Rs. 139. This fund is used to meet exceptional cases, when a seaman's expenses cannot be charged to his ship, and some help is absolutely necessary to prevent his falling into

destitution. Native Seamen's Funds do not exist, as the families of lascars shipped at Chittagong draw their allowances from the owners of the vessels.

ORISSA PORTS.

Trade.

The cheapness throughout Bengal of rice, which is the principal article of export from these ports, has slightly checked the further advance of trade. The shipping which visited the three ports, and the amount of their export and import trade, customs revenue, and port dues, for the last three years, are compared in the following table :—

PORTS.	Year.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Customs dues.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
False Point.	1878-79	180	139,916	173	138,498	19,28,230	28,28,183	53,394	11,417 0 0
	1879-80	169	153,817	156	154,405	13,54,057	27,78,204	1,05,866	11,732 14 2
	1880-81	131	156,475	129	156,248	15,57,282	15,57,752	54,322	9,540 3 0
Pooree ...	1878-79	42	9,724	39	8,782	1,30,302	3,95,484	2,213½	410 5 1
	1879-80	33	35,676	38	36,862	42,500	1,93,360	6,895½	1,601 5 5
	1880-81	43	38,834	41	38,487	68,664	1,31,600	5,271	1,354 0 1
Balasore	1878-79	362	49,924	453	57,396	35,82,421	49,24,834	23,311	2,895 0 0
	1879-80	219	45,313	327	47,579	40,35,837	53,17,039	36,762	2,695 14 11
	1880-81	287	52,049	391	55,903	41,69,524	47,33,200	36,213	7,731 13 0

FALSE POINT.

An important trade is carried on with Calcutta by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers, which touch at this port weekly on outward and inward voyages. From 1878-79 a portion of this trade, estimated at 50 per cent. has been diverted to the port of Chandbally in Balasore. A Government steamer regularly runs every week between Cuttack and that port, and one of the Mahomedan firms of Cuttack has started another. A large number of country boats also ply between these two places. All these facilities have rendered Chandbally a more convenient port than False Point, and the diversion of the trade is a necessary consequence.

The diminution in the demand for rice has caused a decrease in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port. The export trade in rice fell from 504,720 cwt., valued at Rs. 21,15,625 in 1879-80, to 290,480 cwt. in the year under report. Imports generally showed an increase, and amounted to Rs. 12,86,363, as against Rs. 10,90,136 in the previous year. Of the total value of goods imported, cotton twist contributed over one-quarter and piece-goods little less than one-half.

The imports of twist, piece-goods, opium, and liquor increased, while the imports of metals, spices, and gunnies decreased, as compared with the previous year. The increase in twist was due to the fact that the native weavers, to preserve their trade from total extinction, are compelled to use the finer English twist in preference to the coarser native thread. The increase in piece-goods represents the recovery of a portion of the trade which had been diverted to Chandbally. The increase under "opium" too was nominal, as the importation of 1879-80 by a Government vessel

was not included in the trade returns of that year. The large quantity of liquor imported in 1878-79 exceeded the demand of that year, and left a sufficient stock for consumption in the next. There was consequently a decrease in 1879-80; in the following year there being no stock in hand the imports again increased.

A decrease in the import of gunny bags was a necessary consequence of that in the export of rice, and the falling off in metals and spices is thought to have been indirectly due to the same cause.

Pooree.

The falling off in the export of rice from Pooree was less marked than in the case of Cuttack, the following being the comparative figures for the last two years:—

	Amount.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	61,560	1,93,360
1880-81	56,105	1,30,350

Though the price of rice was lower in Pooree than in Cuttack the difference was not sufficiently marked to cause any perceptible diversion of trade. The imports amounted in value to Rs. 40,817, and consisted of treasure, gunny bags, piece-goods, and spices. The only noticeable change, is the increase in piece-goods from Rs. 1,800 in 1879-80 to Rs. 9,812 in the year under report. This is ascribed by the local officers to the facilities afforded by the fortnightly visits of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers, which touch at the port on their downward voyage, but it was probably due in a great measure to the rapid substitution of piece-goods for the old local manufacture. It is deserving of notice that the increase which was very considerable also in Balasore, was not marked in Cuttack, where the price of food ranged higher than in the other two districts. The total quantity of spices imported exceeded that of the previous year, though the value was comparatively less. This was owing to the lower price of betel-nuts at Calcutta throughout the year.

Balasore.

The decrease in the export of rice from 655,037 cwts. in 1879-80 to 518,500 cwts. in 1880-81 was very marked, and owing to its cheapness caused a fall in the value of the exports from Rs. 25,29,735 to Rs. 9,92,001. The imports amounted to Rs. 27,90,650 as against Rs. 23,38,413 in the previous year. Of this amount over 11½ lakhs of rupees were contributed by cotton twist, and nearly 8¼ lakhs by piece-goods, both commodities showing a very large increase as compared with the previous year.

The following figures compare the passenger traffic during the past two years:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
1879-80	33,701	35,781
1880-81	48,544	48,491

The increase, which was both in the arrivals and departures, was due to the fact that two extra steamers plied during the year—one between Chandbally and Calcutta, and another between Balasore and Calcutta.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

False Point.

A groyne is being constructed by the Public Works Department to arrest the growth of Point Reddie sandspit in its present direction, and to turn it more to the northward; and hurdles have been experimentally erected to guide the accumulations of sand-drift.

The new dioptric light at the False Point light-house is reported to be most successful. It is not merely a local improvement; it is useful to all vessels sailing to and from the Hooghly. The telegraph, which last year terminated at Jumboo, was during the year extended to Hookeytollah, where the shipping lies. It is now proposed to connect the light house with the wire in order to enable all vessels passing False Point to report themselves at Calcutta.

A self-registering tidal gauge was set up during the year.

The buoys in the harbour were overhauled and painted. The red spiral buoy was shifted 180 feet to the north-west from its former position, owing to the continued extension of Reddie Point.

The Noona river and the Bakood creek were also properly marked off.

Pooree.

No works of improvements were executed during the year at Pooree.

Balasore.

Two tidal gauges were erected—one at Chandbally and another at Dhamra—and a wooden jetty was placed at the Custom-house ghât at Balasore. The buoyed channels in the Brahmini and Byturni underwent no change and remained clear during the year. All the buoys were overhauled, cleaned, and painted.

Messrs. Macneil and Company attempted for the first time to quicken the trade with Calcutta by running their steamer *Oorya* up the river Brahmini to Pattamundi, but the scheme failed owing to insufficient depth of water. Since then, however, a steam launch, with cargo boats, has been put on the line between Cuttack and Chandbally.

Since the beginning of the year weekly communication between the port of Balasore and Calcutta has been kept up by the steamer *Victoria* belonging to Messrs. Simpson and Company.

Financial position of the ports.

As was anticipated in last report, the year 1879-80 closed with a considerable balance against the ports, which it was found necessary to make good from Provincial Funds. In the year now under report, the contrast between receipts and charges was less marked, but the excess of the latter was still large, and grants amounting together to Rs. 12,000 have been made to maintain the solvency of the Port Funds. The actual income and expenditure of the ports for the last three years are shown below:—

PORTS	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point and Pooree	16,728	15,809	25,531	28,179	35,501	32,531
Balasore and Dhamra	9,511	5,164	9,274	6,991	9,029	14,174

IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

During the official year 1880-81, meteorological observations were taken systematically and continuously at one first-class, seven second-class, and twelve third-class observatories in Bengal and Assam. The rainfall was recorded at 161 stations.

First-class observatory.

The first-class observatory at Alipore continues under the direct superintendence of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Second-class observatories.

These were seven in number, as during the previous year. Five are in Bengal and two in Assam.

No change was made in the extent and character of the work at these observatories during the past year. The self-recording anemographs at Hazaribagh, Chittagong, Saugor Island, and Cuttack were at work during the whole year, and the traces were forwarded regularly to the Calcutta office. Three of these anemographs—those at Hazaribagh, Chittagong, and Cuttack—were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter during the cold months. Sanction was obtained for the erection of a small building at Bankipore for the reception of the anemograph, and for the transfer of the Assam observatory, hitherto maintained at Goalpara, to Dhubri which has now become the civil station and head-quarters of the Goalpara district. The observatory itself has been transferred but the anemograph house is not yet completed.

In addition to the two sets of observations of the various instruments at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and of the maximum and minimum thermometers at the usual hours, two special and additional sets of observations are taken at all second-class observatories. The first is a daily complete set of observations taken at the local time corresponding to 7 A.M., Washington time. These are, after preparation and reduction at the head office, transmitted to the United States for incorporation in the International Meteorological observations and charts which now form an important and characteristic feature of the scientific work of the United States Meteorological Department. In addition to this, hourly observations are taken on four days of each month—the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th—in order to obtain accumulated observations from which to deduce the

average and normal diurnal changes of pressure, humidity, vapour tension, amount of cloud, &c.

These were, as during the preceding year, twelve in number. Ten are in Bengal, one each (Akyab and Silchar) in Burmah and Assam. Eleven of these observatories are maintained entirely by Government. The remaining one, Demagiri, was established and is supported by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. They are all in a satisfactory state, and continue to furnish fairly accurate and reliable observations.

Third-class observatories.

The hoisting of the storm-signals during the past six years has been performed in accordance with instructions issued by the Bengal Government in 1874. They are hoisted whenever bad weather is probably prevalent in the Bay, and in such a manner as, if necessary, to give, in continuation of the bad weather signals, information first of the probable formation of a cyclonic vortex in the Bay, and afterwards of its probable approach to the mouth of the Hooghly. These signals are consequently used for two kinds of storms, both cyclonic, but differing very considerably in violence and destructive effects. The one class includes the comparatively rare and severe cyclones of the transition periods of May and October, usually accompanied by a storm-wave, the magnitude of which is closely related to the intensity and magnitude of the storm. The second class includes the smaller cyclonic storms that are frequent during the whole period of the rains but are rarely, if ever, associated with a storm-wave. They generally originate during partial breaks in the rains over Northern India, and bring up heavy rain to the coast and the adjoining districts over which they pass in their path before they are broken up.

Storm-signals.

The "bad weather" signals only were hoisted three times during the past year at Saugor Island, Diamond Harbour, and Mud Point. The storm on each occasion, although cyclonic, was small in extent and as measured by the barometric depression at the centre of no great intensity. As they were all what may be termed south-west monsoon storms, the warning and danger signals were not hoisted in addition to the bad weather signals.

The scheme for the extension of the storm-signal service and the preparation of a daily report and chart for the use of the Calcutta public, described last year and sanctioned by this Government in March 1880, came into operation on the 1st April 1880. For the first six weeks the charts and reports were printed by means of chromographs, and afterwards by a lithographic press lent by the Surveyor-General. The report was distributed during April 1880 to 23 paying subscribers. During the rains several additional copies were subscribed for; but during the cold weather, when the atmospheric conditions of the Bay are generally remarkably uniform, quiet, and uninteresting, three or four subscribers withdrew their names. At present there are 27 paying subscribers. The amount received monthly (averaging Rs. 57 during the past year) has not only sufficed to pay the cost of the additional establishment (a pressman and two assistants and peons to deliver the reports), but

Daily weather reports.

also to leave a small balance which has been credited to Government. In addition to the copies issued to subscribers, eighteen additional copies are supplied to various Government offices and officials, all of whom are more or less directly interested in the character of the weather at the head of the Bay. The extension of the signal service and the publication of the daily report and chart have thus been as successful as was anticipated, and will, it is hoped, continue to form an important and valuable part of the work of the Bengal Meteorological Department.

Maritime meteorology.

The Government of India last year sanctioned a small scheme for the commencement of this work. Owing partly to temporary additional work which fell upon the Meteorological Reporter in his capacity of Professor in the Education Department, and partly to his absence from India on privilege leave, less has been done than was expected. One of the two clerks sanctioned by the Government of India was employed during the greater part of the past year in arranging and tabulating the information given in the books containing the observations in the Indian seas collected by the Board of Trade. Observatories were established at Aden and Amini Divi. The Aden Observatory is favourably situated, in thoroughly good order, and effectively superintended by Captain Hunter. Regular observations were also obtained during the past year from three of the floating light-vessels at the mouth of the Hooghly, the *Canopus*, *Comet*, and *Mermaid*. Meteorological extracts were also received from a number of vessels entering the port. Nothing has as yet been done towards collecting accurate observations in the Indian seas by means similar to those adopted by the Board of Trade at home. There are many difficulties to be overcome before a voluntary system, such as that adopted by the Board of Trade, can be effectively established. In India especially these difficulties are increased by the frequent, though unavoidable, official changes, by the limited amount of time at the disposal of the Reporter for meteorological work, and by the great difficulty of devoting adequate funds for the establishment and extension of a purely scientific department, such as that required for maritime meteorology.

Meteorological Summary for 1880.

The rainfall, temperature, and cloud proportion at the principal registering stations are shown in statement A3 in Part I of the statistical returns appended to this report.

Atmospheric pressure.

The variations of the barometer during the year 1880 were greater than usual, the chief feature of the first six months of the year being diminished pressure, which continued up to the setting in of the rains in the month of June, and was then strongly marked. With the commencement of a stronger south-west monsoon current than usual, the variations of pressure altered in character.

Pressure was considerably below the average at all the Bengal stations in the month of January. The defect was greatest in Orissa and Central Bengal. It varied from ·06″ to ·07″ at False Point, Cuttack, Burdwan, Alipore, and Jessore. The deficiency, which was least in Behar where it averaged ·05″, appears to have been confined to the

lower strata of the atmosphere, as the average pressure at Darjeeling for the month only varied ·007″ from the average of former years. Pressure in February differed very slightly from the normal average. During the next month the atmospheric pressure was again considerably below the normal amount. The deficiency was greatest in Orissa, at the mouth of the Hooghly and at Hazaribagh, where it averaged ·05″. Over the rest of the province it varied from ·04″ to ·02″. This large defect, unlike that in the month of January, appears not to have been confined to the lowest atmospheric strata. The average deficiency for the month at Darjeeling was ·042″, being very nearly identical with the maximum defect in Orissa and Chota Nagpore. The same feature of deficient pressure was continued at the plain stations during April. The relative distribution of pressure was, however, considerably altered. The deficiency was greatest in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and (probably) Northern Bengal, where it averaged ·05″, and at False Point, where it amounted to ·04″. Over the remainder of the province it varied from ·02″ in Western Bengal to ·01″ in Eastern Bengal. The Darjeeling average for the month was ·01″ in excess of the normal average, showing that the deficiency of pressure was, as in the month of January, confined almost entirely to the lower strata of the atmosphere (*i.e.*, below 6,000 feet). The general oscillatory character of the variations of the pressure, combined with general deficiency of pressure, was again shown in May. The averages for this month show that the pressure generally differed by very small amounts from the normal mean. It was slightly in excess at Gya, Berhampore, Alipore, and Darjeeling, and in defect at other stations. Orissa, which was during the whole year an area of relatively low pressure, was the only locality where the deficiency of pressure for the month was at all marked. It was ·05″ at False Point and ·04″ at Cuttack. Pressure diminished very rapidly during the month of June, and was largely in defect at all stations except Darjeeling, where it only varied ·007″ from the normal mean. The defect was again greatest in Orissa (·07″), at Saugor Island (·05″), and at Burdwan (·05″). It varied between ·03″ and ·01° at the remaining stations. This deficiency in June was followed by a rebound in July, when the pressure was slightly in excess in Bengal and Behar and was below the average in Orissa alone. At False Point the average for the month was ·026″ below the normal mean, at Cuttack ·021″.

During July and August the variations of pressure were generally small in amount, the only marked deviation from the normal distribution being in Orissa, which continued to be the seat, during the remainder of the year, of an area of relatively low pressure. In September, pressure was in excess over the whole of the province, excepting Orissa. The excess varied from ·01″ to ·02″ in Bengal and ·03″ at Patna and Gya. The excess was greatest at Darjeeling, where it amounted to ·036″. The average pressure for the month at False Point and Cuttack was ·02″ below the normal mean. Pressure was in excess at all stations during the remaining months of the year. In October, the excess varied from ·02″ to ·04″, and averaged ·03″ over the province. It was equally manifested at

Darjeeling, the average for the month at that station being ·035″ in excess of the normal mean. The variations in excess from the mean for the month of November were strongly marked at many stations. The excess was greatest in Northern Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, where it averaged ·07″. It diminished in amount eastwards and southwards. At Cuttack it was ·02″ and at Dacca ·03″. The excessive pressure did not extend, as in the previous month, vertically upwards beyond the elevation of Darjeeling. The variations were much less marked in December. The excess ranged from ·03″ at Gya and Alipore to ·01″ at Cuttack. At Darjeeling, on the other hand, the pressure was ·01″ in defect.

Temperature.

The average temperature for January exceeded the normal mean at all stations excepting Saugor Island and False Point. In Central and Northern Bengal the excess ranged from 1° to 2°. In Behar, it amounted barely to ½°. The temperature for February, on the other hand, fell short of the mean by 2° in Behar and Western Bengal, by ½° to 1½° in Eastern and Northern Bengal. The result of these opposite variations was to give a lower average temperature at Darjeeling in February than in January, while throughout the remainder of the province the former month was but slightly warmer than the latter. In March the temperature varied less than in the preceding months. It was slightly (½° to 1½°) in excess of the mean in Behar, Chota Nagpore and Western Bengal, and slightly (about ¼° below it) in Eastern Bengal. The most rapid increase of temperature usually occurs in March in Bengal and in April in Behar. The average temperature for the latter month in the year under review, which was in excess throughout the province, was on an average 2½° above the normal mean in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Patna and Hazaribagh also experienced unusually high temperature, while in Eastern and Central Bengal the average was 1° above that of previous years. In Calcutta it exceeded the mean by 2°. The temperature in May was unusually low, the average being at most stations below that of the previous month. The deficiency, which was due to a succession of thunder-storms and nor'westers was greater in Chota Nagpore and Central Bengal, amounting at Hazaribagh, Burdwan, Berhampore, and Jessore respectively to 3·1°, 2·2°, 4·3°, and 2·4.° The rains which set in earlier in June than usual, had the effect of reducing the temperature considerably below the usual mean; the deficiency averaged 1° to 2°, and was greatest in North Behar and Bengal. The temperature in October was everywhere slightly higher than usual, the excess being most noticeable in Behar and Northern Bengal, where it amounted to 1°. November and December were abnormally cool, especially the latter, the deficiency ranging from ½° to 2° in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Western Bengal, from 1° to 2½° in North and Central Bengal, and reaching 4° at Darjeeling.

The year on the whole was thus characterized by diminished temperature. January was warmer than usual, but was followed by an unusually cool February. April, the month of maximum temperature, was more than ordinarily hot. The atmospheric disturbances produced by the great heat of April gave a succession of local storms which cooled the atmosphere in May. The rains were generally abundant, lasted

until the middle of October, and were followed by two months of unusually cool weather.

Humidity.

The year generally was slightly more humid than the average. Of the early dry-weather months, February and March were distinguished by excessive moisture, the air being throughout the province about 10 per cent. more humid than the average. April was a dry month. Humidity increased considerably in May and was from 5 to 10 per cent. above the average in that month and June, excepting in Orissa, where the area of relatively low barometrical pressure appears also to have been an area of diminished humidity throughout the year. While the humidity of the rainy months July, August, and September, differed by very small and unimportant amounts from the normal mean, that of October and November was abnormally high, the excess averaging about 6 per cent. over the province. December, on the other hand, was on the whole slightly drier than usual.

Rainfall.

The rainfall of the month of January was unusually small. Light showers fell during the first and last weeks. The deficiency averaged about half an inch in Behar, Chota Nagpore, South-Western Bengal, and Orissa. There was a slight excess in Northern Bengal and the Darjeeling Hills. The first week of February was dry. Local showers occurred during the second week. General rain fell over the whole province from the 15th to the 18th, and occasional showers during the last week of the month. The total rainfall of the month was considerably above the average, the excess varying within wide limits. It amounted to 6·8 inches at Raneegunge, 6·4 inches at Pubna, 5·1 inches at Dacca, and averaged about 2 inches for the whole province. March was almost a rainless month in Western Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa, light local showers occurring during the last week. The rainfall for the month over the whole of these districts was below the average by amounts varying from half an inch to one and a half inches. In Northern and Eastern Bengal abundant showers fell during the third and fourth weeks, giving a rainfall for the month about two inches above the mean of previous years. Dacca received 10 inches in excess, Darjeeling 5·1 inches, Agartola in the Tipperah Hills 6·8 inches, Comillah 4·8 inches, and Goalundo 4·2 inches. April, as already noticed, was hot and dry. There was scarcely any rain in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Showers fell in Orissa and Western Bengal between the 15th and 18th. Eastern and Northern Bengal received local showers during the whole month. The only tracts which obtained much rain were the Julpigoree district and the Cooch Behar Tributary State. The total rainfall of the month was thus in defect throughout the whole province save in Darjeeling and Cooch Behar, where it was very slightly in excess. The defect varied considerably, being greatest in Eastern Bengal where the rainfall of April is generally heavy, and smallest in Behar where, as a rule, it is small. Mymensing received 3·1 inches less than the mean, Comillah 5·6 inches, Pubna 2·4 inches, Furreedpore 2·4 inches, Chittagong 2·8 inches, and Dacca 1·6 inches. The defect in Behar averaged about 4 inches. May, unlike April, was characterized

by frequent storms and showers. General rain fell over the whole province on May the 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 24th, and 25th. The rain fell apparently in heavy local showers and its distribution was therefore very irregular. The total fall for the month was in excess at nearly all the registering stations. The excess averaged one inch in Eastern and Northern Bengal, two inches in Western Bengal and Orissa, and half an inch in Behar and Chota Nagpore. General rain fell over the province from the 1st to the 4th June. The rainfall, except in Behar, was general and moderately heavy. General rain again occurred from the 13th to the 16th. A short break, well marked in Western Bengal, Orissa and Behar, followed until the 20th, after which rain fell at frequent intervals during the remainder of the month. The main body of the rain at this time fell in Southern, Eastern and Northern Bengal and in Orissa, over the whole of which area the total rainfall of the month was in excess. In Behar and Chota Nagpore it was slightly below the average. The excess in Southern Bengal averaged three inches, in Eastern and Northern Bengal, though varying considerably at different places, about four inches. In Behar and Chota Nagpore there was a defect of one to three inches. The following stations received excessive rainfalls: Noakholly 10 inches; Comillah 7 inches; Dinagepore 13·9 inches; Pubna 7·9 inches; Julpigoree 11·0 inches; Cooch Behar 11·1 inches; Dacca 6·7 inches; Pooree 16 inches and Kissengunge (Purneah) 20·8 inches. At this period the main body of the monsoon current was, although a strong one, apparently partially diverted to Eastern and Northern Bengal, which consequently received excessive rain, whilst the local storms which always form at frequent intervals during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, advanced at this time from the head of the Bay towards the area of persistent low pressure in Orissa which at this time received very heavy rain.

Rain throughout the whole of July was well distributed. The current from the Bay being rather weak the rainfall over the whole area directly dependent on it was slightly below the average. Thus in Southern Bengal the average for the month was about two inches in defect, while in Eastern and Northern Bengal the deficiency was greater, more especially in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, where it averaged at least four inches. In Orissa rain was somewhat in excess owing to the occurrence of local storms formed in, and crossing from, the head of the Bay. The Bombay coast monsoon current was, however, unusually strong, and prevailed in force across the peninsula to the foot of the hills in Behar where rain consequently fell in excess of the mean by about 6 inches and caused heavy floods. Patna received 13·2 inches in excess; Barh 11·1 inches; Dinapore 7·4 inches; Gya 6 inches; Buxar 11·5 inches; Chupra and Sewan (in the Sarun district) each 14·5 inches; Bettiah, in the Chumparun district 11·9 inches. Rain was again well distributed during August. The only marked break occurred in Behar and Chota Nagpore, and lasted from the 15th to the 21st. The total rainfall for the month was almost everywhere in excess. The Patna, Gya, Mozufferpore, Chumparun and Monghyr districts in Behar all received very

abundant rain. The total fall for the month at Patna was 8·5 inches above the average; at Dinapore 11·6 inches; at Arrah 4·9 inches; at Mozufferpore 10·4 inches; and at Bettiah 8·2 inches. The rainfall over the coast area in the north-west angle of the Bay (the Orissa division) was also excessive, owing to the passage across it of a series of south-west monsoon storms. False Point received 12·2 inches in excess; Kendrapara 20·1 inches; Chandbally 8·3 inches; Balasore 3·6 inches; and Cuttack 9·7 inches. The rains were generally less steady and abundant in September. A general break occurred between the 16th and 21st, and another between the 25th and the end of the month except in Eastern Bengal. The rainfall was very generally in defect, the only districts where it exceeded the monthly average being the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Moorshedabad, Pooree, Cuttack and Balasore. In Western Bengal the defect was about two inches, in Behar about four inches, and in Northern Bengal from five to ten inches. Moderate rain occurred during the first fortnight of October and, occasional light showers until the 3rd or 4th November. The rains, which may be said to have terminated on the 19th October, thus lasted longer than usual, and the rainfall for the month of October was about two inches above the average in Bengal, about one inch in Behar, and from two to three inches in Orissa. The rainfall of November was generally small in amount and slightly in defect over the whole province, except in Northern Behar and the Orissa division, where heavy rain fell from the 1st to the 7th of the month. The December rainfall was also generally small and local. Light showers fell in Behar, Eastern and Northern Bengal from the 12th to the 15th, and in Western Bengal and Orissa on the 18th. In Eastern and Northern Bengal the rainfall for the month was about half an inch in excess. In Western Bengal and Behar it was, on the other hand, generally about two inches below the mean.

Wind.

During the cold-weather months of January and February normal cool north-westerly winds prevailed and were generally slightly steadier than usual. Southerly winds set in towards the end of February, and at the two stations of Saugor Island and False Point the mean, or resultant direction of the wind for the month, was S. 32 W. and S. 14 E. The winds were less regular and steady than usual during the next three months. April, which was exceedingly hot and dry, was marked by very strong westerly land-winds in Behar and Chota Nagpore, and by strong southerly sea-winds along the coast. The character of the winds changed in May, and became comparatively light. The winds were generally normal in direction in March and April, but the increased intensity of the westerly hot winds in April was very clearly marked by the Hazaribagh averages. The average diurnal movement for April 1880 at that station was 200 miles, against 175 miles in previous years. The increased intensity of the westerly land-winds in Behar and Chota Nagpore, was, as might be expected, accompanied by increased intensity of the southerly sea-winds along the coast. Thus at Saugor Island the mean diurnal movement in May 1880 was 393·5 miles, the average of previous years being 332 miles; at

Calcutta 202·7, the average being 189 miles. During the month of May the winds were, except in Behar, considerably below their usual strength. This falling off in the intensity of the southerly winds is most distinctly shown at the coast stations. At Saugor Island the mean diurnal movement of the air in May 1880 was 265 miles, at Calcutta 135 miles, and at Chittagong 120 miles, the averages at these places being 339, 196, and 166 miles respectively. Over the whole of Bengal, Chota Nagpore and Orissa the mean direction of the sea-winds approximated more closely than usual to their direction during the rainy months, that is to say a slight easterly element replaced the usual westerly component of the normal southerly winds.

From June to September, the air-motion varied in two or three important respects from that commonly experienced at this period. In Northern Bengal and in Behar the winds were quite up to their average strength, but had either a stronger northerly component than usual or the feeble southerly component was replaced by a feeble northerly component. This slight northing, greater in amount than usual, was marked enough to be a special feature and to indicate an exceptionally strong reflection or deflection of the current from the hills. The month of August was specially characterized by unusual wind-directions in the districts of Chota Nagpore and Behar. This was a period of very heavy rain and floods in those districts, and the mean wind-directions and distribution during the month indicated a feeble cyclonic motion of the wind and an indraught to it from both the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea branches of the great monsoon current. The winds over Central and Western Bengal, and in Orissa were very largely modified during the rains by the persistence of the barometric depression in Orissa during this period. The normal directions of the air motion at the head of the Bay during the rains vary from south south-west to south-east. The effect of the depression would be to draw the winds round to it. The returns of Burdwan, Jessore, Saugor Island, and False Point all show this deflection towards the depression in a very clear and marked manner. In the immediate neighbourhood of the barometric depression in Orissa, the effect of depression was to retard the current and diminish the intensity of the monsoon winds. It also produced a well-marked deflection of the winds round towards the area of depression.

The current in Behar was of average strength, but perhaps owing to the determination of the Arabian Sea branch of the currents towards the area of depression in Eastern India, this branch extended farther eastwards than usual, and the combination of this current with that of the Bay of Bengal gave rise to unusually high winds, and excessive rainfall, more especially in August, in Chota Nagpore and Southern Behar.

The monsoon winds continued longer than usual, and although they were feeble in October, the average wind-direction at almost all stations indicated an unusually prolonged continuation of southerly and easterly sea-winds. The sea-winds of the rains gave way to the cold-weather land-winds in the beginning of the month of November. These varying between N and W in different parts of the province, continued with great steadiness during the months of November and

December. They were generally slightly weaker than usual over the whole province.

An unusually large number of small cyclonic storms or vortices were formed near the head of the Bay during the rains. The great majority of these south monsoon storms advanced to the north-west across the coast of Orissa. None of them were of sufficient magnitude or importance to require special notice.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the condition of the people during the year in the different Divisions of the province.

Burdwan Division. The rainfall in the districts of this Division during the past five years has been as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Burdwan	57·46	58·00	62·20	61·98	53·64
Bankoora	73·59	57·97	45·45	45·45	69·32
Beerbhoom	62·00	54·27	70·21	51·39	58·01
Midnapore	79·32	51·74	54·60	40·78	66·90
Hooghly	42·66	52·25	54·90	43·71	47·60
Howrah	65·91	54·19	62·39	45·02	63·92
Average ...	63·49	58·07	58·29	49·38	58·21

The greatest quantity of rain registered last year at any one station was at Contai in Midnapore (87·48 inches), and the least at Hooghly (44·46 inches). The rain, which was distributed seasonably everywhere, was followed by excellent crops. In Midnapore both the early and late rice yielded bumper crops, with the exception of a small area in the Contai sub-division, in which slight injury was caused by floods. In Howrah and Hooghly the outturn of rice is given as from six to seven-eighths of a bumper crop. The harvest was slightly deficient in some parts of Burdwan and in the Mouressur thana of Beerbhoom, but elsewhere in these districts and in Bankoora the rice crops were generally above the average. Indigo, which is cultivated on a small scale in Midnapore, was damaged by excessive rain. The winter crops did well.

The increase of the food-supply within the Division, and the absence of any demand from without, owing to the generally abundant harvests, caused a great fall in the price of agricultural produce. Surplus stocks were disposed of with difficulty and at low prices, and the cultivating classes suffered in consequence, especially in Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Midnapore. In Howrah and Hooghly proximity to the great mart of Calcutta, the variety of crops grown, and the general diffusion of education and intelligence enable the ryot to secure himself against serious loss owing to fluctuations in the value of any particular staple. To the inhabitants of the Division not directly dependent on agriculture, the year was one of great prosperity, the fall in prices not being

accompanied by any corresponding lowering of the rates of wages. On the whole the condition of people was exceedingly satisfactory.

The number of emigrants registered within the Division, which fell from 4,891 in 1877-78 to 2,425 in 1879-80, rose again in the year under review to 2,646. The increase was confined to the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, where 1,711 and 525 persons, respectively, were registered, against 1,607 and 355 in the previous year. In these districts as in Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Hooghly and Howrah, almost all the coolies registered are Beharis and other foreigners who are picked up while on the look-out for employment, and the fluctuation has, from a local point of view, no significance. In Midnapore the emigrants registered were chiefly Sonthals recruited from the Jungle Mehals by a newly opened agency. The emigration to Chittagong noticed in last year's report has altogether ceased, and it is doubtful whether it was ever very extensive. The Howrah mills, the Raneegunge coal-mines, and the railway, attract a large number of labourers from the North-Western Provinces, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the more distant parts of the Division itself. At the time of the census some inconvenience was caused by the sudden departure of the Sonthal coolies employed in Howrah and Raneegunge. In the latter case the absconders returned after a short absence.

The average prices of rice and wheat during each of the last three years in each district are shown in the following table:—

Districts.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Burdwan	12 8	11 8	14 4	12 0	22 9	16 15
Bankoora	15 0	11 0	17 4½	11 0	25 9	15 6
Beerbhoom	14 1	11 10	14 15	11 3	22 15	16 14½
Midnapore	13 3	11 8	14 9	10 6	24 15¾	11 6¾
Hooghly	10 11	11 2	12 2	11 12	19 7	14 14
Howrah	11 0	10 9	15 0	13 0	19 13	15 2

The Calcutta demand prevented prices in Hooghly and Howrah from falling as low as in other districts, but they were everywhere far below those of previous years. The lowest quoted price for rice was 40 seers to the rupee in Midnapore in February and March; but the Collector of Bankoora states that in some places in his district it was selling as cheaply as three maunds to the rupee.

The rates of wages of unskilled labour remain unchanged. In Howrah and Hooghly a coolie can earn from 4 to 12 annas, in the coal-fields of Raneegunge from 4 to 8 annas, and elsewhere about 3 annas a day. The rates for skilled labour continue stationary except in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, where they are believed to be steadily, though slowly, rising.

Presidency Division.

The average rainfall in each of the districts of this Division during the past two years is given below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	48·22	64·04
Nuddea	63·69	68·29
Jessore	57·45	67·31
Moorshedabad	63·64	59·82

The rainfall was, except in Moorshedabad, heavier than in the preceding year, but so well distributed that there was no repetition of the damaging floods of 1879-80. The rice harvest was everywhere exceptionally good. The winter crop in Jessore was below the average, but the early setting in of the cold season enabled the ryots of that district to begin the collection of date juice for sugar earlier than usual. The outturn was large and prices high. Sugarcane cultivation is now extending rapidly, and will probably in time supplant the date-palm, the return it gives to the cultivator being quicker and better. In Baraset the cultivation of jute is increasing, and is found more profitable than early rice, which owing to the height of the lands is the chief crop there grown. Tobacco cultivation in Nuddea is reported to be increasing, and the quality is said to be excellent and largely used in the manufacture of cigars.

The fall in the prices of food, and the demand for labour caused by the magnificent harvests, have done much to improve the condition of the non-agricultural and labouring classes; while the agriculturists, though they grumble at the low markets, have done so well as to be generally free from debt, and in many places to indulge in feasting and entertainments. The *chandals* of Narail in Jessore have been led by their improved circumstances to claim promotion in the social scale. They now call themselves "*nama sudras*," and declare themselves to be "*Vaishnabs*." In Nuddea, had it not been for the fever the condition of the poorer classes would have been almost unprecedentedly good

The average prices of common rice in the several sub-divisions ranged in the 24-Pergunnahs from 13 seers 10 chittacks to 18 seers 12 chittacks per rupee, against 10 seers 15 chittacks to 13 seers 10 chittacks per rupee in 1879-80; in Nuddea from 20 to 32 seers per rupee, against 11·3 to 13·6 in the previous year; in Jessore from 19 to 23·8 seers per rupee, against 12 seers 4 chittacks to 13 seers 15 chittacks; and in Moorshedabad from 21 seers 8 chittacks to 24 seers 10 chittacks, against 13 seers to 15 seers 2 chittacks per rupee.

The average price of rice in the 24-Pergunnahs fell from Rs. 2-15 per maund in 1879 to Re. 1-12 per maund during the year of report; in Nuddea from Rs. 3 to Re. 1-8; in Jessore from Rs. 3 to Re. 1-14; and in Moorshedabad from Rs. 2-13 to Re. 1-12.

There was little or no change in the price of labour, the demand ordinarily exceeding the supply.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall registered in each district during the year 1880-81 and the previous year, as also the average fall of the five previous years, *i.e.* 1875-76 to 1879-80 :—

DISTRICTS.	Average rainfall of the past five years, *i.e.* 1875-76 to 1879-80.	Rainfall in 1879-80.	Rainfall in 1880-81.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	70·60	91·11	76·26
Rajshahye	72·79	92·65	65·43
Pubna	69·29	63·73	75·72
Bogra	73·13	76·58	71·92
Rungpore	90·50	115·24	79·80
Julpigoree	139·51	140·79	142·57
Darjeeling	125·29	172·69	121·90

The crops on the whole were very satisfactory. In Dinagepore the yield of winter rice and of the autumn crops was estimated at 15 and 14 annas respectively. In Rajshahye the early rice was a bumper crop, and the late rice fell but little short of it. In Pubna the heavy rain resulted in an excellent outturn of rice; so heavy indeed was the early crop in some parts of the Serajgunge sub-division that a portion of it was lost for want of labour at reaping time. In Bogra the winter rice yielded a bumper crop, and the early and spring crops were good and fair respectively. In Rungpore and Julpigoree also the yield of rice was abundant. The winter rice in Darjeeling suffered slightly from want of rain in September, and later on from white ants; but the outturn was on the whole good. The jute crop generally was fair; but apparently the disquieting rumours mentioned last year, which caused the ryots of Pubna, Rungpore, and Bogra, under the apprehension of a tax about to be levied on jute, to withdraw a considerable portion of their lands from this cultivation, have not entirely lost their effect. In the last-named district it is said that the rumour had its origin in certain enquiries injudiciously made by one of the local officers as to the amount of land under jute, and it seems probable that the same cause affected also the neighbouring districts of Pubna and Rungpore. Tobacco did well in Julpigoree, but only fairly in Rungpore where the quality was below the average. Sugarcane cultivation is said to be increasing in Rajshahye, and one of Mylne's cane-mills is at work at Malanchi. The cold weather crops were only moderately successful with the exception of mustard, which was good in both Bogra and Rungpore. Interesting experiments are being carried on by Rajah Ram Shunker Roy of Jaygunge in the cultivation of rhea fibre.

The good harvests, strong demand for labour, high wages, and cheap food, contributed to render the year one of general material prosperity. The ryots in this Division probably live at a standard of

comfort above the average of Bengal districts, and their prosperity is in striking contrast to the condition of the same class in Behar. Indeed there are such quantities of land seeking cultivation in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, and there are so many facilities for trade in these and other parts of the Division, that unless an agriculturist is idle, he can scarcely fail to make himself comfortable.

The following table shows the average prices of the principal food-grains throughout the Division :—

Districts.	Common Rice.				Pulses.			
	Quantity per rupee in 1880-81.		Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.		Quantity per rupee in 1880-81.		Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Dinagepore	24	14	19	11	13	1½	15	12
Rajshahye	24	3	19	3	22	8	16	0
Pubna	26	10½	17	9¾	25	0	23	1¾
Bogra	31	11	20	3	23	10	14	6
Rungpore	22	8	14	13	7	10	7	4
Julpigoree	18	4½	14	0*	8	12¾	7	9¾*
					Indian corn.			
Darjeeling	11	10	10	13	19	2	17	9

* Average of three years.

The fall in prices, which was universal, was due no doubt to the good harvests and the absence of demand for exports in other parts of the country. The rates of wages are high everywhere, but apparently have not varied since last year. Unskilled labour, except in Rajshahye, where it is rather cheaper, commands from 4 to 6 annas a day.

Dacca Division.

The following table compares the monthly rainfall in the different districts of the Division with that of the previous year :—

		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Dacca ...	1879-80	·51	4·42	14·37	20·51	13·71	13·28	6·29	...	·90	·29	6·11	12·45	92·74
	1880-81	4·17	15·25	19·85	14·27	16·22	13·03	10·45	·2	·15	...	...	4·31	97·90
Furreedpore	1879-80	1·19	5·49	16·21	17·88	9·34	7·34	5·44	0·22	·17	·39	6·02	6·73	77·13
	1880-81	2·75	7·20	15·59	6·36	14·57	16·25	4·34	·08	·13	...	...	4·96	72·23
Backergunge	1879-80	...	2·33	12·69	15·69	11·81	7·36	4·45	...	·35	·65	1·13	·02	56·48
	1880-81	4·83	6·89	15·25	14·68	15·28	19·19	5·43	·40	·46	·27	...	6·80	89·59
Mymensing ...	1879-80	2·20	5.34	22·39	18·99	13·04	8·32	9·42	...	·24	·95	4·04	3·07	88·00
	1880-81	2·86	7·67	23·48	15·17	19·25	16·1(	8·26	·18	·86	...	·09	2·11	95·97

The heavy rains of April, May, and June resulted in magnificent crops of rice and a good jute crop, while the relatively less important winter crops suffered from the almost entire absence of rain in the cold weather.

The condition of the people generally has improved with the cheapness of food, and only in Backergunge is there grumbling at the dearness of money. This was to be expected in a district so purely agricultural. But plentiful crops must fill granaries even if purses remain light, and the Backergunge ryot has scarcely a want which his own fields cannot supply. All the Collectors testify to the improvement of all classes in material prosperity, but the low price of produce has told on the collection of rent.

The following table gives the average prices of the principal food-grains in each district for the last four years :—

	Wheat.				Barley.				Rice, Best Sort.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca	11 15	10 8	10 15	14 7	35 15½	20 14	14 9	37 4	13 2	10 0	12 2	21 15
Furreedpore ...	18 2	13 2	12 8	19 0½	25 11	17 8	17 6	34 0$\frac{5}{16}$	8 0	6 7	6 4	6 0$\frac{15}{16}$
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	11 12	10 0	10 15	16 8
Mymensing ...	10 12	9 9	9 10	13 5	.....	...	...	.....	15 0	10 6	11 8	18-10

	Rice, Common.				Gram.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca	16 9	11 10	14 13	26 2	15 14	10 6	11 7	17 8
Furreedpore ...	15 4	11 8	14 8	21 0$\frac{7}{8}$	16 8	11 12	9 2	11 0$\frac{5}{8}$
Backergunge ...	14 6	11 12	13 15	23 0	14 2	10 1	9 12	14 10
Mymensing ...	17 12	11 5	13 12	24 3	12 12	9 5	10 1	15 5

The general fall is the result of the good harvests, and the fact that the highest prices prevailed in Furreedpore is no doubt due to the superior facilities for exportation enjoyed by that district.

The rate of wages rose again after the temporary depression caused by the bad harvests of the preceding year. Coolies receive from 4 to 6 annas a day, and skilled labourers in Backergunge and Mymensing, when obtainable, earn about double this amount.

Chittagong Division.

The following statement gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of this Division during the past two years, the average being calculated on the rainfall registered in each sub-division :—

	1879-80. Inches.	1880-81. Inches.
Chittagong	127·13	120·76
Noakholly	124·00	118·04
Tipperah	89·93	83·94
Chittagong Hill Tracts	110·36	97·27

The total rainfall for the year at the sudder station of each of the districts is shown below :—

	Inches.
Chittagong	118·26
Noakholly	126·58
Tipperah	95·28
Chittagong Hill Tracts	98·09

The rainfall was ample in all districts. Both early and late rice crops are said to have been the best obtained for many years past. The winter crops generally were abundant. The quantity of tea manufactured was also larger than in the previous year. Cotton, though damaged to some extent by rain, yielded well. The betel-nut crop in the south of the Tipperah district was injured by want of rain in the cold weather.

The condition of the people throughout the Division was highly prosperous owing to the excellent harvests, but the fall in prices caused some inconvenience among the cultivating classes.

The price of rice throughout the year was exceedingly low, 16·75 seers per rupee being the average price in Chittagong and 25·5 and 33·4 seers in Noakholly and Tipperah respectively. In the last-named district the quoted price for November was 43 seers to the rupee. Large quantities of rice remained, it is believed, undisposed of, and some difficulty was experienced from the consequent scarcity of money.

Patna Division.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year as registered in the sudder station of each district, as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	45·84	60·72
Gya	44·32	40·18
Shahabad	45·23	49·06
Mozufferpore	62·00	48·43
Durbhunga	64·17	47·24
Sarun	51·39	55·13
Chumparun	59·28	33·41

The average rainfall throughout the Division (47·73 inches), though less than that of the previous year (53·3 inches), was heavier than usual by nearly 2½ inches. In consequence of its very irregular distribution, ranging from 33·41 inches at Motihari to 60·72 inches at Bankipore, the outturn of the crops varied much in different districts. In Patna, with the exception of some damage caused to the autumn crops in the low lands of Barh and Behar by the overflowing of rivers, the general yield was abundant, the rice harvest being good and the price of grain lower than it had been for many previous years. The crops in Gya were remarkably fine. In Shahabad, though the rice crop suffered somewhat from drought in September and October, the general result of the year's harvests, and especially of the cold weather crop, which is said to have been the best known for 20 years, was seen in an unexampled fall in the price of food-grains. This conduced generally to the prosperity

of the people, though there was some discontent among the agricultural classes, who experienced difficulty in getting rid of their grain in a glutted market. All the districts south of the Ganges had a favourable year. In Mozufferpore strong east winds in April and May, excessive rain in July and August, scanty rain in the two following months, and storms in March, did more or less harm to all crops in succession, save the cold weather crop in the Hajipore sub-division. With the exception of a good late rice crop in the Tajpore sub-division, the yield in the Durbhunga district was only fair. In Sarun the very heavy rain which flooded the country at the end of July injured the autumn crops considerably. The late rice crop and the cold weather crops were up to the average. In the Bettiah sub-division of Chumparun the heavy rains of July and August damaged the autumn crops, which were elsewhere satisfactory. The late rice crop was good. The cold weather crops, which at first promised well, were seriously injured by the deficiency of rain in September and October, and by its total absence in December and January.

The exceptional character of the year with regard to the price of food will be seen from the following table, showing the prices of rice and wheat in each district for the last three years:—

	Rice.			Wheat.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	14 8	15 4	21 9	13 5	13 14	20 8
Gya	12 5	15 8	22 8	12 5	14 2	22 0
Shahabad	12 6	14 4	19 13	12 8	13 8	18 15
Mozufferpore	12 3	15 4	20 1	12 2	13 4	21 0
Durbhunga	12 7	12 0	19 9	12 4	13 5	21 9
Sarun	12 3	14 10	20 0	12 0	13 8	20 9
Chumparun	13 6	16 10	20 2	11 8	15 6	22 4
Average ...	12 12	14 14	20 8	12 2	13 11	20 15

The year 1878-79 was remarkable for its high prices, but as compared even with 1879-80, which may be taken as an average year, that under review shows a fall of 37·8 per cent. in the price of rice, and of 52·9 per cent. in that of wheat. The system of payment in kind prevalent in the Division prevents any definite comparison of the rates of wages in different years. There is, however, a general belief that wages have risen, especially in the towns. In Arrah, it is said that the workmen have combined to raise the price of labour. The following account of the system of payment of wages in kind was given by the Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan in his annual report:—

"The way in which the labour of such necessary village artizans as the carpenter, blacksmith, chamar, chamarin, hajam, and dhobi is remunerated is interesting. Hardly any cash payments are made by villagers amongst themselves in their villages; the payment of rents, of debts to mahajuns, and the charges by silversmiths and goldsmiths, are almost the only occasions for cash payments; all others are made in kind. Weavers are paid one quarter of a *kacha* seer (about a quarter

of a pound) of cotton thread for each yard of woven cloth, a seer of millet for each *dhoti* as starch, and two country pice per yard for the labour of weaving. Carpenters and blacksmiths get different rates in different villages. For each plough made they get from 16 to 20 cottahs of land between them, both in the *bhadoi* and *rubbi* harvests. They divide the land between them. The ryots supply the iron, but the blacksmith has to provide the charcoal. Those who do not require ploughs, but have sickles, pay 'kaleehani' or grain from the threshing-floor, viz. 4 or 5 *kacha* seers each after both harvests. If the crops fail, both payers and receivers suffer alike. The hajam annually gets per head 10 *kacha* seers after each of the above harvests; the dhobi the same, but only on account of the women's clothes; the chamar and chamarin have two duties—the former has to do the drum-beating and proclamation work of the village, while the latter has to act as midwife. They get the skins of the cattle dying in the village, while the chamarin's confinement-fee is two annas for a girl and four annas for a boy."

The low prices and good harvests of the year had a marked effect upon the condition of the poorer classes. The improvement, in the Commissioner's words, "has not been confined to the ryots, but has extended also to the landless labouring classes. The labouring classes have not only been enabled to earn more wages in the aggregate from the reaping of local harvests, but have emigrated temporarily to other districts for employment at harvest time. The ryots are undoubtedly increasing steadily in a knowledge of their rights, though the improvement in this respect must of course be very gradual."

The local reports from each district in the Division give a satisfactory record of progress. In Mozufferpore the condition of the agricultural classes is said to have been bettered by improved communications, which have opened out new markets for their produce. In spite of the large increase of population shown by the recent census, the future of the district may, in the Collector's opinion, be regarded as hopeful provided early steps are taken to pass a rent law that will protect the ryot's increased earnings resulting from his own labours from the rapacity of zemindars.

In Sarun, the satisfactory state of things which last year led the Collector to say that the people were in better circumstances than people of the same class in Tirhoot, and that they did not present to him the impoverished appearance he had been led to expect, has been maintained. Close enquiries made by the Collector throughout the district regarding the equity of the assessments under the license-tax showed him that there is an amount of petty trade and money-making in a small way going on in Sarun of which he was not previously aware. All this helps the people, and affords some explanation of how a district with a population of more than a a thousand to the square mile is able to afford food for all. Speaking of the material condition of the people of the sub-division of Sewan in this district, the sub-divisional officer writes:—"The condition of the people as regards their actual physique has been in the past year as different as possible from the preceding year. Those who hold enough land to supply their families with food had no

stint, while those who live wholly or partly by labour could get a liberal food wage." Mr. Ritchie, in charge of the Gopalgunge subdivision in this district, writing on the same subject, says :—"There was one sign of prosperity that was very evident to the eye during the cold-weather tour, viz. the building and rebuilding of houses. Another sign was the large number of new wells built. Many of these were constructed from advances made by the Opium Department, but a great many others were built by private agency and by advances from the Hutwa Raj."

Of Durbhunga, it is said that "there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the people, and the improvement is especially remarkable in a tract of country which had been particularly unfortunate during the famine years, and the depopulation of which occupied the attention of two special officers deputed at the time by Government."

In Chumparun the Collector, Mr. Edgar, whose previous experience as Collector had been in the South Gangetic district of Shahabad, draws a comparison between the condition of the people in the two districts which is unfavourable to Chumparun. The good average of the harvests for some time back had produced comparative prosperity ; but that was only in comparison with previous bad years. "The people of Chumparun are," the Commissioner writes, "undoubtedly more backward in every way than the people of other districts in this Division. They are more ignorant of their rights, and less able to defend them even when they know them. Improvement in these respects must necessarily be slow, but we do not see any reason to despair of it. I quote the following from Mr. Edgar, in which I agree :—'The proposed rent-bill, when it becomes law, will define and make clear rights which the cultivators now undoubtedly possess, but which have been obscured, and in many cases have been infringed, while it will in other respects provide a much-needed protection. The construction of the railway and the improvement of communications will undoubtedly do something to arouse the people from the lethargy into which they have sunk, and the spread of primary education may be expected to do more.' "

In Patna, considerable improvement is said to be manifest both in respect of the actual condition of the people and of their increasing knowledge of the means necessary for their own defence against exactions, and of their pecuniary ability to avail themselves of those means. In the opinion of the Deputy Magistrate of Behar, himself a native of Bengal, there is no very great difference between the condition of the Bengali and Behari ryot. What difference there is, is due partly to the fact that the Bengali supplements his agricultural earnings when necessary by other kinds of remunerative labour, and partly to the greater productiveness of the soil of Bengal.

The material condition of the cultivators in the north of the Shahabad district is believed by the Commissioner to be above the average of Bengal and Behar, owing to the prevalence of tenant-right in the form of *guzashta* tenures and of occupancy rights. In the south of the district the rights of the people to the soil are less generally established, and their condition is less prosperous.

In Gya the general status of the people is said to be slowly rising. That the general cheapness of food has resulted in an improvement of the condition of the mass of the people is evident from a comparison of the numbers of emigrants registered during the last three years, viz. 5,039 in 1878-79, 4,606 in 1879-80, and 3,056 in the year under review. These figures show conclusively a diminution in the pressure of the population on the means of subsistence in the districts of Shahabad and Patna, where most of the emigrants are registered. In the districts north of the Ganges an annual exodus of the men to labour in Bengal takes the place to some extent of emigration to the Colonies and tea districts. Of this exodus no statistics are available, but some idea of its magnitude may be gathered from the fact that remittances by money-orders payable in Sarun alone have risen to five lakhs of rupees. These remittances are all in small sums, and are the savings of men who have gone abroad for employment or service.

Bhagulpore Division.

The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the several districts of the Bhagulpore Division during the past three years :—

	1878-79. Inches.	1879-80. Inches.	1880-81. Inches.
Monghyr	46·72	66·05	43·52
Bhagulpore	55·34	54·61	33·13
Purneah	61·77	133·93	63·10
Maldah	53·84	76·56	57·67
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	58·02	61·79	66·36

Except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the rains everywhere began late and ceased early. The total rainfall was deficient and fell below the average of previous years, especially in Bhagulpore, where the average of the last five years was 53·01, while in the year under report 33·13 inches only were registered. The fall was, however, evenly distributed, and little harm resulted from its scantiness except on the high lands of Bhagulpore and Monghyr, where the crops suffered to some extent. Heavy rain which fell in March quieted the apprehensions which had been felt for the indigo sowings owing to the lateness of the cold-weather rain.

The average outturn of the crops, as shown in the following table was excellent :—

	Bhadoi. Annas.	Aghani. Annas.	Rubbee. Annas.
Monghyr	12 to 13	10 to 11	10 to 11
Bhagulpore	10 to 11	10	9
Purneah	14	14	12
Maldah	14	16	14
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	11	12	11

As regards the material condition of the people, there appears to have been a steadily progressive improvement since the famine of 1874, the condition of the labouring classes especially having advanced. The fall in the prices of food-grains is, however, unwelcome to the agriculturists, and at present the demand for export shows no sign of increasing.

The following extract from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, shows the form which improvement in material condition assumes among the Sonthal population of that district:—

"The Sonthals are found using shoes and umbrellas. A very noticeable sign, and one conflicting with all their traditions and all the recorded account of them, is that they are discarding their old wooden and wattle habitations, and building stout mud walls with high pitched roofs instead; while this year they have been actually found planting fruit-trees. The traditional Sonthal saying used to be that it was useless for them to build a mud house or to plant trees, as they knew not where they might have to wander within the year. There are some Sonthal villages near Barhait, where their new mud houses and homesteads are only to be distinguished from those of the most substantial Bengali farmers by the thorough cleanliness of their precincts and by the bareness and absence of shade in the ground round them. This destruction of trees, no matter what their kind, always marks the vicinity of the Sonthal. The villages of the Mâlê Pahareahs or aboriginal hill-men which I have visited last year could not be surpassed in neatness or for their style and material in comfort. On the other hand, there are some races, and notably two, which seem absolutely stationary in material improvement. These are the Mâl Pahareahs, or spurious or Hindoo hillmen, and the Beharas, or palki-bearing caste, an indigenous race of Western Bengal. The latter, however, are raising their terms, though their persons, habitations, and families bear no signs of the increased profits."

Emigration as usual was confined to Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and was very much less active than in former years. The figures for the last four years are compared in the following table:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Monghyr	2,503	1,893	1,081	632
Bhagulpore	46	31	43	124
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,856	1,343	605	471
Total ...	4,405	3,267	1,729	1,227

This decrease is attributed to the steady improvement which has taken place in the condition of the labourers, owing to successive years of good harvests, and to easy prices of food-grains. A very active immigration of Sonthals into the district of Maldah is reported to be going on, and no fewer than 30 Sonthal villages have been established, and large clearances made in the extensive jungle of the ancient city of Pandua, east of the Mahananda river. Colonization of this nature is in every way to be encouraged, being advantageous both to the Sonthals and to the district in which they settle. The immigrants gain by the sale of wood, and by the enjoyment of the soil which they render fit for cultivation, while the natives of the district profit by the clearance of unhealthy jungles which are at present uninhabitable for people of the plains.

Plentiful harvests and diminished export tended to cheapen food-grains, the prices of which were lower than they had been for many years. In Purneah for a short time rice was sold for 2 maunds per rupee. The price of labour remained unchanged, except in Purneah, where, owing to the dependence of the district on imported labour, wages have a general tendency to rise.

Orissa Division.

The following figures give the rainfall at the Sudder sub-division of each of the districts of this Division during the past two years :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	61·16	66·78
Pooree	54·12	87·98
Balasore	54·33	75·73

Notwithstanding a certain amount of local damage done by floods, the year was an exceptionally favourable one for agriculturists. The rainfall was not only abundant, but well-distributed, and the crops were far above the average.

There was a marked improvement in the material condition of the people. While the agriculturists have profited by the brisk export and high prices of the last few years, the landless classes benefited during the past year by the fall in prices consequent on the slackening of the foreign demand and the abundant harvest. The price of common rice in all districts was lower than it had been for years, ranging from 20 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division of Cuttack to 29 seers 5 chittacks in Bhuddruck. The local stocks were ample at the close of the year; and the demand for labour on such works as the Great Coast Canal and the probable extensions of the irrigation canals will soon put the lower orders in a position to purchase all that they require. Some officers deplore the amount of money wasted in prosperous years on marriage ceremonies and other festivals, but the whole of the wealth that has been poured into Orissa of late has not been spent in that way. The trade statistics show a growing demand for comforts and luxuries unknown before; and even the money squandered on entertainments is all spent within the province, and goes to benefit producers of some class or other.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The rainfall in the past four years has been as follows at the head-quarters of each of the districts of this Division :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh ...	40·58	41·27	46·09	49·71
Lohardugga ...	53·83	46·74	50·25	53·30
Manbhoom ...	61·29	50·28	39·42	56·93
Singbhoom ..	60·51	37·54	49·32	67·70

The rainfall was partial in its distribution, but with the exception of the Palamow sub-division and the adjacent portion of the Lohardugga district, was generally above the average. In Hazaribagh the fall, which was heavy in May and October, was scanty in

April and in the cold-weather months, and the crops were below the average of previous years. The rice crops were fair in the eastern tracts of Lohardugga, but not good in the remainder of the district. *Rahar* and sugarcane did extremely well. In Singbhoom much rain fell, and the *mahwa* crop was excellent. Abundant rain in Manbhoom was followed by a very good harvest of rice. Upland rice (*gora dhan*) and Indian corn yielded good crops everywhere. The outturn of the winter crops was fairly good.

The people are said to have been well off and prosperous. In Hazaribagh and Lohardugga the harvests were not remarkable, but the abundance of the yield in the previous year kept prices down. The condition of the bulk of the people in Singbhoom is said to be fairly good. The plentiful harvest in Manbhoom and the rich yield of lac have rendered the year one of general prosperity in that district.

The best index of the satisfactory condition of the people is to be found in the comparative numbers of emigrants recruited during the last three years:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Hazaribagh	4,698	2,819	1,171
Lohardugga	11,210	6,888	1,885
Manbhoom	9,296	3,170	1,502
Singbhoom	410	938	609
Total ...	25,614	13,815	5,167

No doubt a larger proportion of the emigrants to the tea districts now go without registration than was formerly the case; but there is no reason to believe that the total number of such free emigrants is considerable. The depression in the tea trade of Assam also probably caused some falling off in the demand for labour during the past year. The combined influence of these causes, however, is insufficient to account for the diminution in the number of registered emigrants, and it is clear that the cause must be looked for in the increasing prosperity of the classes among which recruiting is carried on. The only immigration into the Division is that of Beharis into Palamow, which is reported to be extensive.

The prices of the principal food-grains, which were last year below the average, showed a still further decline in that under review, thus:—

	Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Manbhoom.		Singbhoom.	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
1877-78	16 0	Not ascertained.	24 0	19 0	20 14½	13 10	31 2$\frac{2}{23}$	20 12
1878-79	15 5	10 8½	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	16 0	9 0
1879-80	19 2	11 10	24 2	12 3½	20 9	10 4½	20 13	7 10
1880-81	24 10½	18 8	27 10	14 12	30 6	13 8	36 0	14 0

Communications are as yet so imperfect in this Division that great differences exist between the prices at large centres and in the interior of districts; and for the same reason the benefits of a good harvest go in the main to the local population.

The rates of wages remained unchanged during the year. Indigenous skilled labour is not procurable, and imported skilled labour commands high prices. Unskilled labour is everywhere very cheap. In Singbhoom the pay of a male cooly is Rs. 3 and of a female cooly Rs. 2 a month.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food in selected districts of Bengal, from April 1880 *to March* 1881.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

	1880.																1881.					
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	11	8	11	8	10	2	11	0	13	5	11	0	13	5	16	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	18	12
Burdwan	16	8	18	0	17	4	18	12	19	8	23	8	23	0	23	0	23	8	30	0	33	0	29	4
24-Pergunnahs	13	5	13	5	14	2	14	0	14	8	16	0	18	0	26	10	20	0	18	8	20	0	19	8
Backergunge	19	8	19	8	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	25	0	32	0	34	0	32	0
Chittagong	19	0	19	0	20	0	22	0	22	0	24	0	25	0	26	0	28	0	24	0	30	0	24	0
Patna	18	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	18	14	20	0	21	4	23	0	26	10	26	10	26	10
Durbhunga	15	8	16	0	15	8	16	0	15	0	18	0	20	0	17	0	17	8	21	8	22	0	24	4
Bhagulpore	18	5	17	11	17	11	18	5	18	15	18	15	20	3	21	7	22	12	21	7	24	0	24	0
Pooree	19	11	18	0	15	12	15	0	15	12	20	0	23	0	22	5	21	0	32	8	26	4	31	8
Hazaribagh	25	0	23	0	25	0	24	0	24	0	25	0	29	0	26	0	24	0	21	0	24	0	23	0

WHEAT.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	13	0	14	6	14	0	14	0	16	0	14	12	15	0	15	0	13	5	16	0	15	0	15	0
Burdwan	15	0	14	4	16	0	14	8	14	8	16	8	15	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	16	0	16	0
24-Pergunnahs	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	9	0	9	0	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4
Patna	18	0	20	0	22	0	22	0	21	0	21	10	22	0	19	8	22	0	24	0	26	0	26	0
Durbhunga	18	0	20	0	20	4	20	8	20	0	23	4	23	8	22	0	21	4	22	8	21	0	24	0
Bhagulpore	17	11	18	15	17	11	17	11	18	5	17	11	17	11	15	10	15	2	15	12	15	12	18	15
Pooree	9	3	7	0	10	8	9	3	11	13	11	13	11	13	9	8	12	0	12	0	13	0	15	0
Hazaribagh	18	0	17	8	17	0	18	0	15	0	17	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	21	0

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food in selected districts of Bengal, from April 1880 *to March* 1881—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

BARLEY.

	1880.									1881.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	26 10	27 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	21 5
Burdwan	22 0	22 8	28 0	28 0	30 0	24 8	30 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
24-Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	22 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Durbhunga	32 0	36 8	23 0	34 0	32 8	50 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	55 0	50 0	55 0
Bhagulpore	32 13	37 14	36 9	37 14	37 14	46 0	46 0	47 15	50 8	46 14	46 14	50 0
Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	30 0	30 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	40 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	17 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	29 0
Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	43 4
Durbhunga	25 0	22 0	27 0	30 0	27 8	31 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	50 0
Bhagulpore	25 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 5	45 7	50 8	48 0	46 14	46 14	46 14
Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	35 0	32 0	31 8	32 0	32 0	45 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	40 0	45 0

GRAM.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	16	0	17	8	17	8	18	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	21	6	20	0	21	0	21	0
Burdwan	16	0	15	12	17	12	16	8	18	0	17	8	18	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	24	0
24-Pergannahs	15	4	16	0	17	12	17	10	17	10	16	0	17	0	20	0	23	0	23	0	25	8	19	8
Backergunge	10	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	14	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	18	8	18	8
Chittagong	9	0	9	0	11	0	11	4	11	4	16	0	16	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	16	0
Patna	24	0	25	0	27	0	27	0	25	0	25	0	23	0	26	8	35	0	35	0	40	0	40	0
Durbhunga	20	0	21	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	30	0	30	0	37	8	36	0	29	0
Bhagulpore	22	1	24	0	22	11	23	6	22	11	25	4	26	8	29	0	31	13	31	8	32	12	34	1
Pooree	14	7	14	0	14	7	11	13	13	13	14	7	14	7	11	0	13	0	17	0	20	0	17	3
Hazaribagh	18	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	24	0	25	0	29	0	27	0	28	0	27	0

SALT.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta, ...	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Burdwan	9	12	9	8	9	8	10	2½	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	14
24-Pergunnahs	9	6	9	6	9	12	10	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	10	0
Backergunge	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	0	9	0	8	8	8	8	8	12	8	12
Chittagong	9	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Patna	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	14	8	12	8	12	9	13	9	13	9	13	9	14	9	14	9	14
Durbhunga	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	4	8	0	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	8	9	4	9	4	9	4
Bhagulpore	8	9	9	7	9	2	9	2	9	15	9	15	9	7	9	7	9	1	9	6	9	6	9	6
Pooree	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13
Hazaribagh	7	8	8	0	7	8	7	12	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	8	0	8	0	8	0

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered rainfall in inches at: Fall to end of April (four months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of April (four months). Fall in 1881.	Fall to end of June (six months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of June (six months). Fall in 1881.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Fall in 1881.
Burdwan Division.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	Burdwan	20—21	4·91	4·21	19·68	21·17	43·82	51·83
	Cutwa	10—11	5·72	2·91	20·41	16·29	42·95	37·54
	Culna	10—11	5·45	6·05	18·35	17·09	40·65	39·07
	Raneegunge	11	3·74	1·79	14·56	14·42	38·45	46·17
Bankoora	Bankoora	23—26	4·75	2·63	17·90	21·97	41·34	62·92
Beerbhoom	Soory	18—21	3·14	1·66	16·27	13·54	41·56	45·39
	Hetampore	6	4·30	1·57	21·93	13·43	47·58	45·98
	Rampore Haut	8	4·56	1·64	16·94	17·22	41·79	39·01
Midnapore	Midnapore	15—17	4·65	6·03	20·00	30·04	41·93	62·86
	Tumlook	10	6·02	6·70	19·69	28·54	42·98	68·59
	Coontai	12—14	4·39	2·32	19·14	31·14	46·02	84·24
Hooghly	Hooghly	16—17	6·92	5·94	23·26	23·26	47·39	55·10
	Serampore	9—10	5·27	3·70	19·27	22·65	42·78	54·63
	Jehanabad	9—10	5·24	3·96	19·97	27·89	47·08	62·86
Howrah	Howrah	12—13	6·62	5·30	22·36	28·41	48·25	59·03
Presidency Division.								
24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	13—14	3·58	3·06	19·63	23·72	48·82	82·32
	Alipore (Jail)	10—11	6·11	5·75	21·58	24·95	43·73	55·16
	Bassirhaut	10—11	5·16	4·45	20·66	30·52	45·33	56·88
	Baraset	10—11	5·11	4·42	20·52	29·14	42·63	56·55
	Diamond Harbour	10—11	6·13	3·97	21·67	23·94	48·90	63·14
	Barripore	10—11	4·57	4·55	20·50	29·04	49·84	64·47
	Satkhira	10—11	7·68	3·03	25·11	25·73	48·56	52·70
	Barrackpore	10—11	5·40	5·06	18·27	26·18	39·56	64·22
	Dum-Dum	10—11	5·28	5·55	20·26	28·99	44·40	56·84
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	17—20	5·41	6·34	22·54	21·43	44·29	50·16
	Bongong	11	6·15	6·85	21·80	31·26	46·40	57·65
	Meherpore	10—11	6·21	6·66	21·46	19·84	45·16	40·30
	Chooadanga	10—11	6·38	5·52	24·12	28·12	47·66	48·48
	Kooshtea	11	6·73	5·29	24·76	30·36	49·54	54·91
	Ranaghat	10—11	6·36	4·78	21·14	24·27	44·29	47·29
Jessore	Jessore	21—26	7·80	9·20	28·86	30·65	52·34	49·51
	Narail	9—10	7·40	8·09	26·79	26·25	48·91	41·95
	Khoolna	9—10	7·23	8·70	25·71	26·48	51·46	52·11
	Jhenidah	9—10	8·08	4·46	27·22	26·12	52·53	43·34
	Bagirhat	9—10	6·67	7·80	27·03	32·34	54·02	61·48
	Magoora	9—10	8·26	9·11	26·57	30·40	48·78	51·85
Moorshedabad	Berhampore	26—28	4·69	3·13	19·24	13·07	40·62	34·10
	City Moorshedabad	10	3·70	4·18	17·02	18·18	40·56	41·74
	Jungypore	10	3·97	1·57	17·02	16·70	41·39	34·53
	Azimgunge	8—9	4·23	5·65	16·00	17·31	39·64	34·95
	Lalgolla	7—8	4·18	2·90	16·96	14·64	41·16	35·10
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.								
Dinagepore	Dinagepore	21—23	4·03	3·02	29·16	25·90	59·05	41·20
Rajshahye	Beauleah	22—26	4·52	3·19	21·32	21·60	44·73	41·35
	Nattore	10—11	5·28	2·45	22·38	23·79	48·30	52·76
Rungpore	Rungpore	20—24	4·45	5·17	37·45	28·01	68·78	43·77
	Bhobanigunge	10	4·61	4·43	27·98	34·35	53·12	58·43
Bogra	Bogra	13—21	6·34	4·24	31·00	25·47	61·65	50·63
Pubna	Pubna	17—19	7·41	5·68	26·76	27·29	51·52	54·57
	Serajgunge	10—11	6·06	3·01	23·86	27·53	48·11	46·89
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	20—23	8·16	3·65	39·46	32·10	96·44	75·95

* Not

sub-division in Bengal, during 1881.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
8·27	10·69	52·09	65·52	5·10	3·61	57·19	69·13	0·64	.....	57·83	.....
9·02	7·15	51·97	44·69	3·74	5·99	55·71	50·68	0·37	.....	56·08	.....
6·12	7·16	46·77	46·23	4·34	2·51	51·11	48·74	0·40	.....	51·51	.....
7·23	4·56	45·68	50·73	3·36	1·87	49·04	52·60	0·30	.....	49·34	.....
9·01	8·07	50·35	70·99	4·91	2·28	55·26	73·27	0·58	.....	55·84	.....
9·91	5·36	51·47	51·25	3·63	5·11	55·10	56·36	0·28	.....	55·38	.....
13·34	6·12	60·92	52·10	2·52	4·12	63·44	56·22	0·36	.....	63·80	.....
11·65	6·93	53·44	45·94	3·94	5·11	57·38	49·05	0·24	.....	57·62	.....
8·93	2·93	50·86	65·79	5·56	*	56·42	*	0·70	.....	57·12	.....
8·30	9·45	51·28	78·04	4·63	*	55·91	*	0·42	.....	56·33	.....
13·02	10·48	59·04	94·72	9·66	5·63	68·70	100·35	1·50	.....	70·20	.....
8·16	5·86	55·55	60·69	4·02	3·63	59·57	64·32	0·65	.....	60·22	.....
8·11	7·82	50·89	62·45	4·80	3·65	55·69	66·10	0·51	.....	56·20	.....
10·65	9·21	57·73	72·07	5·08	6·90	62·81	78·97	0·42	.....	63·23	.....
9·89	5·38	58·14	64·41	4·51	2·44	62·65	66·85	0·56	.....	63·21	.....
12·46	4·25	61·28	87·07	10·14	6·67	71·42	93·74	0·98	.....	72·40	.....
9·57	6·73	58·35	61·89	5·07	1·30	63·42	63·19	0·46	.....	63·88	.....
7·96	11·44	53·29	68·32	4·01	3·98	57·30	72·30	0·49	.....	57·79	.....
9·26	9·60	51·89	66·15	4·72	1·80	56·61	67·95	0·60	.....	57·21	.....
11·26	5·56	60·16	68·70	6·05	5·32	66·21	74·02	0·62	.....	66·83	.....
9·34	9·16	59·18	73·63	6·07	5·89	65·25	79·52	1·41	.....	66·66	.....
8·59	8·58	57·15	61·28	4·50	3·63	61·65	64·91	0·85	.....	62·50	.....
7·55	7·53	47·11	71·75	3·66	4·75	50·77	76·50	0·92	.....	51·69	.....
8·80	4·45	53·20	61·29	4·73	3·50	57·93	64·79	0·52	.....	58·45	.....
7·35	15·63	51·64	65·79	4·72	2·38	56·36	68·17	0·57	.....	56·93	.....
7·57	8·19	53·97	65·84	4·83	2·60	58·80	68·44	0·55	.....	59·35	.....
8·19	6·55	53·35	46·85	3·71	3·43	57·06	50·28	0·29	.....	57·35	.....
11·49	8·96	59·15	57·44	4·75	2·38	63·90	59·82	0·77	.....	64·67	.....
10·04	15·86	59·58	70·77	4·67	2·00	64·25	72·87	0·52	.....	64·77	.....
6·92	4·19	51·21	51·48	3·40	5·67	54·61	57·15	0·53	.....	55·14	.....
9·16	10·94	61·50	60·45	6·03	1·68	67·53	62·13	1·08	.....	68·61	.....
7·17	16·55	56·08	58·50	3·96	2·96	60·04	61·46	0·42	.....	60·46	.....
9·23	10·96	60·69	63·07	4·66	3·30	65·35	66·37	0·57	.....	65·92	.....
9·52	8·40	62·05	51·74	5·01	2·11	67·06	53·85	0·42	.....	67·48	.....
8·64	13·05	62·66	74·53	3·86	3·56	66·52	78·09	0·97	.....	67·49	.....
8·89	10·81	57·67	62·66	3·50	3·19	61·17	65·85	0·37	.....	61·54	.....
9·89	5·64	50·51	40·13	5·46	6·33	55·97	46·46	0·40	.....	56·37	.....
11·27	6·12	51·83	47·86	4·08	7·19	55·91	55·05	0·28	.....	56·19	.....
11·27	8·47	51·66	43·00	4·21	2·44	55·87	45·44	0·20	.....	56·07	.....
10·07	7·67	49·71	42·62	5·53	9·20	55·24	51·82	0·23	.....	55·47	.....
11·76	7·33	52·92	42·43	4·87	7·02	57·79	49·45	0·13	.....	58·22	.....
13·19	15·27	72·24	56·47	4·96	3·79	77·20	60·26	0·35	.....	77·55	.....
11·17	10·90	55·90	52·25	5·14	7·28	61·04	59·53	0·38	.....	61·42	.....
12·26	15·36	50·56	68·12	5·13	4·16	65·69	72·28	0·38	.....	66·07	.....
13·14	18·43	81·87	62·20	4·97	6·23	86·84	68·43	0·47	.....	87·31	.....
12·21	23·80	65·33	82·23	5·31	3·54	70·64	85·77	0·38	.....	71·02	.....
12·76	15·37	74·41	66·00	5·11	4·68	79·52	70·68	1·14	.....	80·66	.....
11·65	11·54	63·17	66·11	4·76	2·29	67·93	68·40	0·51	.....	68·44	.....
9·73	14·54	52·84	61·43	4·04	5·70	61·88	67·13	0·58	.....	62·46	.....
17·31	28·40	113·75	104·35	6·41	6·35	120·16	110·70	0·41	.....	120·57	.....

received.

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of stations.	Number of years, the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in: Fall to end of April (four months). Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall to end of April (four months). Fall in 1881.	Fall to end of June (six months). Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall to end of June (six months). Fall in 1881.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Fall in 1881.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division—*continued.*		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	11—12	6·84	5·72	48·64	39·57	98·16	72·82
	Buxa	11—12	12·69	18·17	82·03	85·60	175·72	158·59
Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	9—10	8·07	6·99	60·77	46·12	106 02	77·19
Dacca Division.								
Dacca	Dacca	30—32	9·73	9·71	32·02	38·75	57·65	60·87
	Moonshigunge	8— 9	10·42	21·24	35·44	62·57	68·30	97·14
	Manickgunge	8— 9	7·26	6·69	24·82	32·26	49·87	51·15
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	14	8·86	7·58	30·53	33·61	57·05	54·98
	Goalundo	9—10	7 85	8·29	26·17	35·87	51·67	57·06
	Madaripore	10—11	8·26	12·84	29·99	45·19	56·05	61·16
Backergunge	Burrisal	15—16	7·26	10·06	30·25	54 84	60·81	84·30
	Perozepore	10—11	5·59	7·80	27·67	37·74	59·29	68·58
	Patuakholly	8— 9	6·39	7·28	34·14	55·68	75·74	86·05
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	19—21	9·66	4·70	42·74	39·78	76·42	64·69
	Jamalpore	10—11	6·27	5·85	32·23	27·84	62·30	47·27
	Attia	10—11	7·04	4·42	29·23	25·61	53·59	49·21
	Kishoregunge	10—11	9·36	4·72	39·78	31·96	67·73	55·70
Tipperah	Commilla	23—24	10·98	15·25	39·49	44·29	74·03	81·67
	Brahmanbariah	10—11	11·81	7·68	37·00	33·69	62·63	55·24
Chittagong Division.								
Chittagong	Chittagong	22—26	7·94	5·67	38·47	41·85	82·11	82·93
	Cox's Bazar	10—11	5·01	2·58	49·22	48·09	115·37	118·78
Noakholly	Noakholly	22—24	7·19	11·61	39·82	66·13	82·47	115·20
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatty Hill	12	7·78	7·63	35·71	36·34	74·11	98·61
Hill Tipperah	Agortola	8— 9	11·21	9·88	35·75	32·14	62·81	56·24
Patna Division.								
Patna	Patna	25—27	1·90	3·84	9·91	20·13	29·60	49·02
	Behar	10—11	1·88	1·89	4·52	13·58	33·47	36·71
	Barh	10—11	1·63	1·45	8·54	10·25	31·15	32·88
	Dinapore	10—11	1·55	1·69	9·17	12·35	31·41	38·88
Gya	Gya	19—21	2·13	1·93	9·25	13·32	29·92	41·60
	Nowada	10—11	1·84	1·58	9 71	15·84	32·71	45·95
	Aurungabad	9—11	1·65	2·19	7·84	10·23	32·74	43·27
	Jehanabad	8	1·81	1·66	7·57	11·32	32·29	40·32
Shahabad	Arrah	22—25	2·77	1·47	10·83	10·42	33·65	38 74
	Sasseram	10—11	1·43	2·09	8·07	8·66	33·42	36·11
	Buxar	12— 13	1·87	0·82	7 57	7·31	29·21	44·38
	Bhuboonh	10—11	2·44	1·58	9·20	8·98	33·99	33·66
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	22—25	2·62	1·92	11·01	11·73	32·05	30·24
	Hajeepore	9—10	1·95	3·25	9·19	16·15	32·53	40·32
	Seetamurhee	10	3·02	2·75	14·12	14·18	34·39	23·07
Durbhangah	Durbhangah	10	2·01	1·93	11·22	14·71	35·55	28·77
	Madhubunni	9—10	3·31	1·93	13·37	18·28	58·83	27·85
	Tajpore	10	2·03	0·98	10·28	12·46	32·76	31·63

* Not

sub-division in Bengal during 1881—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

INCHES AT ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
22·81	45·64	120·97	118·46	5·20	3·99	126·17	122·45	0·11	.....	126·28	.....
31·67	60·04	207·39	218·63	10·12	9·69	217·51	228·32	0·99	.....	218·50	.....
20·59	38·89	126·61	116·08	4·64	4·21	131·25	120·29	0·16	.....	131·41	.....
10·42	15·36	68·07	76·23	5·53	2·76	73·60	78·99	0·92	.....	74·52	.....
13·34	15·20	81·64	112·54	5·39	2·28	87·03	114·62	1·16	.....	88·19	.....
8·92	10·83	58·79	61·98	4·10	2·28	62·89	64·26	0·50	.....	63·39	.....
10·41	8·42	67·46	63·40	4·32	2·87	71·78	66·27	0·64	.....	72·42	.....
9·48	9·31	61·15	66·37	5·03	4·57	66·18	70·94	0·51	.....	66·69	.....
8·69	8·04	64·74	69·20	4·52	1·74	69·26	70·94	0·53	.....	69·79	.....
11·10	13·01	71·91	97·31	4·39	1·75	76·30	99·06	0·98	.....	77·28	.....
10·83	18·43	70·12	87·01	5·42	3·25	75·54	90·26	1·22	.....	76·76	.....
13·13	6·69	88·87	95·74	5·95	4·65	94·82	100·39	1·85	.....	96·67	.....
14·72	13·63	91·14	83·32	5·41	3·16	96·55	86·48	1·03	.....	97·58	.....
14·90	16·52	77·20	63·79	4·81	6·19	82·01	69·98	0·62	.....	82·63	.....
11·42	11·17	65·01	60·38	4·62	3·45	69·63	63·83	0·23	.....	69·86	.....
14·97	16·34	82·70	72·04	5·92	3·30	88·62	75·34	0·82	.....	89·44	.....
11·16	17·90	85·19	90·57	5·56	1·69	90·75	101·26	1·63	.....	92·38	.....
10·86	19·78	73·49	75·02	5·00	3·65	78·49	78·67	0·72	.....	79·21	.....
13·91	9·11	96·02	92·04	6·01	1·55	102·03	93·59	1·81	.....	103·84	.....
14·95	16·84	130·32	135·62	8·57	3·58	138·89	139·20	1·73	.....	140·62	.....
16·60	21·05	99·07	136·25	7·75	2·20	106·82	138·45	1·74	.....	108·56	.....
13·79	10·72	87·90	109·33	8·26	7·86	96·16	117·19	1·58	.....	97·74	.....
10·13	18·68	72·94	74·92	5·13	2·89	78·07	77·81	1·31	.....	79·38	.....
8·29	9·44	37·89	58·46	2·80	3·52	40·69	61·98	0·35	.....	41·04	.....
6·35	4·47	39·82	41·18	3·33	5·63	43·15	46·81	0·30	.....	43·45	.....
8·11	7·31	39·26	40·19	3·30	5·10	42·56	45·29	0·26	.....	42·82	.....
7·15	8·34	38·56	47·22	2·94	4·98	41·50	52·20	0·22	.....	41·72	.....
6·77	1·74	36·69	43·34	2·35	5·58	39·04	48·92	0·31	.....	39·35	.....
6·99	1·51	39·70	47·46	2·21	4·12	41·91	51·58	0·32	.....	42·23	.....
6·45	5·04	39·19	48·31	2·54	4·85	41·73	53·16	0·35	.....	42·08	.....
4·75	1·91	37·04	42·23	2·66	6·19	39·70	48·42	0·33	.....	40·03	.....
9·04	3·02	42·69	41·76	2·72	3·73	45·41	45·49	0·26	.....	45·67	.....
6·81	2·74	40·23	38·85	3·54	4·68	43·77	43·53	0·30	.....	44·07	.....
7·63	2·29	36·84	46·67	3·16	4·24	40·00	50·91	0·29	.....	40·29	.....
7·62	0·45	41·61	34·11	2·85	2·12	44·46	36·23	0·87	.....	45·33	.....
8·43	7·71	40·48	37·95	2·94	3·58	43·42	41·53	0·14	.....	43·56	.....
8·00	6·66	40·53	46·98	4·19	4·82	44·72	51·80	0·22	.....	44·94	.....
8·23	13·59	42·62	36·66	2·58	3·15	45·20	39·81	0·13	.....	45·33	.....
9·24	*	44·79	*	2·77	4·55	47·56	.....	0·18	.....	47·74	.....
10·23	*	44·06	*	2·73	*	46·79	.....	0·09	.....	46·88	.....
8·12	*	40·88	*	2·62	4·95	43·50	.....	0·08	.....	43·58	.....

received.

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Registered Rainfall in					
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).	
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.
Patna Division—*continued.*		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sarun	Chupra	25—28	2·12	0·77	9·55	6·86	28·90	28·50
	Sewan	10—11	2·06	1·63	11·26	12·82	34·27	32·82
Chumparun ...	Motihari	21—23	2·09	1·12	12·39	21·12	35·09	36·59
	Bettiah	9—10	2·79	1·02	14·30	25·27	40·16	41·86
Bhagulpore Division.								
Monghyr	Monghyr	26—29	2·09	1·82	11·82	9·49	34·49	33·04
	Begoosarai	10—11	1·88	1·59	8·56	13·15	30·10	34·41
	Jamui	9—11	2·73	2·87	11·01	16·79	34·13	43·96
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	26—27	2·63	1·54	13·33	8·62	35·52	29·00
	Soopool	9—10	1·98	2·67	13·30	13·79	39·63	28·04
	Muddehpoora ...	10—11	2·84	1·39	12·63	18·14	38·63	35·86
	Banka	10—11	2·47	2·39	13·10	13·28	36·21	35·05
Purneah	Purneah	10—11	2·88	2·16	17·55	27·73	47·97	48·21
	Kishengunge ...	9—10	2·95	8·11	24·59	27·39	57·83	50·62
	Arrareah	8—10	3·33	3·03	21·77	25·69	52·31	44·54
Maldah	Maldah	23—25	4·08	4·21	17·39	26·21	38·58	45·51
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nyadoomka ...	10	3·44	3·79	16·53	17·50	44·33	61·52
	Deoghur	11—12	2·95	2·83	13·51	14·97	37·82	44·37
	Rajmehal	9—11	2·49	3·98	17·70	17·34	42·11	37·74
	Godda	8— 9	1·96	2·33	12·11	15·86	36·19	40·84
Orissa.								
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack	Cuttack	20—23	3·40	2·79	15·90	20·96	39·43	45·04
	Jajpore	9—10	4·29	4·07	18·66	16·68	42·35	46·07
	Kendrapara ...	10	3·33	5·50	16·01	24·80	40·51	54·70
	Jagatsingpore ...	9—10	2·45	3·47	11·74	4·87	31·09	29·79
	False Point ...	14	5·50	4·80	18·59	14·55	47·32	43·82
Pooree	Pooree	23—26	3·05	0·84	13·48	16·28	35·47	39·16
	Khoorda	10—14	2·80	3·83	16·10	14·96	42·32	36·18
	Balasore	21—22	6·98	7·26	21·36	22·24	44·89	55·05
Balasore	Bhuddruck ...	10—11	4·13	8·02	16·76	23·71	35·77	65·56
	Jellasore	7— 8	4·51	3·78	14·88	18·10	43·46	50·02
	Sora	7— 8	4·29	4·03	14·88	14·01	39·11	41·23
	Chandbally ...	7— 8	3·80	3·26	14·26	11·43	38·54	41·23
Chota Nagpore.								
Chota Nagpore Division.								
South-West Frontier Agency.								
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	19—21	2·30	2·38	11·91	13·25	37·23	41·29
	Pachumba	10—11	2·78	1·54	13·90	15·20	39·20	37·71
Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	23—25	4·13	3·17	13·14	13·69	36·11	43·14
	Palamow	10—11	2·14	2·47	9·79	11·20	34·25	42·39
Singbhoom	Chyebassa	11—12	4·38	3·09	16·46	14·19	43·27	61·29
Manbhoom	Pusulia	16—18	3·44	1·72	14·64	13·80	37·25	49·00
	Gobindpore ...	9—10	3·40	1·51	14·52	7·23	42·94	28·75

* Not

sub-division in Bengal during 1881—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1881.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
7·73	4·54	36·63	38·04	2·70	4·74	39·33	37·78	0·14	.....	39·47	.....
9·86	5·07	44·13	37·69	3·60	5·35	47·73	43·04	0·19	.....	47·92	.....
7·83	16·44	43·82	53·03	3·48	*	47·30	*	0·22	.....	47·52	.....
9·23	12·57	49·39	54·43	2·52	*	51·91	*	0·15	.....	52·06	.....
8·21	4·97	42·70	38·01	3·87	9·76	46·57	47·77	0·36	.....	46·93	.....
6·38	10·52	36·48	41·93	3·07	6·20	39·55	51·13	0·35	.....	39·90	.....
8·12	1·97	42·25	45·93	2·20	3·54	44·45	49·47	0·09	.....	44·54	.....
7·58	6·14	43·10	35·14	4·25	7·13	47·35	42·27	0·31	.....	47·66	.....
10·92	11·36	50·55	39·40	2·35	5·55	52·90	44·95	0·13	.....	53·03	.....
11·55	5·44	50·18	41·30	4·52	8·03	54·70	49·33	0·14	.....	54·84	.....
8·69	3·45	44·90	38·50	3·52	4·56	48·42	43·06	0·26	.....	48·68	.....
16·36	11·42	64·33	59·63	3·62	9·31	67·95	68·94	0·29	.....	68·24	.....
13·62	21·02	71·45	71·64	2·92	5·31	74·37	76·95	0·22	.....	74·59	.....
14·02	19·22	66·33	63·76	2·76	10·22	69·09	73·98	0·14	.....	69·23	.....
11·11	10·15	49·69	55·46	4·26	9·64	53·95	65·30	0·61	.....	54·56	.....
10·50	7·88	54·83	59·40	4·33	7·47	59·16	66·87	0·41	.....	59·57	.....
9·16	4·34	36·98	48·71	5·38	1·07	52·36	49·78	0·32	.....	52·68	.....
12·40	11·58	54·51	49·32	2·83	9·03	57·34	58·35	0·38	.....	57·72	.....
9·59	14·41	45·78	55·25	2·85	7·10	48·63	62·35	0·17	.....	48·80	.....
9·38	11·27	48·31	56·31	6·02	2·33	54·83	58·64	1·49	.....	56·32	.....
.....	7·99	42·35	54·06	.....	4·10	42·35	58·16	1·71	.....	44·06	.....
9·70	13·40	56·21	68·19	6·45	6·60	56·66	74·79	1·42	.....	58·08	.....
7·51	7·45	39·20	37·24	7·44	3·99	46·64	41·14	1·89	.....	48·53	.....
11·66	8·68	58·98	52·50	12·36	1·88	71·34	54·38	3·23	.....	74·57	.....
10·03	6·30	45·50	45·46	8·45	4·37	53·95	49·83	2·57	.....	56·52	.....
10·19	9·18	52·51	45·36	8·01	4·88	60·52	50·24	2·04	.....	62·56	.....
12·44	14·72	57·33	69·77	7·22	9·65	64·55	79·42	1·50	.....	66·05	.....
9·86	11·36	48·63	76·92	4·60	5·93	53·23	82·85	1·34	.....	54·57	.....
10·56	10·31	54·02	60·33	5·64	7·60	59·66	67·93	0·63	.....	60·29	.....
11·18	4·78	50·29	46·01	5·91	9·39	56·20	55·40	0·95	.....	57·15	.....
11·28	9·09	49·82	50·32	6·67	3·50	56·49	53·82	2·37	.....	58·86	.....
7·50	5·90	44·73	47·19	3·35	2·48	48·08	49·67	0·47	.....	48·55	.....
8·19	5·94	47·45	43·65	3·66	0·18	51·11	43·83	0·39	.....	51·50	.....
8·05	4·17	44·16	52·31	3·32	1·14	47·48	53·45	0·34	.....	47·82	.....
8·10	1·91	42·35	44·30	2·29	7·35	44·64	51·65	0·49	.....	45·13	.....
8·96	7·99	52·23	69·28	3·45	0·85	55·68	70·13	0·47	.....	56·15	.....
7·06	5·04	44·31	54·04	3·97	5·36	48·28	59·40	0·29	.....	48·57	.....
7·60	3·76	50·54	32·51	5·09	2·59	55·63	35·10	0·32	.....	55·95	.....

received.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Botanical Garden, Calcutta.

CONSIDERABLE progress was made during the year in the work of laying out the grounds, especially in the eastern part of the garden. An important improvement was also carried out by the excavation of a drainage channel along the northern boundary of the garden, which benefits not only the garden itself, but also the villages and fields outside, and has been adopted by the Public Works Department as part of a scheme for draining the grounds of the Sibpore Engineering College. The soil obtained in excavating this drain was utilized in raising the level of a large portion of the garden. Along part of the western boundary a similar drain, on a smaller scale, has been dug; but it requires to be extended, both for the protection of the garden and in order to furnish material for raising the grounds where they are still swampy and unsightly. As it is very desirable that the improvements in the garden, which have been in progress for some years past, should be completed as quickly as possible, the Superintendent has, since the close of the year, been allowed a supplementary grant to push on the work in the western part of the garden, where much remains to be done.

Other improvements were made during the year, such as the planting of new groups of trees, the relaying of roads, and the erection of a glazed propagating-house, and an additional plant-shed. It is proposed also to erect a steam-pump, similar to that in the Zoological Gardens, in order to keep the water in the garden tanks at a high level all the year round. To utilize the pump fully, it will be necessary to connect the tanks by under-ground pipes, and the Public Works Department are now preparing an estimate of the cost of the connections and of a suitable engine. As the boundary of the garden was in parts ill defined, the Superintendent has, in communication with the Magistrate of Howrah, caused a number of substantial stone pillars to be erected round the land boundary.

Very valuable contributions were received in the herbarium during the year from the Royal Garden at Kew, and from officers and gentlemen both in India and other countries, but the present herbarium is much too small for the collection to be properly arranged and exhibited, and is in other respects unsuited for the purpose for which it is used. Before the next rains set in the Garden will, it is hoped, be

provided with a new herbarium on the general model of the one at Kew, but with some modifications necessary in order to adapt it to the Indian climate. The interchange of plants and seeds went on actively during the year. Forty Wardian cases and 134 open boxes, containing altogether 8,305 plants, were received from different parts of the world. Sixty-five Wardian cases and 280 boxes of plants, besides many plants potted and packed in other ways, were issued, the aggregate of plants distributed being 17,270. One thousand two hundred and fifty-six packets of seeds were received, and 3,224 packets were issued.

The death of Mr. Scott, Curator of the Herbarium, occurred during the year under review, and considerable difficulty was found in procuring a competent successor. Mr. Brace, the gentleman appointed by the Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Scott, took charge of his duties at the beginning of June 1881.

Rheea.

As stated in previous reports, the cultivation of *rheea* is not likely to prove a commercial success in Bengal. The prizes offered for an efficient machine for cleaning the fibre have hitherto failed to create much interest in the subject, and it is unlikely that zemindars and ryots will undertake the cultivation of the plant until there is a cheap and effective means of bringing it into a marketable condition.

Paper fibres.

During the year under review Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, in compliance with the wishes of Government, deputed the Curator of the garden to examine the grasses that grow on the banks of the Adjai and Damooda, as well as those on the Brahmaputra between Chilmari and Goalundo, with a view to test their capability of yielding a paper fibre. On the banks of all the three rivers the prevailing grasses consist of the three species of *Saccharum*, known in the vernacular as *kashee*, *sara*, and *khuree*. Each of these grasses has a stout, hard stem, which is quite unsuitable for paper-making, and the cost of collection and freight of the leaves and the leaf sheaths, which are the only parts that can be utilized, would, it appears, be so high as to prevent their transport to Europe from being commercially successful. Further trials have been made with some of the wiry grasses from the Orissa coast, as well as with the *Baobab* and *Malachra capitata*, but the result is not hopeful. So far as the manufacture of paper is concerned, the plantain promises to be the best of the fibre-producing plants in India, and the Government of Bengal has already expressed its readiness to assist any mercantile firm or private persons wishing to try experiments with the plantain in the Chittagong Hill Tracts or elsewhere in Bengal by supplying them with wild plantain stems free of cost at the outset of the experiment, and afterwards at reasonable rates.

Economic plants.

Of the economic plants, the *Ceara* rubber continues to grow vigorously and to give promise of success. The *Para* rubber and the Madagascar rubber have entirely failed. The other exotic rubbers are very large trees or climbers, and though the collection of rubber from them in their native forests when they have grown to maturity may be profitable, the cost of planting and protection for several years, until they come to maturity, will probably prevent their cultivation in this country from becoming a success.

Of the other economic plants, the mahogany and *guango* or rain-tree appear to be the only exotic trees which grow well in Bengal, and for which there is a demand.

Botanical Garden, Darjeeling.

The chief improvement carried out in the Lloyd Botanical Garden at Darjeeling during the year was the erection of a handsome conservatory, which will afford accommodation for the growth of many plants hitherto unknown in the Eastern Himalayas. A house for the exhibition of plants for sale is also about to be erected. The nurseries are well stocked with plants, and a considerable number were distributed in the past year to the Forest Department, and both gratuitously and by sale to the public.

Forests.

Area of reserved forest.

THE areas of the reserved forests of Bengal at the commencement and close of the year 1880-81 are shown in the following table:—

AREA IN SQUARE MILES.

DIVISION.	On the 1st April 1880.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	On the 31st March 1881.
1. Darjeeling	33½	6½	.....	40
2. Teesta	66	1	.....	67
3. Kurseong	99	13½	½	112
4. Julpigoree	166½	.....	.....	166½
5. Buxa	250	.....	.....	250
6. Palamow	179	.....	½	178½
7. Hazaribagh	.....	31	.....	31
8. Sunderbuns	1,581	.....	.....	1,581
9. Chittagong	570	415	.....	985
Total ...	2,945	467	1	3,411

Demarcation.

The principal additions to the area were the Kasalong and Matamori forests of the Chittagong Division, which were finally notified as reserves under the Act. Demarcation was completed in the Darjeeling Division, and but little remains to be done in the Kurseong and Teesta Divisions. Elsewhere considerable progress was made in demarcating areas. The preparation of boundary records is advancing satisfactorily.

Establishments.

The superior staff which, by the orders of the Government of India, was last year fixed at a strength of 13 members, was reduced by the illness and subsequent death of one of the Deputy Conservators, and by the absence on leave of another throughout the entire year, and stood thus at its close:—

1 Conservator.
2 Deputy Conservators.
6 Assistant Conservators.
2 Sub-Assistant Conservators.

Total ... 11

It is intended that the strength of the subordinate staff shall eventually stand at 14 forest rangers, 75 foresters, and 205 forest

guards. A monthly sum of Rs. 5,581 has, as was mentioned in last year's report, been sanctioned for this purpose.

Prosecutions for breach of Forest Rules.

A still further diminution is apparent in the number of prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules, and the results, though not quite so good as last year, were satisfactory. The figures for the last five years are shown below:—

Years.	Prosecutions.		Convictions.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1876-77	233	246	127	39
1877-78	155	176	37	49
1878-79	74	247	38	154
1879-80	67	158	56	120
1880-81	61	142	43	111

Plantations.

The total area of the five plantations in charge of the Department was increased from 953½ to 1,207½ acres, and the nature of the plantations in the different divisions will be seen from the following table:—

Division.	Oak, chestnut, magnolia, &c.	Conifers.	Spanish chestnut, toon and walnut, &c.	Teak, toon, sál, sissu, &c.	Sál.	Bamboos.	India-rubber.	Total.
Darjeeling	322½	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	355½
Kurseong	.....	13	.....	267	.....	8	4	292
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Buxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	247
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	310
Total acres ...	322½	13	33	580	247	8	4	1,207½

The condition of the plantations was satisfactory.

The experiments with economic plants conducted by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Howrah, were continued throughout the year. Owing to the bad condition in which the seed sent from Jamaica arrived, Dr. King was unable to comply fully with the demand for young mahogany plants. The seeds and seedlings of the Goango or rain-tree *(Pithecolabium saman)* were much in request. The results of the year leave no doubt, the Superintendent states, that neither the Carob nor the Eucalyptus is at all adapted to Bengal, the majority of the trees planted at the request of the Government of India having now died. The pod of the *Prosopis pubescens* is believed to be suitable for cattle-feeding, but the bushes in the gardens, though they have now flowered (for the first time) have as yet yielded no seed. The Ceara rubber trees *(Manihot Glaziovii)* grew rapidly and began to seed during the year. Experiments have been made in growing the *Landolphia* or African rubber creeper, of which seeds were sent from Zanzibar by Dr. Kirk. Both the Madagascar rubber vine *(Vahea)* and the Para rubber tree *(Hevea)* are reported by Dr. King to be "quite unsuited

to the Bengal climate. Hardly a plant of either now remains alive in the garden." In the Terai the experiments with the Goango have proved successful, and the tree grows easily and well. As was the case last year, the Wattle trees have been found not to flourish. The mahogany trees in Chittagong promise well.

Fires.

One of the principal subjects to which the attention of the Inspector-General was devoted during his visits in 1879 to the Darjeeling and Julpigoree forests was their protection from fire. On suggestions made by him, a set of rules was drawn up by the Conservator, and published by Government in December 1880, under section 75 of the Act. These rules provide that timely notice should be given to the forest officers and all due precautions taken in cases of clearances made by individuals in the vicinity of forest reserves; that certain camping grounds only should be used in each reserve; that these should be properly protected; and that no burning wood or torches should be carried through or along the boundary of any reserve. These directions have been very useful in preventing fires. A number of other suggestions were made by Dr. Brandis for the protection of individual reserves, and these have, so far as it has been possible yet to carry them out, worked satisfactorily. Sufficient rain fell in the Darjeeling and Teesta Divisions to prevent much risk of conflagration; elsewhere, however, the year was dry, and in this respect unfavourable. Fires occurred in three of the reserves of the Julpigoree Division, and one at least of these was deliberately lighted. In the Buxa Division there were a few small fires, but on the whole the protective measures were successful. In the Palamow Division a considerable part of one reserve and the whole of another were burnt, the fires having been purposely created.

The total amount expended on protection from fire up to the close of the dry season of 1880 was Rs. 27,150-11-6, of which Rs. 8,867-2-7 was spent in the year under review. The area successfully protected was 386,632 acres out of 440,676 acres which it was attempted to protect.

Yield and working.

Exclusive of 411,500 bamboos, the number of trees felled during the year was 9,901 against 3,295 in 1879-80 and 6,481 in the previous year. The quantities of timber and fuel brought to depôt and sold, and the amounts realized in the last three years, are compared below:—

	Brought to Depot.			Amount paid, including estimates, &c.	Sold.			Amount realized.
	Timber, c. ft.	Fuel, c. ft.	Total.		Timber, c. ft.	Fuel, c. ft.	Total.	
				Rs.				Rs.
1878-79	78,082	392,472	470,554	1,20,624	93,206	385,484	478,690	1,06,649
1879-80	100,017	333,494	433,511	1,03,508	52,749	328,340	381,089	1,36,464
1880-81	110,556	340,249	450,805	1,28,818	89,443	340,709	430,152	1,65,134
Total ...	288,655	1,066,215	1,354,870	3,52,950	235,398	1,054,533	1,289,931	4,68,247

For the purpose of this calculation 100 maunds of firewood and charcoal are considered as equivalent respectively to 175 feet and 700 feet of solid wood. Fuel to the amount of 155,922 maunds was sold in the Darjeeling Division. From the Kurseong and Buxa Divisions respectively 18,654 cubic feet and 52,474 cubic feet of timber were sold.

Financial results.

The financial results of forest administration in Bengal for the last 10 years are shown in the following table :—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Area of reserved forests.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.
1871-72	87,260	67,506	19,754	106
1872-73	1,16,690	62,554	54,136	108
1873-74	1,23,732	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,654	87,260	1,407
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,585
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,434
1878-79	4,16,027	3,38,675	77,352	2,967
1879-80	4,49,524	2,75,748	1,73,776	2,945
1880-81	5,61,340	3,35,381	2,25,959	3,411
Total ...	27,93,525	18,71,473	9,22,052	
Average of 10 years ...	2,79,352	1,87,147	92,205	

The surplus revenue of the year under review was equivalent to 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, and was greater than it had ever before been by Rs. 52,183. The most profitable division is that of the Sunderbuns, where the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,61,021, against an expenditure of Rs. 50,956. The receipts and expenditure of the Chittagong open forests amounted to Rs. 70,496 and Rs. 13,748. The whole surplus revenue received from reserved forests was Rs. 1,67,146, and that from protected forests Rs. 2,065. Open forests exist in Chittagong alone.

Working of each division.

The following paragraphs show the chief points in the working of the different forest divisions.

Darjeeling.—The area of the division at the close of the year under review was 24,790 acres. The chief use to which the forests of this division are at present put is the supply of fuel to the station of Darjeeling. This is now mainly cut from the Poobong block of the Goompahar range, and to facilitate its conveyance, the continuation of the Goompahar road has been sanctioned and commenced. The question of laying a tramway along this road in connection with the Himalayan Railway is now under consideration. In consequence of the difficulties experienced in supplying fuel direct from the forests during the rains, a new godown is being constructed in the Darjeeling Bazar, which will provide for stacking about 30,000 maunds. The fuel will be delivered into the godown by the railway. Dr. Brandis, when at Darjeeling, devoted much care to the question of systematic working, so as to provide the largest possible supply of wood. Reproduction is, he considers, so slow above 7,500 feet, that no reliance can be placed on it in the forests above that elevation. It is remarkably slow, and uncertain in these

hills even at lower elevations. The area below 7,000 feet will, he estimates, with care supply the present annual consumption of about 2,500 trees for the next 74 years, by which time there is little doubt that improved communications will have opened out other sources of supply, while a certain amount of reproduction will have taken place in the blocks first worked. Of the necessity for these communications, and for extending the reserve area, the Inspector-General writes strongly; and a large tract of private forests which may prove very useful hereafter has recently been acquired with the sanction of the Government of India.

The financial results of the year show a deficit of Rs. 1,212, the receipts from all sources having amounted to Rs. 59,661, and the expenditure to Rs. 60,873. The receipts were lower, and the charges considerably higher than those of the preceding two years. The former fact was owing to the decreased sales of timber from the forests which, under the present system of sales, is by no means a matter for regret, and the latter to the increased expenditure on roads, buildings, and the purchase and keep of departmental carts and ponies rendered necessary by murrain among the contractors' cattle.

Teesta.—The only addition made to the size of the reserved area during the year was the plains portion of the Jaldaká block comprising 640 acres, which was gazetted as the North Tondu block. Since the commencement of the current year six of the seven blocks, which it had been hoped to add during the year under review, have been notified as reserves. The total area on the 31st March amounted to 42,665 acres. The revision of the boundaries of five out of the eight blocks comprised in the Runjeet range was completed, and those of two more await only the confirmation of the civil court. Only eight miles remain undemarcated in the forests to the east of the Teesta. The closing of *pagdandis* or short cuts is being attempted, and is necessary as a means of protection from fire. Twenty camping grounds have been marked out. The felling of trees was commenced in the division for the first time, 279 trees in all being cut down and converted into 490 logs and 1,100 planks. Of the logs 69 were lost owing to a sudden rise in the Teesta. The surplus on the year's timber operations was only Rs. 605, as much of the wood cut was not sold within the year. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,495 against Rs. 5,045 last year, and the total expenditure to Rs. 16,681 against Rs. 16,988. The decrease in the net deficit from Rs. 11,943 to Rs. 7,186 is entirely due to the sales of timber. Considerably more than half the present expenditure is under the head of establishment, and the Conservator believes that when the work of demarcation is completed, the division will yield a surplus.

Kurseong.—The area of the division which last year stood at 62,885 acres was increased by 8,709 acres, consisting of the lands in the Terai purchased from Mr. Lloyd and others, the Mamring and Babookhola forests, and the small area at Lunker transferred from the cinchona plantation. The number of ranges (4) and of beats (19) remained unchanged. The paths and roads through the forests were kept clean, and in some cases improved during the year. The plantation at Bamunpokri was progressing, and its area was extended. The India-

rubber plantation was enlarged. A small quantity of the seed of the *Broussonetia papyrifera* was procured from Germany, and sown towards the close of the year. A subsequent report shows that this has not done well, having been, it is supposed, either originally bad, or destroyed by ants while in the ground. The experiment was, however, conducted on a very small scale, and may yet prove successful. The *Pithecolabium* seed has germinated freely. Two fires occurred in the division, notwithstanding every precaution. Thirty-one camping grounds were authorized under the rules of December 1880. 24,402 cubic feet of timber were brought into the depôt during the year, of which 18,654 cubic feet were disposed of at an average profit of 9 annas 9 pie per foot. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 34,012, and the expenditure to Rs. 26,062 showing a surplus of Rs. 7,950.

Julpigoree.—No change was made in the area (106,530 acres) or management of this division during the year. Four new roads, of which the aggregate length is 16 miles, were cleared at a cost of Rs. 75-4. Much care was devoted to the protection from fire of the Apalchand Reserve, but without result, as it was intentionally set on fire, and 5,000 acres of it were burnt. The offender was caught and punished. The greater part of the Muraghat Reserve was also burnt, it is supposed, deliberately. 10,136 cubic feet of logs and 2,693 feet of drift timber were brought to depôt, of which 9,945 feet were sold. The anticipated surplus was not realized, the income for the year having amounted to Rs. 11,872, against an expenditure of Rs. 17,442, showing a deficit of Rs. 5,570.

Buxa.—The area (160,000 acres) and management of this division again remained unchanged, but certain suggested additions are under consideration. The boundary lines were all cleared, boundary posts where necessary repaired, and bridges and level crossings put in order or constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,497-9-11. Fifty-five miles of compartment lines were cleared in the Buxa range during the year, and some progress was made in the same direction in the Borojhar range. The Buxa and Alipore road was repaired and bridged. Systematic planting of the grass savannahs has been commenced by clearing bands and filling them with trees and plants and broadcast sowings. An experiment was tried on a very small scale in sowing cotton, but the results were not encouraging. With the exception of a conflagration in the Baidak reserve supposed to have been caused by passing herdsmen, little damage was done by fire. Six hundred and seventy trees were felled during the year. Of 31,360 pieces of wood brought to the depôt, 30,539 were disposed of. The total results of the year's working show a surplus of receipts (Rs. 86,259) over expenditure (Rs. 71,821) of Rs. 14,438.

Palamow.—The area (114,560 acres) and the subdivisions of this division remained unchanged during the year. The formation of a new reserve in the Labhar-Toongaree forests has been notified since the close of the year. The demarcation of all the boundaries, except a small portion of the Barasand range, is complete, and the preparation of boundary records is almost finished. During the year under review no fires occurred, but since its close six destructive fires have taken place, which have burnt the whole of the Kumandi, nearly the whole of the

Seemah, and a part of the Barasand reserves. Of these fires, four were the results of carelessness, one of jungle-burning outside the reserve, and one of jhuming. Prosecutions were instituted in three cases. A quantity of dry timber, a number of bamboos, and a considerable amount of minor produce were brought to depôt. The working of the forests shows an excess of expenditure (Rs. 17,071) over receipts (Rs. 3,821) amounting to Rs. 13,250. Nearly one-third of the deficit is due to the produce brought to depôt not having been sold during the year. On the whole, the condition of these forests, which are mainly full of young trees, is very promising.

Hazaribagh.—The Koderma forest was finally notified as a reserve on the 24th June 1881. No departmental works were, or are at present likely to be, undertaken. The preliminary notifications in the case of the Saranda, Kolhan, and Porahât forests in Singbhoom were published on the 26th November. The Saranda block was demarcated, and the removal from it of 12 small villages has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The Porahât and Kolhan forests have not been examined. It is proposed to fell a small quantity of the Singbhoom timber during the current year. The expenditure on these forests amounted to Rs. 8,096. A sum of Rs. 205 was realized from the sale of minor forest produce. Since the close of the year the division has been renamed the "Singbhoom division."

Sunderbuns.—No alteration was made in the area (1,011,840 acres) of the reserved forests of this division. The number of ranges and toll stations also remained unchanged. The result of the prosecutions for breach of the forests rules instituted in the division was satisfactory; and it is said that section 67 of the Forest Act, which permits of the acceptance by specially authorized Forest Officers of a money compensation in lieu of prosecution has been worked with good effect in petty cases. One thousand sleepers were ordered during the year by Government for the Sonapore-Mugra Railway, of which 694 were supplied. A larger order could not be undertaken owing to the difficulty of procuring labour. The net surplus revenue for the division of Rs. 2,10,065 is equivalent to Rs. 132-13-10 the square mile, against Rs. 94-10 in 1879-80 and Rs. 75-8 in 1878-79.

Chittagong.—The area on the 1st April 1880 (364,800 acres) was increased to 630,400 acres during the year by the final reservation of the Matamori and Kassalong forests. The forests are at present divided into five ranges. No subdivision into blocks has as yet been made. The difficulty of obtaining labour prevented any extension of the area of plantation, but much improvement was effected in that previously planted. One hundred and eighty-four young mahogany trees are doing well. Out of 3lbs. of seed sent from the Botanical Gardens 25 seeds only germinated. The expenditure on the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 18,081, and the income to Rs. 2,569; but both these results showed an improvement as compared with last year.

Unreserved forests.

The question of reserving the Goshaihât forest of Julpigoree is under consideration. With this exception the only unreserved forests are the 5,100 square miles in Chittagong. They showed an income and expenditure of Rs. 70,496 and Rs. 13,748, against Rs. 58,246 and Rs. 7,415 in 1879-80. The

increase in receipts is real, that in expenditure is due to the inclusion of a portion of the pay and allowances of the officers in charge.

Protected forests.

The protected forests cover the same area (1,231,940 acres) as before in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. They yielded a revenue of Rs. 18,386 against Rs. 12,124 in eight months of the previous year, and cost Rs. 14,295 against Rs. 6,744. The increase of charges was due to the purchase of boats. The surplus revenue amounted on the average to Rs. 2-2 the square mile. Apart from these forests, which are managed by the officers of the Forest Department, is the protected area in Khoordah which yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,546.

Conservator's tour.

During a cold weather tour extending over 4½ months, the Conservator made a regular inspection of the forests of the Palamow Division, and studied those of Chota Nagpore and Orissa generally with a view to their future development. The propriety of taking steps to save the private forests of Chota Nagpore from the reckless destruction to which they are exposed by the short-sighted policy of their owners, who, in order to secure a small immediate profit, are too often ready to sacrifice valuable properties, has for some time been recognized by Government. Unfortunately however the smallness of the forest staff at the disposal of the Local Government has hitherto prevented a detailed survey of these forests but it is intended as soon as possible to place a special officer in charge of the work for the whole division. The Commissioner has been for some time endeavouring to impress upon zemindars the suicidal nature of their present practice, and there is reason to believe that some of them at all events will be willing to allow their forests to be properly conserved under the provisions of section 38 of the Indian Forest Act. Of the prospects of forest conservancy in Singbhoom, Mr. Gamble speaks hopefully. The two destructive practices with which these forests have hitherto had to contend are burning and tapping for resin. The influence of the local officers has to a great extent induced the Kols to abstain from the latter, and under good advice they will probably abandon the former practice also.

The suggestions made by the Conservator after his visit to the forests of Khoordah in Orissa are now under the consideration of Government Mr. Gamble believes that with care and attention the Khoordah forests will improve and eventually yield a considerable revenue. The forests of the Government estate of Angul, on the Mahanadi, are expected to prove even more valuable; and it is intended to examine them, if possible, this cold weather.

Manufactures and Mines.

INDIGO.

THE corresponding chapter in last year's Administration Report showed the yield of the indigo crop for each year from 1874-75 to 1878-79, and the estimated out-turn of 1879-80, as follows:—

	Mds.
1874-75	1,27,802
1875-76	1,02,860
1876-77	1,55,149
1877-78	1,13,201
1878-79	73,128
1879-80 (estimated yield)	1,28,000

The following statement prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co.'s trade circular, gives the actual yield of the indigo crop of 1879-80 compared with the estimate of that year and the probable outturn of 1880-81.

	Estimated yield, 1879-80.		Actual yield, 1879-80.		Estimated yield, 1880-81.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	3,650		3,823		2,500	
Nuddea	3,100		3,076		2,300	
Midnapore ...	1,050		972		800	
Burdwan	450		483		200	
Maldah	450		468		450	
Moorshedabad ...	4,200		4,785		2,500	
Rajshahye and Pubna	1,200		1,259		700	
Bhagulpore ...	2,800		3,470		1,800	
Purneah	3,600		3,320		3,750	
Rungpore and Patna ...	1,500		1,834		1,200	
		22,000		23,490		16,200
Monghyr	3,900		3,910		3,300	
Tirhoot	28,050		29,245		27,000	
Chumparun ...	18,950		19,685		14,500	
Chupra	13,100		13,550		12,500	
		64,000		66,390		57,300
Benares—						
European	6,300		6,534		.....	
Native	4,200		4,296		.....	
		10,500		10,830		12,000
Doab—						
European	4,500		5,390		.....	
Native	27,000		30,100		.....	
		31,500		35,490		40,000
Total ...		1,28,000		1,36,200		1,25,500

Prices were last year on the whole satisfactory for the producer, though the finer kinds, of which there was a large proportion sold relatively cheaper than the lower qualities. One reason for this was that last year's crop contained a very large proportion of indigo of superior qualities, and the demand for such qualities was therefore at least fully met. The qualities known as "middling and ordinary" obtained better relative prices than other sorts, owing in some measure to the short Madras crop which usually supplies the Levant. There can be no doubt, also, that the very unfavourable rates of exchange which ruled throughout the season added considerable strength to the market, as many importers bought indigo as a means of remitting the proceeds of their sales in preference to purchasing drafts at very low rates of exchange.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the year 1880-81 compared with those of the previous year:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To the United Kingdom	20,897	80,96,867	51,232	1,67,45,349
„ Austria, Trieste	4,911	20,53,861	9,204	30,34,963
„ France	7,770	32,56,028	13,819	46,86,556
„ Italy	358	1,40,410	1,466	4,59,414
„ Egypt	170	63,890	903	3,34,412
„ United States	12,194	45,84,731	8,532	26,17,381
„ Persia	471	1,92,665	532	1,71,834
„ Turkey in Asia	1,049	3,77,631	2,173	7,09,421
„ Other countries	108	38,416	250	86,423
Total ...	47,928	1,88,04,499	88,111	2,88,45,753
Quantity in Indian maunds and average value per Indian maund.	65,235 Indian maunds.	@Rs. 288 per Indian maund.	119,929 Indian maunds.	@Rs. 241 per Indian maund.

The figures noted in the following table are interesting, as showing the countries for which the indigo was really intended as distinguished from those to which it was exported from Bengal. The principal features in this statement are the large increase for Great Britain and the falling off for America:—

	Chests.			Chests.
Great Britain about	13,350	against last season	...	3,200
France	5,750	ditto	ditto ...	3,050
Germany, Holland, and Belgium	6,650	ditto	ditto ...	4,150
Italy and Switzerland ...	450	ditto	ditto ...	80
Russia	3,050	ditto	ditto ...	1,850
America	2,900	ditto	ditto ...	4,600
Gulf, Suez, and Levant ...	1,850	ditto	ditto ...	610
Total ...	34,000	Total	...	17,540

TEA.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1880 :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of plantations.	Elevation.	AREA IN ACRES.				APPROXIMATE YIELD IN POUNDS.			Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Ft.								
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	Darjeeling...	(a)155	300 to 6,500	21,661	6,706	28,367	10,259	5,160,314	...	5,160,314	238
	Julpigoree...	47	400 to 5,000	3,382	2,255	5,637	7,631	817,765	...	817,765	241
Chittagong	Chittagong	(b) 31	13 to 200	1,023	568	1,591	12,348	347,071	...	347,071	339
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	20 to 90	18	247	265	1,108	22,410	...	22,410	1,245
Dacca	Dacca ...	6	13 to 21	30½	1	31½	...	4,055	...	4,055	132
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	(c) 6	2,236	635	356	991	1,818	79,927	...	79,927	126
	Lohardugga	(d) 25	800 to 3,600	592	1,331	1,923	4,388	140,939	...	*140,939	209
	Total ...	274	.....	27,341½	11,464	38,805½	37,550	6,572,481	...	6,572,481	239

(a) Of the 155 gardens, the figures for 20 gardens have been taken from last year's return, the figures for 1880 not having been furnished.
(b) 18 gardens furnished no returns.
(c) 1 garden furnished no returns.
(d) 3 gardens furnished no returns.
* of the total yield, 124,139lbs. were from mature plants and the remaining 16,800lbs. from immature plants.

The number of gardens under tea cultivation during the year was 274, against 257 in 1879, and the area under plant was, so far as could be ascertained, 38,805 acres, against 38,668.

In the Darjeeling district there was an increase of three gardens over the number reported in the previous year, and of 33,854lbs in the approximate gross outturn of tea. The year was on the whole a favourable one, although the red spider is said to have made its appearance in some of the gardens. The complaints from blight were few compared with those made in the three previous years; and mosquito-blight, which caused some damage in March and April, was hardly noticeable in the later months of the year, when it is generally most active. Labour, which is almost exclusively derived from Nepaul, was in the hills more plentiful than in the previous year; but in the Terai it was scarce, one of the reasons of the scarcity being the drain caused by the large number of estates recently opened out in the Terai and the Dooars.

In the Julpigoree district there was an increase of 10 gardens over the number returned in 1879. The gross yield of tea amounted to 817,765lbs, against 411,580lbs in the previous year—thus showing an increase of 406,185lbs, or 98 per cent. during the year under report. As stated in the administration report for last year, the gardens in the district are chiefly stocked with the hybrid plant. Manure is used

to a very limited extent, the soil being rich with vegetable deposit. Leaf-rolling machines have for some time past been used in the district. The introduction of a tea-drying machine in one of the gardens is said to have effected a considerable improvement on the results obtained under the old system of drying over charcoal fires; while in another garden machinery for seiving and equalizing the tea worked with success. Labour is chiefly imported from Nepaul and Chota Nagpore, the indigenous labourers numbering only between 700 and 800. The labourers are well-housed and properly treated. One application for a lease of lands was under enquiry at the close of 1879, and four applications were filed during 1880. There were thus altogether five applications for disposal. Of these, two were granted, one was withdrawn, one was negatived, while one was under enquiry at the close of the year.

There was an increase of two gardens in the Chittagong district over the number reported in the previous year, but the figures are again incomplete, 18 gardens having failed to supply the information sought. The gardens in the Chittagong Hill Tracts have all furnished returns for 1880, but no figures regarding the yield of tea were supplied in the previous year. A comparison of the results of the year under review with those of the previous year is therefore not possible. The weather was not very favourable for tea, and the flushes were below the average. The outturn per acre showed a decrease, but this is attributed to the plucking having been finer than it used to be, the common class of tea hardly paying the cost of manufacture. The soil and climate are well adapted to tea cultivation, very little manure being required. There is an abundance of local labour except at the time of the rice harvest, and the number of labourers imported into Chittagong is small. Improvements in firing and other operations have gradually been introduced, and machinery has been brought into use in several tea estates in the district.

No new gardens were started in the Dacca district, but the average yield per acre shows an increase from 92lbs to 132lbs.

The number of tea plantations in Hazaribagh in 1880 was the same as in the preceding year, but there was an increase of two gardens in the adjoining district of Lohardugga. One garden in Hazaribagh and three gardens in Lohardugga furnished no returns for the year, but on those gardens from which returns were received both in 1879 and 1880 the aggregate outturn is said to have increased in the year under report. Early rains in the spring and seasonable weather during the monsoon materially helped to improve the prospects of the industry. The prices, however, showed very little signs of improvement, except for the better qualities which are not yet grown in large quantities.

COFFEE.

Coffee is grown in the Chittagong district, but the cultivation is hardly more than an experiment, although those who have tried it speak favourably of its success. No returns for the past year have been received from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but the crop of the Ceylon or common coffee is said to have been a "fair average one," and the planters prepared nurseries sufficient to provide plants of Liberian coffee for 100 acres during the current year. There was no increase in the number of gardens in the

Lohardugga district, and there was a decrease of 320lbs, or 50 per cent., in the total yield as compared with that of 1879.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS AND FEBRIFUGE.

The planting operations of the year were confined to yellow bark trees, and trees of the still unnamed hybird variety. It was not found necessary to increase the number of *Succirubra* trees, from which the cinchona febrifuge is manufactured, as there are now more than four millions of these trees on the two plantations of Mungpoo and Sittong, and that number is quite sufficient to provide red bark for a much larger consumption of the febrifuge than there is any reason immediately to anticipate. The efforts of the officers in charge of the plantations were therefore confined during the year to increasing the stock of quinine-producing trees to meet the demand for sulphate of quinine in the hospitals and different departments of the Government service. There are two descriptions of these trees on the plantations, the supposed hybrid variety and the *Calisaya*. Of the former, which yields a bark rich in quinine, 90,320 plants were put out during the year, 85,320 at Mungpoo, and 5,000 at Sittong, and the total number on the plantations at the close of the year was 199,898. Special attention was devoted to the propagation of the *Ledgeriana* variety of *Calisaya*, which is especially rich in quinine, and 99,415 trees were planted out at Mungpoo. At Sittong 6,000 *Calisaya* trees were put out. There is a large nursery stock of *Ledgerianas*, and the permanent plantation of this valuable variety will probably be soon largely increased. The propagation of the species which yields the Carthagena, or Columbian bark, has been retarded by the attacks of the "thrip" pest. This species was only introduced in January 1880, when the late Mr. Biermann brought out four plants of it. There are now 60 rooted plants and 90 partially rooted cuttings, and every effort will be made to increase the stock. The total number of trees of all kinds planted out in the two divisions at the close of the year is shewn in the following statement :—

	C. Succirubra (red).	C. Calisaya (yellow).	Unnamed variety.	Other kinds.	Total.
Mungpoo	2,902,335	393,915	146,020	30,592	3,472,862
Sittong	1,132,200	18,780	53,878	.....	1,204,858
Total ...	4,034,535	412,695	199,898	30,592	4,677,720

The produce of the plantations during the year was 377,525lbs. of dry bark, against 361,590lbs. in 1879-80, and 261,659lbs. in 1878-79. Of this, 348,560lbs. were taken from Mungpoo, and 28,965lbs. from Sittong. Of the yield of the Mungpoo plantation, 267,335lbs. were red bark, and 81,225lbs. were *Calisaya*; the whole of the bark from Sittong was red. The increase of 16,000lbs over the yield of the previous year is due to the large quantity of *Calisaya* bark obtained by uprooting trees of the inferior and doubtful species to make room for the extended cultivation of the *Ledgeriana*.

The red bark was obtained partly by uprooting 75 acres of trees of 11 years' standing, the result being an outturn of 1,510lbs.

of dry bark per acre. The rest of the red bark and the yellow bark was obtained by thinning. The figures are as follows:—

			lbs.
Red bark obtained by uprooting	...	...	113,550
Ditto ditto by thinning	...	...	182,750
Yellow bark obtained by thinning	...	...	81,225
Total		...	377,525

It has been stated above that a large number of trees of the inferior kinds of *Calisaya* were uprooted during the year. This species includes several varieties, many of which produce barks which are essentially druggists' barks being well suited for preparations, such as decoctions and tinctures, but unsuited for the manufacture of febrifuge, and containing too little quinine to be worked profitably as sources of the pure sulphate of that alkaloid. There being thus no way of disposing locally of a considerable quantity of yellow bark, a consignment was sent to London for sale. The opportunity was taken to send also a small quantity of good *Ledgeriana* bark so as to obtain some idea of its commercial value. It is said that no yellow bark of any kind from India had ever before been offered in the London market, and that indeed, except at Mungpoo, it is not grown anywhere in British India. The result was most satisfactory. *Ledgeriana* bark sold for 10*s.* 10*d.* per pound, and the inferior bark also realized very good prices.

The expenditure on the plantations during the year amounted to Rs. 71,705-10-4; namely, Rs. 11,424-3-1 at Sittong, and Rs. 60,281-7-3 at Mungpoo. Against this expenditure is to be set off the crop of the year, the whole of which was made over to the factory.

The introduction of the Java plan of shaving the bark of living trees to the height of from 8 to 10 feet from the ground was an interesting feature in the operations of the year. The results have been favourable, as under this plan the bark becomes perfectly renewed, and it only remains to make an analysis to test whether the renewed bark is as rich in medicinal alkaloids as the original bark. The Dutch plan of grafting *Ledgeriana* on *Succirubra* stocks which was also tried during the year, was not attended with success, but a further trial of it will be made.

The general condition of the plantations is very good. The growth of *Succirubra* in Sittong is not thoroughly satisfactory, but *Ledgeriana* and the hybrid variety are thriving well. It is found that these two varieties grow better on land with a southern exposure than on land that looks to the north, and it will therefore be possible to utilize a considerable area which has hitherto been considered unsuitable for any kind of cinchona.

It was stated in the report for 1879-80 that the question of the erection of a small factory near Calcutta for the manufacture of pure sulphate of quinine, and the appointment of a Quinologist in succession to Mr. Wood, were then under the consideration of the

Government of India. During the past year, however, matters changed considerably in regard to these questions. Mr. Gammie, who has since Mr. Wood's departure from India been in executive charge of the Mungpoo factory, has devoted much attention to the improvement of the febrifuge, and has discovered processes for manufacturing quinine and other preparations from the cinchona bark at a comparatively small cost. The results of his experiments have been satisfactory, and orders have been issued for the addition to the factory of the necessary apparatus to enable Mr. Gammie to carry out the experiments on an extended scale by the new method. If these experiments succeed, a febrifuge factory near Calcutta will not be required, and there will be no need for the appointment of a chemist to superintend the cinchona manufacture. The proposal therefore to obtain a Quinologist from Europe is in abeyance for the present.

The total outturn of the febrifuge factory during the year was 9,296lbs. against 9,434lbs. 13oz. in 1879-80. The cost of manufacture, including the cost of the bark used, was Rs. 85,921-6-3, and the average cost per pound was only Rs. 9-3-10·625 against Rs. 10-2-0·084 in the previous year.

The stock of febrifuge in hand on the 31st March 1880 was 3,726lbs. 10oz., and the produce of the year was 9,296lbs. Of the total stock of 13,022lbs. 10oz., the following quantity was disposed of during the year:—

	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
To the Medical Depôt, Calcutta	3,000	0		
Ditto Bombay	2,000	0		
Ditto Madras	500	0		
Sold to the public	3,150	11		
Given as samples, &c.	3	2		
Total ...	8,653	13		

There thus remained in stock 4,368lbs. 13oz. at the close of the year, by no means too large a reserve to meet emergencies. The sales to the public are steadily growing. There was an increase of 358lbs. in 1879-80, and of 393 lbs. in 1880-81.

The financial results of the operations during the year were very satisfactory. The receipts from the sale of febrifuge and seed and plants, and the sale of bark in London, amounted to Rs. 1,79,657-2-11, as shown below:—

	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, seed, and plants to the public		56,436	11	6
By credits from Medical Depôts for febrifuge—				
Calcutta	49,545			
Bombay	33,030			
Madras	8,305			
		90,880	0	0
By sale of yellow bark in London ...	.....	32,340	7	5
	.....			
Total ...	.....	1,79,657	2	11

The actual profit exhibited on the year's working was Rs. 80,290, equal to 8 per cent. on the capital of the plantation, while the value

of the stock in hand at cost price was Rs. 94,924. This, however, does not represent the whole of the gain of the year. The price of quinine was very high, and the cost of 5,550lbs., which would have been used by Government had the febrifuge not been available, would have been at the lowest estimate Rs. 5,50,000. The cost of the febrifuge used was only Rs. 90,880. There was thus a clear saving of Rs. 4½ lakhs. The savings effected by similar substitutions of febrifuge for quinine in previous years amounted to 11¾ lakhs. The total saving therefore has already amounted to more than 16 lakhs of rupees.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

The silk industry, which exists more or less in every district of the Division, is nowhere in a very flourishing condition. Of the nine filatures in the Ghattal sub-division of Midnapore, five only remained open throughout the year, and of these, two under European management, are about to be closed. The remainder exist only by paying very low wages. *Tusser* in this district sells at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 the piece of ten yards. The outturn of the silk manufacture in the Cutwa sub-division of Burdwan, in which 1,200 persons are said to be employed, is insignificant. The filatures in the Rampore Hat sub-division are more flourishing than those in the Sudder sub-division, and some of the silk-cloth there manufactured is said to be exported to England under the name of "Cora." A mixed material of silk and cotton is largely manufactured throughout the Bankoora district. Indigo is manufactured by Messrs. Watson & Co. in Midnapore. In the other districts of the Division the industry is nearly extinct. Stick-lac from Chota Nagpore is extensively worked up into shell-lac and lac-dye in Bankoora and at Elambazar in Beerbhoom. The native paper, manufactured in Hooghly and Burdwan, is being rapidly superseded by English paper and the produce of the Bally mills. The coal industry of Raneegunge was, it is said, in a very depressed condition throughout the year. The total out-put of coal amounted to 1,71,90,646 maunds, against 1,32,85,148 maunds in 1879-80, but sales were dull, and prices low. The manufacture of articles in brass and bell-metal fell off during the year in Bankoora, but the industry is one which is not likely to die out.

Presidency Division.

The manufactures of the Division continued on much the same footing as in former years. Indigo is still said to be declining, though the crop in Jessore, Moorshedabad, and parts of Nuddea was last year a fine one. Certain factories in Nuddea, under native management, now turn out dye superior in quality to that of factories under European superintendence. The silk filatures of Moorshedabad remained, as before, in a languishing condition. The most promising industry in the Division is the sugar manufacture in Jessore.

There are 14 jute and cotton-mills in the 24-Pergunnahs, giving employment to about 9,108 men, 4,429 women, and 3,933 children. There are also some manufactories of sulphuric acid, and several castor-oil presses. A rice-mill at Canning Town turns out a large quantity of rice annually and gives employment to a considerable number of persons, but usually it is only at work for a short time.

There are 16 indigo factories in the Jessore district, of which 3 are in Jhenida, 6 in Magoora, and 7 in Narail. Favourable weather and rain seasonably distributed made the indigo season a profitable one. The outturn in Jhenida was 2,343 maunds, against 1,537 maunds of the previous year.

Minor manufactures, such as the making of coarse cotton cloth, iron and brass vessels, cutlery, mats, &c., are still carried on in various parts of the Division.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The manufacture of silk on a large scale is now carried on only in the Rajshahye district, where Messrs. Watson & Co. and Louis Payen & Co. have large filatures at Surdah and Kaljah respectively, with smaller establishments scattered throughout the district. The manufacture of indigo, which is also carried on mainly by Messrs. Watson & Co. in Rajshahye, is said to be declining. Many of the rich natives who formerly owned factories at Nattore and Pooteah have now closed them. A small quantity of the dye is made for local use in Rungpore. The cultivation of tea is progressing in Julpigoree, where the outturn was 817,765lbs. against 429,580lbs. in the previous year, the prices realized being latterly nearly as good as those given for Darjeeling tea. The yield of tea in the latter district rose from 5,126,460lbs. to 5,160,314lbs., but the market was slack throughout the year. The Government cinchona plantation in Darjeeling is in a thriving condition. The actual profits on the year's working were equivalent to a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital expended, and the saving to Government by the substitution of cinchona for quinine in hospitals and dispensaries amounted, as stated above, to 4½ lakhs of rupees. Gunny-cloth and bags are manufactured throughout the Division, but mainly in Dinagepore and at Serajgunge. The outturn from the mills at the latter place is said to have been last year about the same as in 1879-80, viz. about 4½ millions of bags. No change is mentioned in respect to the other manufactures—*satrinjees*, molasses and *goor*, coarse hand-made cloth, metal-ware, matting, country paper, and pottery. Offers have been recently made to the Assistant Commissioner at Kalimpong for a lease of the Shuroop Copper Mines, for which it is thought that a fair price may be realized.

Dacca Division.

The only manufacture which is said to have shown any exceptional activity is that of *goor*, in the Furreedpore district. The remaining manufactures—cloth-weaving, pottery, the making of brass-utensils, and of gold and silver ornaments—continue to exist, but no more than this can be said of them.

Chittagong Division.

There is nothing of importance to notice under this head in any of the districts of this Division.

Patna Division.

Opium being excepted, indigo, sugar, and saltpetre continue to be the most important manufactures of the Division. The indigo season was a good one: prices were high and profits large. In Sarun the manufacture is said to be much benefited by the supply of water now afforded by the canals. The outturn of sugar from the manufactory at Shahabad is estimated at nearly 38,000 maunds. The high fee of Rs. 2 levied for licenses to manufacture crude saltpetre, combined with other causes in connection

with the working of the Inland Customs Department, led the nooniyas in North Behar to refuse to take out licenses, but a few were compelled by want to give in in December. The fee has since been lowered to 4 annas, and a revival of the trade has set in.

Owing to the demand for stone metal for the Bukhtearpore and Behar road the solitary rock at Behar has sprung into importance, and a large quantity of stone is being quarried. The proprietor sent a specimen of some stone quarried to the Chemical Examiner in Calcutta, who reported on it as follows:—"The ore belongs to the class of minerals known as the red homolite iron ore, and consists chiefly of ferric oxide with a small admixture of ferrous oxide. It also contains silica and traces of lime and magnesia. The amount of iron which the stone is calculated to yield is about 63·54 per cent. This ore may be considered as fairly rich." The difficulty about coal is however an obstacle to persons who might otherwise be willing to start iron-smelting.

The Poosah tobacco factory is flourishing. The institution employs a large quantity of well-paid labour, and is likely to supply a very good article to Indian trade.

Bhagulpore Division.

The year under review was favourable to the manufacture of indigo, but the industry is nevertheless in a declining state. The Melbourne Exhibition is said to have given an impetus to the weaving of *tusser* in Bhagulpore, and to the demand for the silk and silk and cotton fabrics of Maldah; but it is to be feared that the silk trade of the Division, so far at least as European enterprise is concerned, is on the whole in a very languishing condition. The export of coarse native-reeled silk was brisk. The total outturn of raw silk was not so great as usual, on account of failure of the mulberry leaves and the consequent failure of cocoons. The cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar are increasing, and the Beheea sugar-mills are coming into extended use. None of the coal-mines which formerly existed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs were worked during the year. The coal is very poor, and the sums realized from leasing the mines did not cover the mischief caused by them to the neighbouring forests. The slate quarry near Dharahra, in Monghyr, is still worked and the demand for slates is increasing. The stone quarries in the Sonthal Pergunnahs have become more important. There are four stone quarries in the Government estate Daminikoh, which yielded an increased income of Rs. 5,950. The limestone quarries in the Sonthal country were not fully worked, and an income of Rs. 15 only was derived from them, against Rs. 135 in 1879-80.

Orissa Division.

The only manufacture of any importance in the Division is salt. The total quantity imported and manufactured in each district during the last two years is shown below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Cuttack	59,179	59,159
Pooree	2,51,981	2,81,422
Balasore	1,75,024	2,52,632

It will be seen that Pooree and Balasore show an increase over last year, while in Cuttack the outturn is almost stationary. The increase in Balasore is ascribed principally to the weather which was more favourable than in the previous year, to more energy being displayed by the manufacturers who apprehended a large demand for labour for the Orissa Coast Canal, the work in connection with which has since commenced, and lastly to the endeavour to turn out a quantity the duty on which would be 20 times the cost of the preventive establishment, so as to secure the payment of the establishment by the State. Substantially the same causes operated in Pooree. The total sales in the Division amounted to 424,905 maunds, against 496,186 maunds of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 71,281 maunds. The decrease occurred in Pooree and Balasore, while in Cuttack the sales showed an increase, which was not, however, sufficient to affect the divisional result. The decrease in Balasore is ascribed to increased local manufacture in Cuttack and increased consumption of Liverpool salt in Midnapore, which necessarily caused less of the Balasore salt to be exported to those places than in the preceding year. The importation of the comparatively cheap Cuttack salt into the southern portion of the district outside the protected area is also said to have affected the sales within that area. The attachment of three warehouses in Pooree on suspicion of their containing more salt than was notified by the manufacturers probably drove dealers to purchase salt in the Ganjam market, and this possibly caused the decrease in Pooree.

Chota Nagpore Division.

A considerable development of the tusser manufacture of the Division is anticipated as soon as the opening out of communications brings Chota Nagpore into more direct contact with the great commercial centres of India. Tusser is at present manufactured mainly near Raghunathpore in Manbhoom and Petobar in the Hazaribagh district, but the greater part of the silk is exported in the form of cocoons or reeled silk. The *asan* tree (*Pentaptera tormentosa*), on which the worm principally feeds, is as common in the western jungles of the Division as in the parts whence the chief exportation now takes place, and there seems to be no reason why the manufacture of silk should not be as profitable in the one region as in the other if a suitable market were only open to it. The lac trade of Manbhoom is stated to have been unusually brisk, and the price of lac is still rising. The grant of a lease of the mica-mines in Hazaribagh to two Europeans has lately been sanctioned by Government. Lead and copper are both found in the Division, but the Commissioner is not very hopeful as to the prospects of successful mining in either case. Coal is raised to a large extent by the Bengal and Burrakur Coal Companies on the Burrakur river, and by the East Indian Railway, the Bengal Coal Company, and the Raneegunge Coal Association at Kurhurbali, in the Giridi sub-division. On the undeveloped mineral resources of the Division the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"Metal deposits are found all over the country to the south of Manbhoom and east of Singbhoom. Copper in large quantities was in

ancient times extracted from the copper mines at Lardo and Seraikella. In the latter district the mines, however, proved unremunerative when worked by a European Company in 1863-64.

"As for coal, there are, I have no doubt, enormous profits to be made from the Kurrunpoora coal-field in the north-west of the Lohardagga and south-east of the Hazaribagh districts. It is the only field which is without faults or trap-dykes: the coal is of peculiarly good quality and easily worked. It is only 72 miles from Gya, and a railway from the coal-field to Gya by Chattra would, if it only brought coal to Behar, which could be sold at a lower cost than wood and cowdung cakes, pay enormously, besides saving the forests from destruction and leaving the manure to the Behar ryots for their land. Coal could be furnished by this line to Patna much cheaper than that from Kuchurbali, even at present rates; and to bring large sales, it would pay well to reduce present rates. If coal is now largely used by private persons in the much warmer climate of Bengal, it will be sure to be much more popular in Behar, where the cold is much greater, provided it be cheaply supplied.

"Close to the Kurrunpoora coal-field iron works could be opened with a much greater prospect of success than anywhere else where they have been tried. Red and brown hematite ores, as well as nearly pure magnetite—in fact all the ores required to produce the best steel and iron—are to be found within a few miles of one another, besides lime for fluxing.

"As for other manufactures which might be introduced if railways were made, they are innumerable, and it only requires easy communication to ensure the universally diffused water-power and the cheap coal which will then be everywhere procurable being used in turning Chota Nagpore into the great manufacturing centre of India. Such a result would, besides increasing enormously the wealth of the country, tend also to relieve the yearly increasing pressure of population in Behar by giving remunerative employment to the large numbers who now lead a struggling existence in the overpopulated districts of that Division."

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE total values of the sea-borne imports and exports of Bengal in each of the past five years excluding Government transactions, are compared below:—

		1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS ...	Foreign	19,31,92,793	24,34,88,448	18,43,21,959	21,77,86,509	24,09,99,535
	Coasting	2,82,79,189	3,75,39,426	3,58,61,598	5,10,53,438	4,67,96,494
	Total ...	22,14,71,982	28,10,27,874	22,01,83,557	26,88,39,947	28,77,96,029
EXPORTS ...	Foreign	26,69,98,492	31,26,55,236	29,85,00,339	30,70,43,395	33,50,80,551
	Coasting	11,70,89,379	15,73,46,926	6,71,82,449	6,54,57,099	6,93,51,437
	Total ...	38,40,87,871	47,00,02,162	36,56,82,788	37,25,00,494	40,44,31,988
	GRAND TOTAL ...	60,55,59,853	75,10,30,036	58,58,66,345	64,13,40,351	69,22,28,017

Trade though behind the point reached in the exceptional year 1877-78, was more active during the period under review than in any other previous year, and exceeded that of the year 1878-79 by over 10½ crores of rupees.

The year was remarkable for a large increase in the importations of Government stores, the figures being for 1876-77, Rs. 64,20,772; 1877-78, Rs. 40,70,790; 1878-79, Rs. 24,17,960; 1879-80, Rs. 9,93,904; 1880-81, Rs. 88,42,803. The importations of railway material consigned to Government were higher by 40 lakhs of rupees than in the previous year, but of this amount a considerable portion was nominal being due to the transfer of the East Indian Railway from the Company to Government, and the consequent consignment to Government of the materials sent out to that line. The remaining articles which showed an increase were woollen goods (8¼ lakhs), leather manufactures (4⅓ lakhs), arms (3¾ lakhs), paper (2 lakhs), hardware (2 lakhs), books (1¼ lakhs), apparel (1 lakh), drugs (1 lakh), and instruments (½ a lakh).

Foreign trade of the Port of Calcutta.

The improvement observed last year in the importations of foreign merchandise to Calcutta was still more marked in the period under review. In 1879-80 imports advanced in value by upwards of two crores, but there was a further advance of about three crores and fifty-nine lakhs in 1880-81. Free imports increased to the extent of more than three crores and fifty-five lakhs of rupees, and of this increase more than three crores and forty-four lakhs were on account of cotton piece-goods alone. The extent to which the revenue suffered from the orders exempting from duty all grey cotton piece-goods containing no yarn above 30s may be estimated from these figures taken with the fact that dutiable imports of cotton piece-goods fell off by one crore and 69 lakhs of rupees. The increased importation of woollen goods, silk piece-goods, paper, apparel, machinery and umbrellas indicates an improvement in the general

standard of living, and the more general possession of a surplus beyond the bare means of subsistence; while the falling off apparent against certain heads of imports was either nominal or due to transient causes, when it cannot be accounted for by the substitution of local for foreign manufactures. Importations of silver declined by nearly 1½ crores of rupees, but an advance of Rs. 22½ lakhs took place in the importations of gold, representing an increase of 34 per cent. The decline in the importation of silver was due to the increased importation of merchandise not having been balanced by a proportionate increase in exportation. Over one lakh in gold was re-exported from Calcutta to Burmah.

The rise in the exports of merchandise though proportionately less marked than that in the imports, amounted to over three crores of rupees. Larger shipments of indigo, and the general prevalence of abundant crops, were the cause of the increase. Exports of treasure showed a falling off from Rs. 32,76,911 to Rs. 22,01,018.

The distribution of the foreign trade among the different countries was as follows :—United Kingdom, 63·79 per cent.; Hong-Kong, 13·07 per cent.; Chinese Treaty ports, 1·74 per cent.; United States, 4·48 per cent.; France, 3·53 per cent.; Straits Settlements, 3·76 per cent.; Italy, 1·98 per cent; Ceylon, 1·59 per cent.; Australia, 1·15 per cent.; Austria, 1·12 per cent.; and other countries, 3·79 per cent. The trade with the United Kingdom advanced by about 5½ crores of rupees, the chief increase in imports as usual being in cotton goods, jewellery, woollen goods, umbrellas, machinery and apparel. The number of umbrellas imported rose from 868,735 in 1876-77 to 2,062,870 in the year under report. Among exports linseed, indigo and wheat showed great improvement. The most noticeable facts in the China trade were the advance in the quantity of opium exported to Hong-Kong, the falling off in the quantity consigned to the Treaty ports, and an increase of 6½ lakhs of rupees in the value of shipments of raw cotton the consumption of which in China seems to be steadily increasing. Imports from the United States declined by about eight lakhs of rupees, and exports to the extent of sixty lakhs; but the decline in the value of imports was largely due to the manufacture of ice in this country; and to a fall in the value of kerosine oil. The American demand for manufactured jute-bags seems to be superseding that for raw jute, the cause assigned by the Collector of Customs being the larger area now under wheat in America. The grain trade with Mauritius again showed a falling off. This was probably due to increased shipments from Bombay, which is nearer to the chief grain-producing districts than Calcutta. The advance in imports of silk from France and in exports of tea to Australia are noticeable points regarding the trade of Calcutta with other countries. From 13½ lakhs in 1879-80 imports from France increased to 28½ lakhs of rupees in 1880-81. The advance was chiefly in silk, an article of pure luxury. The principal increase in the trade with Australia consisted of 4½ lakhs in the export of tea and was due to the measures taken by the Calcutta Syndicate to promote the use of Indian tea in Australia. The proportion of foreign trade conveyed *vid* the Suez Canal advanced from 46 per cent. in 1878-79 to 57 per cent. in the year under report. The total value of the merchandise and treasure carried in and from India by this route amounted to Rs. 32,61,64,163.

IMPORTS.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The imports of cotton twist and yarn increased by nearly 42 per cent. on the imports of the previous year, and were in excess of the demand. The quantity imported during the year amounted to 16,572,240lb. valued at Rs. 1,39,20,593. About 10 per cent. of the quantity imported remained in stock at the close of the year, but notwithstanding that, sales were far greater than in the preceding year.

Cotton piece-goods.

The following table shows the details of the piece-goods imported during the year :—

	1876-77.*		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey piece-goods—										
British ...	540,964,790	6,38,03,461	709,010,990	8,24,43,891	513,592,391	5,60,50,328	381,607,898	4,30,79,114	229,581,837	2,41,84,177
					*9,539,405	*12,69,575	226,591,659	*2,70,91,790	519,787,668	*6,15,59,933
American ...	1,633,826	3,76,282	1,277,742	2,36,825	98	21	24,000	4,750	.....	.....
					1,032,695	*2,06,212	850,200	*1,89,232	782,200	*1,52,027
Total ...	542,648,617	6,36,79,743	710,288,732	8,26,79,716	524,144,589	5,75,26,116	609,064,752	6,33,63,886	750,151,705	8,58,96,137
White piece-goods—										
British ...	113,632,849	1,59,66,974	135,586,488	1,76,15,269	115,867,614	1,48,05,722	136,428,910	1,82,43,620	163,696,053	2,01,82,766
French ...	256,994	98,155	170,507	83,601	174,120	99,240	343,399	1,70,278	417,434	1,83,344
American...	13,233	3,096	2,152	754	55,530	12,147	.....	.....	27,577	6,248
Total ...	113,903,076	1,63,68,225	135,759,147	1,76,99,624	116,097,264	1,49,16,109	136,772,309	1,84,13,898	164,141,064	2,03,72,298
Coloured, printed or dyed— Piece-goods	77,260,503	1,26,46,196	84,646,791	1,23,34,202	79,042,160	1,17,10,420	100,046,421	1,51,02,994	156,979,107	2,40,81,052
Other cotton goods ...	.....	2,80,234	.....	16,40,618	.....	{ 13,73,869 *2,336	....	15,16,579 *2,912	....	22,53,334 *10,210
Grand total of cotton manufactures ...	.....	9,33,74,448	.....	11,42,74,160	.....	8,55,23,350	.....	10,34,00,269	.....	13,26,13,061

* Free.

The consumption of piece-goods more than kept pace with the importation. Not only were the imports absorbed, but stocks were also largely reduced. This expansion of the Calcutta trade took place simultaneously with a relatively greater expansion in the piece-goods trade of Bombay; but it cannot be said for certain that the Calcutta trade absolutely suffered from this competition. Freight and insurance to Bombay are less than to Calcutta: and this fact would naturally tend to favour the former at the expense of the latter port. It has also been alleged that the trade has been injured by the excessive charges of the East Indian Railway as compared with those of the railways of Western and Northern India. There is, however, a large and increasing market in Bengal alone which should maintain the trade of the port of Calcutta; and the policy of the Port Commissioners in reducing port and jetty charges will, if persevered in, doubtless help to secure the hold which Calcutta has had so long on this import trade.

Drugs and medicines.

The most noticeable and at the same time the most satisfactory feature in the import of drugs was the decline of 44 per cent. in the amount of quinine landed. This was entirely due to the extended use of the cinchona febrifuge, prepared at the Government plantation, of which no less than 5,500lbs. were disposed of to the medical depôts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and 3,150lbs. to the general public.

Liquors.

The imports of malt liquor showed a very slight improvement over the last year's statistics: there was an increased importation of spirits amounting to 32,181 gallons, while wines and liquors showed a falling off, champagne, however, being an exception to the general rule. The most noticeable increase was in regard to whisky, which, from an average of 23,000 gallons in the three years from 1876 to 1879, advanced to 68,710 gallons in 1880-81. The higher rate of duty imposed upon foreign liquor in 1875, and the cheapness of country liquors, had no effect on the consumption of the former.

Tea.

The importations of tea declined greatly as shown in the marginal statement. This was due no doubt in part to the abnormally high shipments for the Indian market in 1879-80, but probably also to some extent to the displacement of China by Indian tea owing to the fall in the price of the latter article.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb	Rs.
1876-77 ...	692,852	4,85,027
1877-78 ...	380,556	2,42,818
1878-79 ...	437,588	2,29,374
1879-80 ...	542,433	2,82,099
1880-81 ...	343,459	1,75,094

Tobacco.

A growing preference was shown for Indian cigars over those of foreign manufacture. The increase in the importations of unmanufactured tobacco is attributed to a glut in the home market consequent on a full crop in America, and to the large stocks laid in in anticipation of the continuance of the Afghan war.

Copper.

There was a large falling off in the import of copper.

Mineral oils.

Mineral oils showed an increase of half a million of gallons. The imports of mineral oil have increased from 1,98,334 gallons in 1867-68 to 42,17,382 gallons in 1880-81. The use of this oil is becoming very general throughout the country.

Woollen goods.

The importation of woollen goods, especially shirts, has also very largely developed.

Exports.

Raw cotton.

The large expansion in the exports of cotton noticed in last year's Report was sustained, notwithstanding the unusually large crop grown in America. The United Kingdom, China, Austria, France, and Italy all took increased quantities.

Indigo.

The full indigo crop of 1880 led to a large increase in the quantity exported, and to a fall in prices, from an average of Rs. 288 per maund in 1879 to Rs. 241 per maund in 1880. The fall was more marked in the sales of the finer qualities than in those of "middling" and "ordinary" owing to the larger proportion borne by the former to the whole outturn.

Rice and wheat.

The exports of rice, which declined largely in 1879-80, revived to some extent in the following year, mainly, no doubt, owing to the very high yield and consequent reduction in price. The increased exports of rice from Calcutta to the Mauritius, Ceylon, and Arabia were counterbalanced to some extent by decreased shipments from Chittagong and the Orissa ports. Exports of wheat to the United Kingdom, France, Holland, and Malta showed a great advance owing to the low prices and the cheap rates of freight which obtained—the former throughout the whole, and the latter through the greater part of the year. There is reason to believe that Indian wheat is now holding its own, even against the formidable rivalry of the United States.

Hides and skins.

A decrease of 2½ millions which took place in the number of ox hides and skins exported is attributed to reduced demands in the United Kingdom and America. As usual, the United Kingdom took the greater portion of those exported, and it is stated that the American demand suffered from the unsatisfactory outturn of previous shipments from Calcutta. In 1879, however, there was exceptional mortality among cattle, and consequently a large supply of hides in some parts of the country, a fact which doubtless helps to account for the unusually large exportation of that year. The trade last year did not materially differ from the trade in 1878.

Jute and gunny-bags.

The export of jute showed a falling off as compared with each of the two preceding years, owing to a smaller demand in the London and Dundee markets. The Italian demand was stronger, and that of Spain recommenced. A considerable decline took place also in the shipments of gunny-bags, especially to Australia and the Straits Settlements, while the American demand was larger than that of the previous year. The abundant grain crops in Bengal created a large local demand, and no decline in the industry took place. The high prices of the raw material prevailing at the close of the year 1879-80 to some extent checked manufacture, but a revival took place subsequently, and the mills are now in full work.

Mineral oils.

The increased use of mineral oils for illuminating purposes lessened the demand for castor oil, with the result of lowering its price. The quantity exported, however, was higher than in the previous year.

Oil-seeds.

An improvement was noticeable in the quantity of the linseed, rapeseed, and tilseed exported, and still more in the prices realized. A falling off in the American demand for linseed was counterbalanced by an increased demand from the United Kingdom.

Saltpetre.

The saltpetre trade, which, owing to the reduced supplies of nitrate of soda from South America, caused by the political disturbances there, had largely increased in 1879, fell off a good deal during the year under review. This falling off was no doubt largely due to supplies from South America being again available; but it was also due to the partial extinction of the manufacture in Behar and the North-Western Provinces. Measures have been adopted from which a revival of the industry in Behar may be expected.

Silk.

Notwithstanding a decline of 15 per cent. in the local price, the exports of silk which were less in quantity than in the previous year, showed an increase of nearly three lakhs of rupees, or almost 6 per cent. in value. The steady demand which this fact indicates is attributed to the suitability of Bengal silk for the manufacture of satins and mixed fabrics.

Sugar.

The exports of sugar, which in 1876-77 amounted to 637,000 cwt., fell to 9,460 cwt in the year under review—the value of the exports having during the same period fallen from 68½ lakhs of rupees to 1½ lakhs. This, taken with the fact that over 42,904 cwt. of sugar were imported, shows that sugar has almost lost its place as an article of export in consequence, not of a diminished foreign demand, but of increased home consumption. At the same time the production of sugar in India has made rapid strides.

Tea.

The average price per pound of tea exported was only 10⅓ annas during the year under review, against 12¾ annas in the previous year, but the quantity shipped rose by 21 per cent. This increase was due in part to the enormous expansion of the demand from Australia in consequence of the Melbourne Exhibition—but a great increase was also observable in the exports of Indian tea to London, where the greater demand was accompanied by a decline in the importation of China tea. The greatest improvement took place in the higher classes of tea.

Coasting trade.

The value of the coasting trade of Calcutta in the last two years as compared in the following table shows a considerable increase:—

Imports into and Exports from Calcutta.		1879-80.			1880-81.		
		From or to British Indian ports.	From or to other Indian ports.	Total.	From or to British Indian ports.	From or to other Indian ports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	Indian produce	2,24,76,528	6,05,865	2,30,82,393	2,33,91,198	9,38,627	2,43,29,825
	Foreign merchandise	19,49,689	27,233	19,76,922	22,99,851	58,651	23,58,502
	Total imports	2,44,26,217	6,33,098	2,50,59,315	2,56,91,049	9,97,278	2,66,88,327
Exports	Indian produce	2,75,68,072	2,47,887	2,78,15,959	3,01,70,254	4,26,404	3,05,95,658
	Foreign merchandise	1,38,55,277	10,535	1,38,65,812	1,39,84,043	34,549	1,40,18,592
	Total exports	4,14,23,349	2,58,422	4,16,81,771	4,41,54,297	4,60,953	4,46,15,250

The increase of nearly 11 per cent. in the imports from Bombay was chiefly in country cotton twist. In the import trade with Madras the most noticeable facts were the advance in the shipments of castor oil, much of which is supposed to have been reshipped to England and Australia—and the sudden fall in the value of imports of ghee from 16 lakhs to 6 lakhs of rupees. The demand for ghee during the Afghan campaign probably obliged the North-Western Provinces to import. The cheapness of American mineral oil lessened the demand for that from Burma. Imports of cotton twist and yarn, which fell greatly in 1879-80, revived again in the period under review, the revival being attributed to the low price of Bombay cotton, which is better adapted for spinning yarns above 16s than Bengal cotton and is therefore imported for the higher counts, while Bengal yarn is reserved for the coarser kinds. The fact that the imports of cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture rose from 3,528,396lb in 1876-77 to 5,441,387lb in 1880-81, and those of Indian manufactured piece-goods from 3,358,542 yards to 11,171,226 yards, shows that Bombay cloths continue to find a large and extending market in the Bengal Presidency.

The exports to all the Indian ports except the outports of Bengal showed an increase. The cheapness of rice led to larger exports to Bombay and Madras, and the increased exportation of grain from the former port caused a greater demand for gunny-bags. The Burmese demand for Madras silk goods caused a corresponding demand from Madras for Bengal cocoons. The Calcutta trade with British Burma was affected by the improved communications between that province and Europe. Exports of Indian goods increased, and those of foreign merchandise declined. An improvement took place in the exports of both Indian and foreign cotton-twist yarn and piece-goods.

Minor ports, Chittagong.

The foreign trade of Chittagong showed a decline as compared with 1879-80, but was still higher than in any previous year. The decline, which was confined almost entirely to the export of rice, was not altogether counterbalanced by a very considerable increase in the direct export of jute to Dundee. The coasting trade, on the other hand, has been steadily advancing for the last five years. Of this traffic a great portion was with Naraingunge, the exports from which to Chittagong were more than nine lakhs of rupees in excess of those of the previous year. There was an increase in the amount of tea exported to Calcutta, but a decline in the value. The customs revenue fell off to the extent of nearly one and a quarter lakhs of rupees—the decrease in the duty on imports being almost exclusively in that on salt owing to the increased supplies obtained from Calcutta by rice boats returning to Noakholly, Tipperah and Dacca. In exports the falling off was in the duty on rice and paddy.

Orissa ports.

The foreign import trade of these ports is nominal, being confined to the articles imported at Cuttack for the use of the European residents of the district. The main article of foreign export is rice; and the decreased shipments to Ceylon, the Maldive Inlands and the Mauritius, owing to the greater

cheapness of the grain in Calcutta, reduced the foreign export trade of all three ports. In the coasting trade the cheapness of rice in Calcutta led to a falling off in exports, while the abundance of the local crops increased the means available for the purchase of luxuries. Consequently, importations of cotton piece-goods, cotton-twist, and wearing apparel showed a general improvement. The aggregate trade of the three ports amounted to Rs. 1,10,84,039 against Rs. 1,24,00,387 in the previous year.

Naraingunge.

The trade of this port, which amounted to over 40 lakhs of rupees, showed a satisfactory improvement as compared with the previous year. A great increase was apparent in exports of Indian produce, but shipments of paddy and salt—the principal articles of import—declined. It is to be hoped, however, that the arrangements which have been recently sanctioned with the view of facilitating the import of salt from bond at Chittagong, will supply an impetus to the trade of Naraingunge in respect to that article.

System of registration as regards the internal and the external trade of Bengal.

The extent to which the statistics of the inland and the external trade of Bengal are being collected in Bengal, and the different sources from which they are obtained by Government have been detailed in previous reports. In the case of the East Indian Railway, the returns are now furnished under the new contract free of cost. Arrangements have been concluded since the close of the year with the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, for the supply of statistics of trade carried by the steamers of the Company along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers; and the statistics for 1880-81 furnished by the Company are published in this report.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The total weight and value of the merchandize imported into and exported from Calcutta by internal routes registered during 1880-81, as compared with the figures for the previous two years, are as follows:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By country boats	1878-79	3,46,18,725	12,66,42,837	69,85,407	4,35,83,203	4,16,04,132	17,02,26,040
	1879-80	2,79,84,836	12,00,49,724	89,00,512	4,54,43,113	3,68,85,348	16,54,92,837
	1880-81	3,70,98,746	11,02,95,513	84,34,798	4,34,04,920	4,55,30,544	15,37,00,433
By inland steamers	1878-79	16,99,302	3,21,24,735	5,07,850	1,49,18,426	22,07,152	4,70,43,161
	1879-80	20,10,907	3,38,61,239	6,13,573	1,19,62,969	26,24,480	4,58,24,208
	1880-81	22,55,334	3,26,85,334	5,08,796	1,14,66,999	27,64,130	4,41,52,333
By East Indian Railway.	1878-79	2,56,80,537	20,95,04,049	67,40,401	16,42,31,442	3,24,20,938	37,37,35,491
	1879-80	2,63,67,499	28,68,19,404	74,34,973	16,84,23,454	3,38,02,172	45,52,42,858
	1880-81	2,64,63,544	21,98,67,570	70,05,555	16,06,27,966	3,34,69,099	38,04,95,536
By Eastern Bengal Railway.	1878-79	58,77,483	3,82,29,1405	18,74,028	3,82,03,245	77,51,511	7,64,32,385
	1879-80	63,48,096	4,92,82,829	24,60,630	4,01,63,608	88,09,026	8,93,46,437
	1880-81	74,50,998	5,27,57,048	25,30,490	4,19,71,848	99,81,488	9,47,28,896
By South Eastern State Railway	1878-79	8,36,074	9,43,143	33,943	81,132	8,70,017	10,24,275
	1879-80	7,57,693	7,92,683	24,630	67,152	7,82,323	8,59,835
	1880-81	8,60,430	6,64,243	60,870	93,188	9,21,309	7,57,431
By road	1878-79	35,16,294	2,56,22,446	29,48,543	1,83,44,467	64,64,837	4,39,66,907
	1879-80	42,02,555	2,59,34,331	22,97,238	1,36,78,647	64,99,793	3,96,12,978
	1880-81	56,43,040	4,02,42,327	23,45,521	1,33,61,907	79,88,561	5,35,84,234
Total ...	1878-79	7,22,28,415	43,30,66,324	1,90,90,172	27,93,61,915	9,13,18,587	71,24,28,229
	1879-80	6,76,69,186	51,66,40,210	2,47,31,556	27,97,38,943	8,94,00,742	79,63,79,153
	1880-81	7,94,72,092	45,64,92,035	2,08,83,039	27,99,26,828	10,03,55,131	72,74,18,863
Average of the last three years.		7,31,23,231	46,87,32,853	2,05,68,256	27,66,75,895	9,36,91,486	74,54,08,748

COTTON, RAW.

Imports by internal routes.

The amount of raw cotton imported into Calcutta during the past three years is shown below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail ...	6,10,816	12,98,635	11,71,128
„ sea ...	1,64,829	1,41,603	1,28,349
„ boat ...	73,319	73,784	30,796
„ other routes ...	2,468	2,154	10,491
Total ...	8,51,432	15,16,176	13,40,764

Exports by all routes.

The total quantity of raw cotton exported from Calcutta by all routes was 12,40,831 maunds, of which 11,94,218 maunds were carried by sea, as shown below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Sea	4,68,253	11,08,083	11,94,218
„ Boat	20,321	11,480	22,900
„ Rail	16,813	9,515	18,570
„ other routes	19,337	5,543	5,143
Total ...	5,24,724	11,34,630	12,40,831

The sea-borne exports were distributed as follows :—

Exports by sea.

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom	173,157	2,35,686	449,382	6,11,659	463,612	6,31,029
Other ports ...	170,381	2,31,907	358,228	4,87,588	412,085	5,60,894
Total ...	343,538	4,67,593	807,610	10,99,247	875,697	11,91,923
To Indian Ports ...	485	660	6,492	8,836	1,686	2,295
GRAND TOTAL ...	344,023	4,68,253	814,102	11,08,083	877,383	11,94,218

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 99,933 maunds, against 3,81,546 maunds in 1879-80, and 3,26,708 maunds in 1878-79.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

Imports by sea.

The sea imports into Calcutta of cotton twist and yarn of European manufacture during the past three years, were obtained from the following sources :—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom	12,357,558	1,50,179	11,900,656	1,44,626	15,918,819	1,93,458
Other foreign ports. ...	412,196	5,009	243,566	2,960	244,456	2,971
Total of Foreign Ports...	12,769,754	1,55,188	12,144,222	1,47,586	16,163,275	1,96,429
From Indian Ports—						
Bombay	1,390	17	11,300	137	101,300	1,231
Other Indian ports ...	30,475	370	50,450	613	32,971	400
Total of Interportal Trade	31,865	387	61,750	750	134,271	1,631
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,801,619	1,55,575	12,205,972	1,48,336	16,297,546	1,98,060

Exports by all routes.

The amount of twist and yarn exported from Calcutta during the past three years, was—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Rail	1,58,702	1,58,574	1,42,550
„ Boat	27,821	46,358	50,754
„ Sea	41,889	48,463	50,053
„ Steamer	12,953	8,886	11,972
„ Road	28,549	11,077	10,581
Total ...	2,69,914	2,73,358	2,66,910

The quantities exported by internal routes were sent to the following provinces:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal ...	1,36,589	1,35,410	1,34,393
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	32,625	31,176	30,084
„ Punjab ...	21,499	25,699	25,604
„ Behar ...	26,597	20,993	12,831
„ Assam ...	3,721	4,213	5,594
„ Other Provinces ...	6,994	7,404	7,351
Total ...	2,28,025	2,24,895	2,15,857

Besides these supplies the quantity of country-made twist and yarn shown separately in the returns of the East Indian Railway from July 1880 to March 1881, amounts to 17,511 maunds, consigned for the most part to Bengal (8,467 maunds), Behar (6,807 maunds), and the North-Western Provinces (2,112 maunds).

The exports by sea were distributed as follows:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Orissa Ports ...	1,468,750	17,849	1,804,735	21,933	1,698,575	20,642
„ Madras ...	377,537	4,588	859,961	10,451	1,250,098	15,192
„ British Burma	1,363,852	16,575	1,090,031	13,247	932,941	11,338
„ Chittagong ...	155,280	1,887	150,825	1,833	176,583	2,146
„ Other ports ...	81,479	990	82,234	999	60,450	735
Total ...	3,446,898	41,889	3,987,786	48,463	4,118,647	50,053

Principal importing districts in the interior.

The district in Bengal which most largely imports cotton twist and yarn is Midnapore. The following figures show the imports of the past three years:—

	European twist.	Indian twist.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79	7,655	44,603	52,258
1879-80	10,095	48,739	58,834
1880-81	13,914	48,539	62,453

In return for twist, Calcutta imported from the Midnapore district during the past three years more than 13¾ lakhs of rupees worth of hand-made piece-goods. Next to Midnapore, the import of twist and yarn was largest into the districts of Nuddea (26,337 maunds), Dacca (20,867 maunds), and Furreedpore (14,776 maunds).

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the traffic returns of the East India Railway regarding piece-goods have been greatly improved, and they now distinguish between goods of foreign importation and those manufactured in this country. Complete figures for twelve months will not, however, be available until next year. The average price of a maund of piece-goods in Bengal was ascertained last year to be Rs. 75, and that rate has been adopted in this report for the conversion of quantities by weight into quantities by value in respect of the rail-borne exports. The following statement shows the piece-goods trade of Calcutta during the past three years:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.	EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.							
		INLAND EXPORTS.						Exports by sea.	Grand total of exports.
		By E. I. Railway.	By E. B. Railway.	By river steamers.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	8,42,57,195	8,77,06,291	2,44,81,990	77,03,616	12,10,387	32,05,589	12,43,07,873	59,41,815	13,02,49,688
1879-80	10,31,09,730	8,99,80,193	2,51,78,897	54,55,997	14,32,383	25,71,934	12,46,19,404	53,27,017	12,99,46,421
1880-81	13,09,62,204	9,80,36,700	2,79,88,210	50,69,423	20,46,838	25,53,742	13,56,94,913	55,37,728	14,12,32,641

IMPORTS.

The increase in the importation of foreign piece-goods during the past year was very large, amounting to Rs. 2,78,52,474 in value, as compared with 1879-80, and Rs. 4,67,05,009 as compared with 1878-79. The different places from which the supply was derived are—

	Imports by sea.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—			
United Kingdom	8,36,50,189	10,20,74,410	12,96,96,984
Other Foreign ports ...	1,70,464	4,43,712	4,99,081
Total of Foreign trade ...	8,38,20,653	10,25,18,122	13,01,96,065
Indian ports—			
Bombay	2,88,217	4,74,049	5,82,363
Madras	1,13,725	59,137	36,995
British Burmah	23,659	53,497	1,38,440
Other Indian ports ...	10,941	4,925	8,341
Total of Interportal trade...	4,36,542	5,91,608	7,66,139
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,42,57,195	10,31,09,730	13,09,62,204

It will be seen that the increase last year in the total trade was 27·01 per cent. as compared with 1879-80, while the import from the United Kingdom was 27·06 per cent. above the previous year's supply, and 55·05 per cent. over that of 1878-79.

The total value of cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture imported into Calcutta by sea was Rs. 21,10,475, against Rs. 28,15,816 in 1879-80, and Rs. 25,06,804 in 1878-79. These came chiefly from Bombay, which also sent Rs. 2,150 worth of these goods by rail to Calcutta, against Rs. 23,925 in 1879-80, and Rs. 9,280 in 1878-79. The aggregate registered imports of piece-goods of power-loom manufacture, therefore, amounted to Rs. 13,30,74,829, against Rs. 10,59,49,471 in 1879-80, and Rs. 8,67,73,279 in 1878-79.

Exports.

The total value of piece-goods exported from Calcutta was—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) By internal routes	12,43,07,873	12,46,19,404	13,56,94,913
(2) By sea	59,41,815	53,27,017	55,37,728
(3) Indian piece-goods exported by the East Indian Railway from July 1880 to March 1881 ...	.....	.....	5,79,898
Total ...	13,02,49,688	12,99,46,421	14,18,12,539

The distribution of these exports, province by province, is shown in the following statement:—

	Exports from Calcutta.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	3,95,59,189	3,72,66,411	4,08,23,674
,, Behar	3,41,06,904	3,20,82,795	3,43,10,198
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,73,42,242	2,79,08,979	3,12,71,352
,, Punjab	1,55,13,221	1,94,90,753	2,18,08,066
,, Assam	42,66,209	39,45,490	36,80,928
,, Rajpootana States ...	13,03,689	14,79,076	14,90,478
,, Chota Nagpore	11,85,954	13,30,061	14,30,694
,, Central Provinces ...	6,68,712	9,43,140	12,93,659
,, Other Provinces ...	3,61,753	1,72,699	1,65,762
Total of Inland Export ...	12,43,07,873	12,46,19,404	13,62,74,811
Add exports by sea to Chittagong, Orissa, and other Indian and Foreign ports	59,41,815	53,27,017	55,37,728
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,02,49,688	12,99,46,421	14,18,12,539

As compared with 1879-80 the exports show an advance of Rs. 1,18,66,118, or 9·13 per cent.

Comparison of imports with exports.

If 25 per cent. be added to the imports by sea on account of understatement of values, duty, insurance, landing charges, &c., as on previous occasions, the total of the year's traffic would amount to Rs. 16,63,42,999. Of this, Rs. 14,18,12,539 represents the value of goods exported during the year as shown above. From the balance

of Rs. 2,45,30,460, 25 lakhs must be deducted for the metropolitan consumption, and the result would then be a surplus of imports over exports to the value of Rs. 2,20,30,460. It is well known that there were extremely heavy stocks on hand in Calcutta at the close of 1880-81.

INDIGO.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of indigo imported into Calcutta during the past three years is shown below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By East Indian Railway ...	93,917	59,029	1,13,418
,, Eastern Bengal Railway ...	8,138	8,218	9,635
,, Boat	2,967	2,812	5,437
,, Other routes	153	687	597
Total ...	1,05,175	70,746	1,29,087

The sources of supply were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	43,714	33,465	71,745
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	49,545	24,974	40,918
Bengal	11,754	11,479	15,755
Other places	162	828	669
Total ...	1,05,175	70,746	1,29,087

Exports by sea.

The exports of indigo by sea from Calcutta amounted to 88,192 cwt. or 1,20,039 maunds, against 47,969 cwt. or 65,291 maunds in 1879-80, and 74,747 cwt. or 1,01,739 maunds in 1878-79.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The result of the year's traffic was a surplus of imports over exports to the extent of 6,264 maunds. In 1879-80 the surplus amounted to 2,685 maunds, but the figures of 1878-79 showed a deficit of imports amounting to 413 maunds.

JUTE, RAW.

The outturn of the jute crop is reported to have been good in the Dacca Division. In Northern Bengal, however, the excessive rains in June and July did some injury, and the outturn of the Rungpore district is said to have been poor both in quantity and quality. The total quantity of raw jute imported into Calcutta during the past three years, is shown in the following statement :—

Imports by internal routes.

YEAR.	IMPORTS OF JUTE INTO CALCUTTA.				
	By boat.	By road.	By rail.	By steamer.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79	58,02,593	3,09,650	30,08,233	12,07,921	1,03,43,801
1879-80	44,55,549	3,42,296	43,31,058	14,80,696	1,06,15,539
1880-81	40,86,302	6,34,353	37,01,097	13,39,309	97,74,358

The decrease of 3,69,247 maunds in the quantities carried by country boats, as compared with 1879-80, was due to the diversion of the trade to the Northern Bengal State Railway. The increase of 2,92,057 maunds imported by road routes was obtained from the Baraset subdivision of the 24-Pergunnahs, where the cultivation of jute is increasing. The decrease of 6,29,961 maunds in the quantities carried by rail was partly due to unfavourable demand and partly to the poor crop in Northern Bengal. The decrease of 1,40,887 maunds in the supply carried by inland steamers was due to the gradual diversion of the trade to the railway in preference to rivers.

Principal supplying districts.

The different districts, from which jute was largely imported into Calcutta, are shown below, as compared with the quantities taking the rail :—

	Import by all routes.			Against.	Import by rail.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Pubna ...	27,79,094	32,37,438	25,13,957	Pubna ...	4,11,143	6,67,542	3,71,486
Furreedpore ...	23,99,236	25,68,351	24,64,395	Furreedpore ...	15,47,865	21,86,549	17,33,229
Dacca ...	25,90,896	19,72,742	19,10,027	Dacca ...	7,86,245	6,79,488	8,15,873
24-Pergunnahs...	5,39,038	3,82,389	6,82,269	24-Pergunnahs...	2,533	1,294	1,723
Rungpore ...	1,43,171	5,87,987	4,47,117	Rungpore ...	94,060	4,80,573	3,36,702
Hooghly ...	3,68,950	5,28,600	4,43,387	Hooghly ...	.....	.....	.....
Mymensing ...	5,17,986	4,27,193	4,10,107	Mymensing ...	.....	.....	.....
Nuddea ...	1,84,048	2,24,064	2,99,546	Nuddea ...	1,12,975	1,78,653	2,22,267
Rajshahye ...	3,89,509	2,71,634	2,57,421	Rajshahye ...	6,950	26,429	53,465
Julpigoree ...	36,982	95,204	1,06,345	Julpigoree ...	36,982	95,204	1,06,345
Dinagepore ...	1,05,349	89,037	63,459	Dinagepore ...	6,159	9,456	7,570
Jessore ...	1,05,603	86,842	56,588	Jessore ...	.....	.....	.....
Maldah ...	77,500	67,635	30,726	Maldah ...	.....	.....	.....
Other districts...	1,06,439	76,423	89,014	Other districts...	3,321	5,870	2,437
Total ...	1,03,43,801	1,06,15,539	97,74,358	Total ...	30,08,233	43,31,058	37,01,097

The percentage of imports by rail to the total trade was 37·87, against 40·80 in 1879-80, and 29·08 in 1878-79.

Exports by sea.

The following statement shows the quantities of jute exported from Calcutta by sea during the past three years :—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
To	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
Foreign ports ...	5,701,346	77,60,165	6,298,693	85,73,221	5,367,855	73,06,247
Indian ,, ...	53,194	72,403	16,848	22,932	59,777	81,363
Total ...	5,754,540	78,32,568	6,315,541	85,96,153	5,427,632	73,87,610

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted during the past year to 22,97,699 maunds, against 19,34,428, maunds in 1879-80, and 23,02,782 maunds in 1878-79.

GUNNY BAGS.

Imports by internal routes.

The import trade of Calcutta in gunny bags during the past three years is shown below:—

Specification of routes.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA. 1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	No.	No.	No.
By boat	20,935,745	16,536,285	15,399,514
,, Eastern Bengal Railway ...	3,539,231	3,132,800	3,958,794
,, East Indian Railway ...	446,042	470,925	463,260
,, South Eastern State Railway	.....	.....	1,855
,, Road	112,630	151,557	386,964
,, Sea	1,346,708	196,800	122,022
Total ...	26,380,356	20,488,367	20,332,409

The largest supplying districts were:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	No.	No.	No.
24-Pergunnahs	4,303,311	4,020,333	7,517,108
Hooghly	6,921,064	5,994,413	5,339,331
Dinagepore	8,641,095	6,194,565	2,753,347
Pubna	2,531,525	2,657,947	2,638,886
Julpigoree	484,342	204,047	612,941
Rungpore	511,732	169,188	593,741
Burdwan	262,614	326,581	343,947
Other districts	1,377,965	724,493	361,086
Total ...	25,033,648	20,291,567	20,210,387

Exports by all routes.

The total number of bags exported from Calcutta by all routes was 94,399,696, against 92,283,697 bags in 1879-80 and 82,635,058 bags in 1878-79. The sea exports were distributed as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
To Indian ports, viz.—	No.	No.	No.
Madras	35,704	541,080	703,214
Other ports in Madras	381,498	1,697,925	1,875,067
Bombay	10,085,652	8,016,622	10,255,142
Other ports in Bombay	8,000	.....	15,000
British Burmah	8,429,653	8,143,221	10,214,321
Other Indian ports	964,303	2,300,889	1,605,153
Total of interportal trade ...	19,854,810	20,699,737	24,667,897
To Foreign ports, viz.—			
United Kingdom	7,107,141	4,584,181	4,057,808
Other Foreign ports	36,795,118	50,875,254	47,872,041
Total of foreign trade ...	43,902,259	54,575,254	51,929,849
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,757,069	75,574,991	76,597,746

The exports by internal routes comprised 13,510,610 bags carried by the East Indian Railway, 3,264,847 bags by country boats, 831,787 bags by the Eastern Bengal Railway, 128,486 bags by road routes, and 66,220 bags by the South-Eastern State Railway,—altogether 17,801,950 bags.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The number of gunnies exported during the year was 74,067,287 bags in excess of the number imported. This represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

GUNNY CLOTH.

Imports by internal routes.

The quantities of gunny cloth sent to Calcutta from the interior during the past three years, were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
By boat	33,845	42,428	42,651
„ road	35,491	44,775	12,137
„ other routes	532	556	30
Total ...	69,868	87,759	54,818

The large decrease of 32,941 pieces as compared with 1879-80 was mainly due to the diminished supply from the 24-Pergunnahs district. The total trade shown above, comprised 7,643 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 47,175 hand-made pieces. If a machine-made piece be taken as equal to 80 yards, and a hand-made piece to 22 yards, the total of the year's traffic would amount to 1,649,290 yards, or a decrease of 2,798,728 yards as compared with that of 1879-80, and of 990,560 yards as compared with that of 1878-79.

Exports.

The destinations of the sea-borne exports of gunny cloth from Calcutta were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—			
Bombay	2,809,721	1,251,932	1,803,997
Madras ports	210,784	148,964	221,965
British Burmah	31,000	118,385	62,150
Other Indian ports	100,324	145,873	65,469
Total of Interportal trade ...	3,151,829	1,665,154	2,153,581
To Foreign Ports—			
United Kingdom	1,823,628	1,039,000	170,954
Other Foreign ports	2,763,103	4,171,756	4,049,610
Total of Foreign trade ...	4,586,731	5,210,756	4,219,564
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,738,560	6,875,910	6,373,145

The supply exported to the interior was 16,824 pieces, or 1,345,920 yards, against 18,405 pieces (1,472,400 yards) in 1879-80 and 21,084 pieces (1,686,720 yards) in 1878-79.

Outturn of manufactures in Calcutta.

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the quantity of power-loom gunny cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners', wharves, but intercepted at the toll-offices on the Nuddea rivers, was as follows:—

Importing districts.	Pieces.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Mozufferpore	700	1,500	502,500
Durbhunga	126,119	273,175	134,702
Monghyr	87,550	142,895	129,830
Patna	53,950	75,100	56,650
Moorshedabad	43,523	3,300	51,925
Bhagulpore	69,282	26,425	22,513
Goruckpore	97,947	82,075	15,300
Sarun	48,100	27,750	11,300
Other districts	39,151	31,900	41,675
GRAND TOTAL ...	566,322	664,120	966,395

According to measurement, the year's traffic was 77,311,600 yards, against 53,129,600 yards in 1879-80 and 45,305,760 yards in 1878-79. The gross total of the exports from Calcutta accordingly amounted to 85,030,665 yards, against 61,477,910 yards in 1879-80 and 54,731,040 yards in 1878-79. Deducting from this 1,037,850 yards imported from the interior, and allowing 2,000,000 for the Calcutta consumption, we get as the outturn of manufacture in Calcutta 85,992,815 yards, equivalent to 10,74,910 maunds, at about 80 yards to a maund, against 62,487,000 yards (7,81,000 maunds) in 1879-80, and 55,612,000 yards (6,95,000 maunds) in 1878-79.

Food-grains.

The principal features of interest in connection with the trade and commerce of Bengal during the year 1880-81 were the low prices of food-grains and the accumulation of stocks in the interior in consequence of abundant harvests throughout the country. The local reports all draw prominent attention to this sudden cheapening of the food supplies. There is reason to believe that, to meet the abnormal demand of the past few years and to reap the full benefit of the high prices which accompanied it, the area of food-grain cultivation in Bengal was to some small degree extended. But during the year under report the demand from other parts of India declined, the harvest throughout the country having been excellent, and as a consequence prices fell to a point even below that at which they stood before the demand for the Madras famine.

Complaints of the low price of rice were general among the cultivating classes, and in many cases rents were withheld in consequence of the reluctance of cultivators to sell their crops at the low prevailing rates. This difficulty was felt by Government in its own khas estates, and in the administration of estates under the Court of Wards.

Notwithstanding, however, the unwillingness of the cultivators to sell at low prices, the plentiful supply of the year resulted in a general increase in exports. The statistics show that there was an aggregate

increase of 69,32,809 maunds in the importation of food-grains into Calcutta during 1880-81 as compared with 1879-80, and of 51,44,403 maunds as compared with 1878-79. In the export trade there was an increase of 73,30,588 maunds as compared with 1879-80, and 45,70,543 maunds as compared with 1878-79. The following abstract exhibits the total trade, import and export, under each item of food-grains during the past three years :—

	Imports into Calcutta.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,39,13,964	1,08,84,703	1,45,21,150
Paddy	12,61,866	15,06,660	16,13,425
Wheat	26,32,821	37,93,514	71,18,198
Gram and pulse	24,79,496	23,56,483	22,87,418
Other spring and rain crops ...	4,00,541	3,58,922	2,92,870
Total ...	2,06,88,688	1,89,00,282	2,58,33,091

	Exports from Calcutta.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,09,76,543	76,68,107	1,20,57,484
Paddy	4,45,523	4,30,771	3,88,691
Wheat	14,80,047	23,59,608	55,52,060
Gram and pulse	16,48,078	13,60,339	11,61,966
Other spring and rain crops ...	1,64,095	1,35,416	1,24,628
Total ...	1,47,14,286	1,19,54,241	1,92,84,829

	Surplus of imports over exports.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	29,37,421	32,16,596	24,63,666
Paddy	8,16,343	10,75,889	12,24,734
Wheat	11,52,774	14,33,906	15,66,138
Gram and pulse ...	8,31,418	9,96,144	11,25,482
Other spring and rain crops ...	2,36,446	2,23,506	1,68,242
Total ...	59,74,402	69,46,041	65,48,262

The foregoing figures clearly indicate a great expansion of the trade.

The following statement shows the retail average price of food-grains ruling in the provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of

Bengal during the year 1880, as compared with those ruling during the previous three years:—

	Quantities per Rupee by the Seer of 80 Tollahs.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Lesser millets.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.
Bengal.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western districts ... Average price for three years (1877—79)	12 5	19 10	12 2	14 12	.....	27 7	13 2
Western districts ... Ditto for 1880	13 5	21 10	14 11	19 6	.....	27 8	15 6
Central districts Average price for three years (1877—79)	11 9	16 13	9 15	13 13	9 2	19 7	12 8
Central districts Ditto for 1880	13 9	21 7	12 12	19 2	8 6	20 1	15 2
Eastern districts ... Average price for three years (1877—79)	10 13	24 8	10 6	13 14	.....	.....	11 1
Eastern districts ... Ditto for 1880	12 12	29 12	15 15	22 7	.....	.....	11 14
Bengal Province ... Average price for three years (1877—79)	11 9	20 5	10 13	14 2	9 2	23 7	12 4
Bengal Province ... Ditto for 1880	13 12	24 4	14 7	20 5	8 6	23 12	14 2
Behar ... ... Average price for three years (1877—79)	14 2	21 10	11 3	15 0	24 13	23 14	16 0
Behar ... ... Ditto for 1880	17 4	30 14	13 12	19 2	28 14	29 0	21 11
Orissa ... ... Average price for three years (1877—79)	11 6	.....	11 4	15 6	16 5	.....	13 15
Orissa ... ... Ditto for 1880	12 13	.....	14 3	20 9	14 13	.....	13 7
Chota Nagpore Average price for three years (1877—79)	12 14	24 8	13 6	19 15	40 3	28 2	14 12
Chota Nagpore Ditto for 1880	14 0	27 5	19 2	28 10	48 11	37 6	16 4
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ... Average price for three years (1877—79)	12 8	22 2	11 11	16 2	22 10	25 2	14 4
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ... Ditto for 1880	14 7	27 8	15 6	22 3	25 3	30 1	16 6

It will be seen that in the case of wheat the average price for the whole presidency during 1880 was 15·50 per cent., and in the case of barley 24·29 per cent. lower than that ruling in the previous three years. The price was lowest in Behar.

In the case of rice the fall in price was even more marked. In the price of good rice the average reduction amounted to 31·55 per cent. and in that of common rice to 37·60 per cent. The average fall in the price of lesser millets was 11·33 per cent., and of maize 19·65 per cent. In gram the decrease was 14·91 per cent. In all these staples the reduction of price was most marked in the Behar districts.

Wheat.

Imports by internal routes.

The quantity of wheat imported into Calcutta during the past three years, has been—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail ...	14,61,442	23,97,301	41,36,168
„ boat ...	11,55,903	13,91,619	29,55,369
„ road ...	10,349	4,239	16,062
„ other routes ...	5,127	355	10,599
Total ...	26,32,821	37,93,514	71,18,198

The total increase in 1880-81 was 33,24,684 maunds as compared with 1879-80, and 44,85,377 maunds as compared with 1878-79. The quantities supplied from each province are shown below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	9,81,818	16,09,729	39,75,726
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,92,473	14,92,312	18,90,523
Bengal	4,70,526	4,37,995	12,13,750
Punjab	87,054	2,52,654	34,110
Other places	950	824	4,089
Total ...	26,32,821	37,93,514	71,18,198

The railway-stations and the river marts, from which the imports were largest, are—

Principal Railway-stations.

Stations.	Districts.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna ...	Patna	20,077	3,96,913	12,53,261
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore	5,34,412	2,69,273	4,23,832
Sahebgunge	Sonthal Pergunnahs	34,912	70,537	2,11,888
Shahjehanpore	Shahjehanpore ...	1,33,089	1,00,655	1,70,976
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	.....	59,339	1,16,792
Chandowsie	Mooradabad ...	92,702	48,522	1,06,814
Allyghur ...	Allyghur	28,619	1,95,040	91,499
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	11,010	22,318	90,490
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	20,829	23,802	90,076
Barielly ...	Barielly	35,825	.....	76,255
Pakour ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs	27,350	32,476	67,279

Principal River Marts.

Marts.	Districts.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	3,20,730	3,08,388	4,84,912
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	1,09,202	1,54,954	3,10,574
Nuddea ...	Nuddea ...	1,01,288	98,251	3,09,406
Revelgunge ...	Sarun ...	89,171	1,20,953	2,38,833
Bhuddressur	Hooghly ...	69,141	1,12,020	2,08,560
Patna ...	Patna ...	67,024	1,26,285	1,97,295
Moorshedabad	Moorshedabad	56,831	29,616	1,32,431
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	71,407	47,990	1,30,277
Chupra ...	Sarun ...	54,434	66,038	1,30,153
Goruckpore ...	Goruckpore ...	2,188	61,975	1,19,959
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	.....	18,941	87,231
Burhej ...	Goruckpore ...	.....	18,018	86,306
Hanskhally ...	Nuddea ...	11,251	38,334	61,452

Exports by sea.

The total quantity of wheat exported from Calcutta by sea during the past three years, is shown in the following statement:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	889,869	12,11,211	1,583,666	21,55,545	3,955,269	53,83,560
„ Indian ports	129,956	1,76,884	105,026	1,42,952	42,810	58,270
Total ...	1,019,825	13,88,095	1,688,692	22,98,497	3,998,079	54,41,830

GRAM AND PULSE.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of pulses of all sorts imported during the past three years, was—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	15,11,401	12,60,163	11,15,811
„ boat	9,49,678	10,37,731	10,48,303
„ road	10,084	43,769	95,427
„ steamer and sea	8,333	14,820	27,907
Total ...	24,79,496	23,56,483	22,87,448

The decrease last year was 2·93 per cent. as compared with 1879-80, and 7·74 per cent. as compared with 1878-79. The different provinces whence the supply was imported are—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	9,68,630	14,21,540	11,98,880
„ Bengal	9,10,929	5,96,929	8,97,155
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,37,117	1,94,152	1,26,725
„ British Burmah	.....	.....	23,967
„ Punjab	2,50,777	1,23,182	23,362
„ Chota Nagpore	4,420	4,841	13,017
„ Other places	7,623	15,839	4,342
Total ...	24,79,496	23,56,483	22,87,448

Exports by sea.

The total quantity of pulses and gram exported by sea from Calcutta during the past three years, was—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Indian ports	489,150	6,65,787	288,370	3,92,504	255,944	3,48,368
„ Foreign „	406,985	5,53,952	355,570	4,83,970	240,523	3,27,379
Total ...	896,135	12,19,739	643,940	8,76,474	496,467	6,75,747

RICE AND PADDY.

Imports by internal routes.

The amounts of rice and paddy imported into Calcutta during the year under report, as compared with the totals of the previous two years, are shown in the following statement :—

Specification of routes.	Imports into Calcutta.								
	1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	91,46,828	9,77,830	97,57,072	72,74,508	11,27,257	79,79,043	1,02,60,058	13,70,440	1,11,16,583
„ road ...	9,52,817	3,18,570	10,26,923	6,78,464	1,39,210	7,65,470	9,60,231	1,46,964	10,61,083
„ rail ...	36,62,678	69,496	37,06,142	25,79,196	35,712	26,01,516	30,22,913	26,393	30,39,403
„ steamer	1,392	.....	1,392	1,076	.....	1,076	17,051	.....	17,051
„ sea ...	1,50,249	95,970	2,10,231	3,51,459	2,04,481	4,79,260	2,51,897	69,628	2,95,415
Total ...	1,39,13,964	12,61,866	1,47,02,630	1,08,84,703	15,06,660	1,18,26,365	1,45,21,150	16,13,425	1,55,29,540

The increase amounts to 31·31 per cent. as compared with 1879-80, and 5·62 per cent. as compared with 1878-79. The following statement shows the sources of this supply, province by province, during the past three years :—

Sources of supply, province by province.	By boat and road.			By rail and steamer.			Total.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,06,43,129	85,92,647	1,20,75,170	29,70,955	24,42,804	30,44,266	1,35,93,084	1,10,34,451	1,51,19,436
„ Behar	96,015	48,504	39,918	6,64,395	1,46,670	23,474	7,60,410	1,95,174	63,392
„ Orissa	61,201	90,902	62,378	2,03,530	3,58,408	2,48,455	2,64,731	4,58,310	3,10,833
„ British Burma	.....	.....	.....	6,103	75,815	31,710	6,103	75,815	31,710
„ Other places	14,550	3,400	200	63,752	59,155	3,969	78,302	62,615	4,169
Total ...	1,07,84,895	87,44,513	1,21,77,666	39,17,735	30,81,852	33,51,874	1,47,02,630	1,18,26,365	1,55,29,540

The different districts which most contributed to the trade in 1880-81 were Backergunge (43,18,256 maunds), the 24-Pergunnahs (36,25,031 maunds), and Midnapore (14,11,691 maunds).

Exports by sea.

The quantities of rice and paddy exported from Calcutta by sea during the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WHITHER EXPORTED.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—						
Madras	4,56,039	335,049	2,434	1,788	85,464	62,790
Other ports in Madras	10,64,152	781,826	2,91,127	213,889	8,82,133	648,098
Bombay	10,59,516	778,420	13,94,617	1,024,617	23,51,057	1,727,307
Other ports in Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,225	3,104
British Burma	2,672	1,963	2,593	1,909	5,581	4,100
Pondicherry	408	300	4	3	18,665	13,713
Other Indian Ports ...	1,92,508	141,434	29,724	21,838	1,02,365	75,207
Total of Interportal Trade	27,75,295	2,038,992	17,20,504	1,264,044	34,49,490	2,534,819
To Foreign Ports, viz.—						
United Kingdom ...	6,20,875	456,153	9,59,660	705,056	17,85,539	1,311,825
Other Foreign Ports ...	71,38,867	5,244,882	42,54,870	3,126,027	63,10,632	4,636,383
Total of Foreign Trade ...	77,59,742	5,701,035	52,14,530	3,831,083	80,96,171	5,948,208
Grand Total of Exports by Sea	1,05,35,037	7,740,027	69,35,034	5,095,127	1,15,45,661	8,482,527

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports	1,919	1,410	831	611	21,888	16,081
„ Foreign Ports	13,446	9,879	2,052	1,507	9,130	6,708
Grand Total of Exports by Sea	15,365	11,289	2,883	2,118	31,018	22,789

Stocks of rice in Calcutta.

The stocks of rice at all the markets and entrepôts of Calcutta in the first week of April of the past three years were :—

	Mds.
1879	19,34,766
1880	20,17,018
1881	19,92,933

The stocks above given do not include paddy, of which 16,13,425 maunds were imported into, and 3,88,691 maunds exported from Calcutta during the past year, leaving a balance of 12,24,734 maunds, equivalent to 7,65,459 maunds of rice. If this be added to the stocks of rice shown above, the total will be raised to 27,58,392 maunds, against 26,89,228 maunds in 1879-80 and 24,44,546 maunds in 1878-79.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of these grains imported into Calcutta during the past three years, is shown below:—

		Misc'laneous spring crops.	Miscellaneous rain crops.	Other food-grains.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	1878-79 ...	1,09,301	5,148	.....	1,14,449
	1879-80 ...	1,23,764	1,600	.....	1,25,364
	1880-81 ...	1,85,167	139	.....	1,85,306
,, rail ...	1878-79 ...	34,856	.....	2,49,913	2,84,769
	1879-80 ...	.....	.....	2,33,216	2,33,216
	1880-81 ...	.....	.....	1,06,920	1,06,920
,, other routes	1878 79 ...	.....	70	1,253	1,323
	1879-80 ...	.....	25	317	342
	1880-81 ...	571	73	.....	644
Total ...	1878-79 ...	1,44,157	5,218	2,51,166	4,00,541
	1879-80 ...	1,23,764	1,625	2,33,533	3,58,922
	1880-81 ...	1,85,738	212	1,06,920	2,92,870

These supplies were derived from the following provinces:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	2,51,027	2,43,088	2,38,535
,, Bengal	77,034	73,184	48,862
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	67,532	38,509	4,359
,, Other places	4,948	4,141	1,114
Total ...	4,00,541	3,58,922	2,92,870

Exports by sea.

The total quantity of miscellaneous food-grains exported from Calcutta by sea during the past three years, is shown in the following statement:—

To	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
Foreign ports ...	87,311	1,18,840	84,444	1,14,937	88,234	1,20,096
Indian ,, ...	28,658	39,007	10,771	14,661	498	678
Total ...	115,969	1,57,847	95,215	1,29,598	88,732	1,20,774

HIDES.

Imports by internal routes.

The quantities of hides imported into Calcutta during the past three years, were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	No.	No.	No.
By Rail	6,374,270	8,822,404	5,628,399
,, Boat	267,577	318,676	288,263
,, Road	174,562	111,897	189,615
,, Steamer	128,781	6,160	510
,, Sea	369,988	291,310	441,584
Total ...	7,315,178	9,550,447	6,548,371

The different provinces from which the supply was derived are—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	No.	No.
From Bengal	2,945,550	2,955,061
,, Behar	3,775,266	1,988,809
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	1,890,008	992,048
,, Punjab	866,264	537,504
,, Madras	65,363	60,619
,, Other places	7,996	14,330
Total ...	9,550,447	6,548,371

Notwithstanding the high rates offered in the Calcutta market, Durbhunga and North-Western hides were very scarce during several months of the year.

Imports by sea.

The sea imports were for the most part shipped from Balasore (317,934 pieces), Madras (60,619 pieces), and from Chittagong (58,195 pieces).

Exports by sea.

The exports of hides by sea from Calcutta, were distributed as follows:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	No.	Cwt.	No.	Cwt.
To Foreign ports ...	7,750,212	698,293	5,789,369	509,548
To Indian ports (chiefly Madras)	10,591	697	380	29
Total ...	7,760,803	698,990	5,789,749	509,577

Exports by internal routes.

The total number of hides exported by internal routes was 47,106, of which 5,752 pieces were carried by country boats, 8,469 pieces by rail, and 32,885 pieces by road.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounts to 711,516 pieces against 1,765,499 pieces in 1879-80, and 1,170,294 pieces in 1878-79.

SALT.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past three years, is shown in the following statement:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.						Exports by sea.	Grand total.
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79	72,03,299	6,50,176	78,53,475	21,16,186	5,49,425	95,071	45,25,026	62,128	73,47,836	1,240	73,49,076
1879-80	77,60,647	5,98,072	83,58,719	24,43,442	8,39,916	91,965	42,90,458	70,150	77,35,931	19	77,35,950
1880-81	75,84,465	5,58,708	81,43,173	25,23,051	3,96,826	89,555	41,64,504	62,512	77,36,448	39	77,36,487

Imports.

The decrease in the sea-borne imports amounted to 2,15,546 maunds as compared with 1879-80, but there was an increase of 2,89,698 maunds as compared with 1878-79. The following statement shows all the ports from which the salt supply was derived during the past three years:—

From.	Quantities in tons.			Quantities in Indian maunds.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Liverpool ...	226,021	245,459	243,710	61,52,794	66,81,939	66,34,328
Arabia ...	20,027	22,091	23,741	5,45,179	6,01,366	6,46,283
Bombay ...	22,500	21,905	19,961	6,12,501	5,96,303	5,43,383
Italy ...	6,618	5,453	4,808	1,80,156	1,48,443	1,30,884
Egypt ...	4,703	6,303	2,284	1,28,026	1,71,581	62,175
Persia ...	.....	1,134	2,112	.....	30,870	57,493
France ...	.....	3,257	1,450	.....	88,663	39,473
Other ports ...	8,626	1,453	1,071	2,34,819	39,554	29,155
Total ...	288,495	307,055	299,137	78,53,475	83,58,719	81,43,173

The quantity of indigenous salt sent down to Calcutta by rail amounted to only 924 maunds, against 16,420 maunds in 1879-80, and 1,326 maunds in 1878-79, as detailed below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	5	14,836	537
„ North-Western Provinces ...	133	1,090	332
„ Bengal	.....	.....	37
„ Punjab	1,188	.....	18
„ Other places	.....	494	.....
Total ...	1,326	16,420	924

Exports.

There is little change in the figures of the inland exports from Calcutta, as compared with 1879-80. The largest supply was, as usual, carried by country boats, which attracted 53·83 per cent. of the total trade. The route next in importance was the railway, which carried 44·20 per cent., and the remainder, 1·97 per cent., followed the other routes. The distribution of the exports is classified by provinces in the following statement :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	45,79,520	47,21,323	47,63,951
„ Behar	22,41,173	25,52,902	24,71,907
„ Assam	2,70,372	2,54,800	2,96,860
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,82,687	1,25,109	1,03,291
„ Chota Nagpore	74,082	81,797	1,00,166
„ Punjab and Central Provinces	2	.....	273
Total ...	73,47,836	77,35,931	77,36,448
„ Sea Ports	1,240	19	39
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,49,076	77,35,950	77,36,487

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 4,07,610 maunds, against 6,39,189 maunds in 1879-80, and 5,05,725 maunds in 1878-79.

Clearances from shipboard and bond.

The detail of quantities on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past three years, as compared with the inland despatches from Calcutta, is given in the following statement :—

	Clearances from Shipboard and Bond.			Despatches inland.
	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79 ...	77,75,234	25,000	78,00,234	73,49,076
1879-80 ...	82,48,362	15,030	82,63,392	77,35,950
1880-81 ...	80,83,999	3,000	80,86,999	77,36 487

The quantity of salt available for consumption in Calcutta, the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs, was 3,50,512 maunds, against 5,27,442 maunds in 1879-80, and 4,51,158 maunds in 1878-79.

Principal salt-importing marts.

The principal salt-importing marts, according to the returns of Calcutta trade, are Patna, Serajgunge, Naraingunge, Durbhunga, Raneegunge, Ghattal, Balagunge in Sylhet, Kolokopa in Dacca, Doolalgunge in Purneah, Goalundo, Gya, and Arrah. The first imported last year nearly 8½ lakhs of maunds, the second more than 5 lakhs, the next four more than 2 lakhs and the remainder more than 1 lakh of maunds.

Saltpetre.

Imports by internal routes.

The following statement shows the quantities of saltpetre imported into Calcutta during the past three years :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By River	61,860	50,649	18,299
,, East Indian Railway ...	5,83,355	6,70,842	5,26,273
,, Eastern Bengal Railway ...	4,738	.....	26
Total ...	6,49,953	7,21,491	5,44,598

The provinces which contributed to the trade were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	4,88,089	5,24,203	3,38,253
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	97,200	1,27,203	1,26,412
Punjab	56,948	69,777	79,653
Other provinces	7,716	308	280
Total ...	6,49,953	7,21,491	5,44,598

Exports by sea.

The total quantity of saltpetre exported from Calcutta by sea, was distributed as follows :—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
TO FOREIGN PORTS—						
United Kingdom ...	179,918	2,44,888	262,999	3,57,154	104,007	1,41,505
Other foreign ports ...	202,218	2,75,242	245,763	3,34,511	247,342	3,36,660
Total ...	382,136	5,20,130	508,162	6,91,665	351,349	4,78,225
TO INDIAN PORTS—						
Madras	.....	.....	880	1,198	1,036	1,410
Bombay	1,294	1,761	1,226	1,669	1,396	1,900
Other Indian ports ...	1,498	2,039	531	722	638	868
Total ...	2,792	3,800	2,637	3,589	3,070	4,178
GRAND TOTAL ...	384,928	5,23,930	510,799	6,95,254	354,419	4,82,403

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 58,655 maunds, against 20,153 maunds in 1879-80 and 1,16,589 in 1878-79.

LINSEED.

Imports by internal routes.

The imports of linseed into Calcutta during the past three years, are shown below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Rail	18,95,831	16,29,832	33,88,899
,, Boat	22,53,976	20,79,419	22,94,511
,, Other routes	24,211	13,407	13,624
Total ...	41,74,018	37,22,658	56,97,034

The sources of supply, province by province, during the past three years, were as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	22,44,802	24,47,017	36,09,885
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,73,050	4,69,987	10,29,452
Bengal	8,54,620	7,59,590	9,51,817
Central Provinces ...	.....	44,031	96,933
Other places	1,546	2,033	8,947
Total ...	41,74,018	37,22,658	56,97,034

The quantity of linseed imported from Patna during the year, was 20,92,428 maunds, and the other districts which supplied the market largely were Durbhunga 5,81,195 maunds, Hooghly 3,68,128 maunds, Cawnpore 3,25,775 maunds, Nuddea 2,94,632 maunds, Goruckpore 2,32,345 maunds, Bhagulpore 2,25,802 maunds, Monghyr 1,92,314 maunds, Sarun 1,56,569 maunds, and Shahabad 1,30,272 maunds.

Exports by sea.

The following statement shows the total sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past three years:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To United Kingdom	2,401,122	32,68,194	1,830,317	24,91,264	3,609,931	49,13,517
„ Other Foreign Ports ...	563,476	7,66,953	6,99,089	9,51,538	455,410	6,19,864
Total of Foreign Ports ...	2,964,598	40,35,147	2,529,406	34,42,802	4,065,341	55,33,381
To Indian Ports	84	114	57	78	25	34
Grand total ...	2,964,682	40,35,261	2,529,463	34,42,880	4,065,366	55,33,415

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 1,46,462 maunds, against 2,67,467 maunds in 1879-80, and 1,32,338 maunds in 1878-79.

MUSTARD AND RAPE-SEED.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantities of mustard and rape-seed imported into Calcutta during the past three years, were:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Rail	21,12,626	16,33,113	10,76,005
„ Boat	8,23,468	6,91,114	7,23,858
„ Steamer	33,430	7,287	2,67,404
„ Other routes	326	2,673	9,620
Total ...	29,69,850	23,34,187	20,76,887

The effect of the favourable crop in Assam is shown in the increase in the steamer traffic. The crop was bad in the North-Western Provinces which furnish the great bulk of the railway supply. The following statement shows the different provinces from which the produce was imported:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	3,22,348	2,42,763	8,51,115
„ Behar	12,61,116	7,80,275	7,23,218
„ Assam	34,058	7,287	2,59,421
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,28,478	12,79,432	2,18,945
„ Other Provinces ...	23,850	24,430	24,188
Total ...	29,69,850	23,34,187	20,76,887

Exports by sea.

The destination of the exports by sea from Calcutta during the past three years, was as follows:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom	1,275,852	17,36,576	560,057	7,62,300	788,147	10,72,756
Other Foreign ports	205,892	2,80,241	27,370	37,253	44,841	61,033
Total ...	1,481,744	20,16,817	587,427	7,99,553	832,988	11,33,789
To Indian Ports	4,881	6,642	518	705	3,266	4,446
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,486,625	20,23,459	587,945	8,00,258	836,254	11,38,235

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports was 3,10,706 maunds against 6,59,960 maunds in 1879-80, and 1,94,473 maunds in 1878-79.

SILK—RAW.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantities of raw silk imported into Calcutta during the past three years, are shown below:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Rail	15,616	14,354	14,308
„ Boat	4,161	5,648	6,269
„ Other routes	2,663	2,743	2,563
Total ...	22,440	22,745	23,140

Exports by sea.

The quantity of silk exported from Calcutta by sea during the past three years, is shown in the following statement:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To United Kingdom	454,886	5,528	579,030	7,037	450,702	5,477
„ Other Foreign Ports	810,950	9,855	788,166	9,578	817,342	9,933
Total ...	1,265,836	15,383	1,367,196	16,615	1,268,044	15,410
To Madras	336,223	4,086	300,848	3,656	345 454	4,198
„ Other Indian ports	89,039	1,082	75,915	923	40,126	488
Total ...	425,262	5,168	376,763	4,579	385,580	4,686
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,691,098	20,551	1,743,959	21,194	1,653,624	20,096

Comparison of imports with exports.

The total of silk exported from Calcutta by all routes was 2,032 maunds below the quantity imported during the year, against a similar deficit of 4,161 maunds in 1879-80, and 2,065 maunds in 1878-79.

SUGAR.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantities of refined and unrefined sugar imported into Calcutta during the past three years, were—

	REFINED SUGAR.			UNREFINED SUGAR.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	1,11,611	1,60,196	1,12,354	4,75,296	5,41,623	4,37,405
„ Rail	39,676	28,576	23,700	1,91,785	3,06,173	1,85,855
„ Road	67,247	96,891	1,46,262	87,253	71,822	1,66,083
„ Other routes	19,030	24,897	86,817	758	14	260
Total ...	2,37,534	3,10,560	3,69,133	7,55,092	9,19,632	7,89,603

The quantities of sugar consigned from the different provinces, are shown in the following statement :—

From.	Refined Sugar.			Unrefined Sugar.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,68,822	1,85,594	2,53,035	7,27,980	8,06,716	7,45,276
Behar	32,355	31,477	21,347	23,093	1,09,252	39,408
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	17,282	68,592	7,944	3,176	3,650	4,481
Madras	483	5,608	26,101	275	.....	140
Bombay	13,877	4,950	1,226	4	.....	.....
Punjab	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	243
Other places	4,715	14,339	59,479	564	14	55
Total ...	2,37,534	3,10,560	3,69,133	7,55,092	9,19,632	7,89,603

Exports by all routes.

The total quantity of sugar exported from Calcutta was 2,46,845 maunds of refined and 3,19,323 maunds of unrefined sugar, of which 1,73,940 maunds of refined and 2,94,404 maunds of unrefined sugar were carried by internal routes, and the remainder, 72,905 maunds of refined and 24,919 maunds of unrefined sugar, was exported by sea. The distribution of the sea-borne trade is shown in the following table :—

	Refined Sugar.						Unrefined Sugar.					
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.
To Foreign ports.	56,090	41,209	52,514	38,582	12,876	9,460	6,635	4,875	16,170	11,880	19,032	13,983
To Indian ports.	1,50,557	110,613	1,71,949	126,330	60,029	44,103	7,814	5,741	6,570	4,827	5,887	4,325
Total ...	2,06,647	151,822	2,24,463	164,912	72,905	53,563	14,449	10,616	22,740	16,707	24,919	18,308

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

If two and a half maunds of unrefined sugar be taken to equal one maund of refined sugar, the total of the year's traffic in unrefined sugar was 17,12,435 maunds under imports, and 9,36,435 maunds under exports, leaving a balance of 7,76,000 maunds not exported before the close of the year, against 3,98,724 maunds in 1879-80, and 1,33,925 maunds in 1878-79.

Tea (Indian.)

Imports by internal routes.

The imports of tea into Calcutta during the past three years have been—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
By River Steamers	3,20,179	26,346,158	3,72,777	30,674,222	3,77,794	31,087,049
,, East Indian Railway ...	33,955	2,794,036	16,203	1,333,250	10,558	868,772
,, Eastern Bengal Railway	60,063	4,942,327	1,21,890	10,029,806	2,09,376	17,228,654
,, Sea	8,106	667,008	7,787	640,959	8,933	735,088
,, Other routes	720	59,246	450	37,029	.....	.....
Total ...	4,23,023	34,808,775	5,19,107	42,715,266	6,06,661	49,919,563

This shows an increase last year of 87,554 maunds as compared with 1879-80, and 1,83,638 maunds as compared with 1878-79. The supply imported from each province is shown below :—

	1880-81.	
	Mds.	lbs.
From Assam	4,71,171	38,770,642
„ Bengal	1,26,161	10,381,278
„ Behar	3,388	278,784
„ Punjab	2,714	223,323
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,219	100,306
„ Chota Nagpore ...	1,214	99,895
„ Other places ...	794	65,335
Total ...	6,06,661	49,919,563

Imports by sea.

The sea imports during the past three years were 8,106 maunds in 1878-79, 7,787 maunds in 1879-80 and 8,933 maunds in 1880-81. Nearly the whole amount came each year from Chittagong.

Exports by sea.

The tea exported by sea from Calcutta during the past three years was consigned to the following ports :—

	1878-79.		1879-80		1880-81.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom ...	33,970,196	4,12,832	37,658,963	4,57,661	44,928,078	5,46,001
Other Foreign Ports ...	118,842	1,444	174,831	2,125	869,480	10,566
Total of Foreign Ports...	34,089,038	4,14,276	37,833,794	4,59,786	45,797,558	5,56,567
To Indian Ports	332,730	4,042	211,046	2,563	481,447	5,851
GRAND TOTAL ...	34,421,768	4,18,318	37,833,794	4,62,349	46,279,005	5,62,418

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports was 37,861 maunds, against 37,758 maunds in 1879-80, while in 1878-79 the quantity exported was 6,327 maunds in excess of the imports.

TOBACCO.

Imports by internal routes.

The import trade of Calcutta in tobacco during the past three years was as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Rail... ...	2,41,172	2,33,943	2,79,064
„ Boat... ...	1,52,558	1,39,555	1,59,885
„ Road... ...	75,130	69,604	1,37,299
„ Sea	12,307	11,989	17,216
„ Steamer ...	22,683	28,080	9,100
Total ...	5,03,850	4,83,171	6,02,864

These supplies were obtained from the following provinces:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	4,52,085	4,40,557	5,60,295
Behar	39,160	29,942	25,093
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	298	676	207
Other places	12,307	11,996	17,269
Total ...	5,03,850	4,83,171	6,02,864

Tobacco is largely cultivated in the sub-division of Baraset and in Nuddea, the tobacco grown in Nuddea being mainly the variety known as *hinglee*, which is already largely used in making cigars in Calcutta, and which will, probably as its cultivation and curing improve, become a very marketable commodity. In Rungpore the crop, though much injured by hail in March and December was abundant, but inferior in quality. In Julpigoree the crop was a fair one, especially in the Dooars. Formerly tobacco was chiefly purchased in Rungpore by the Mugh traders, but this year it was largely purchased by the Oswal Jains, and sent to Calcutta by the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Exports by sea.

The sea-borne exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Calcutta during the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian Ports—						
Ports in Madras	60,660	737	92,046	1,119	67,236	817
Bombay	146,448	1,780	20,292	247	31,007	377
British Burmah	11,926,303	1,44,938	9,374,653	1,13,923	12,265,219	1,49,056
Other Indian Ports ...	1,172,411	14,248	1,204,785	14,641	1,277,885	15,530
Total ...	13,305,822	1,61,703	10,691,776	1,29,935	13,641,347	1,65,780
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom	5,977,166	72,639	1,754,848	21,326	4,189,877	50,918
Other Foreign Ports ...	4,366,119	53,060	3,249,140	39,486	3,873,260	47,071
Total ...	10,343,285	1,25,699	5,003,988	60,812	8,063,137	97,989
Grand Total ...	23,649,107	2,87,402	15,695,764	1,90,747	21,704,484	2,63,769

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of imports over exports was 1,21,792 maunds, against 97,144 maunds in 1879-80 and 42,163 maunds in 1878-79.

INLAND TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total value of the inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the past three years is shown below, as compared with the sea-borne trade.

		Import.	Export.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1878-79 ...	61,30,441	15,84,262	77,14,703
	1879-80 ...	62,52,715	12,29,309	74,82,024
	1880-81 ...	40,13,769	13,40,071	53,53,840
Sea-borne trade	1878-79 ...	29,84,721	58,36,031	88,20,752
	1879-80 ...	59,49,688	72,54,315	1,32,04,003
	1880-81 ...	73,59,636	69,84,291	1,43,43,927

The money value of the trade during the year under report was affected by the low prices of food-grains ruling in Bengal; but notwithstanding this circumstance there is sufficient evidence of a large increase in the trade of the Chittagong port. A brief analysis of the trade in all the principal articles of merchandise is given below :—

Caoutchouc. Caoutchouc is produced in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, The total export to Calcutta by sea-going vessels was 675 cwt., or 919 maunds, valued at Rs. 73,260, as compared with 734 cwt., or 1,054 maunds, valued at Rs. 66,072, in 1879-80, and 913 cwt., or 1,243 maunds, valued at Rs. 55,282 in 1878-79. The increase was in value, not in quantity.

Cotton, raw. The Chittagong cotton goes for the most part to Naraingunge, where it is baled in press mills for despatch to Calcutta, a small quantity only being retained for local consumption. The quantity of raw cotton shipped last year for Naraingunge was 17,033 maunds as compared with 17,994 maunds in the previous year.

Cotton piece-goods, European. The trade in European cotton-piece goods has largely expanded, the value of the imports amounting to Rs. 17,81,466, against Rs. 13,99,815 in 1879-80, and Rs. 9,42,000 in 1878-79. The principal descriptions of piece-goods imported are grey and white jaconets, mulls, madapollams, dhootees and sarees, and white lappetts. The total value of goods carried by country boats to the interior of Chittagong amounted to Rs. 1,75,989, against Rs. 84,003 in 1879-80 and Rs. 37,004 in 1878-79.

Jute, raw. Jute is imported from Naraingunge for shipment to the United Kingdom. The trade during the past three years has been as follows :—

	Imports into Chittagong from Naraingunge.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	4,53,824	.....	5
By sea-going vessels...	.....	5,28,192	6,86,054
Total ...	4,53,824	5,28,192	6,86,059

	Exports to the United Kingdom from Chittagong.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Quantities in cwts. ...	318,517¼	381,743¾	437,989
Ditto in mds. ...	4,33,537	5,19,596	5,96,152

The exports of the past year would have been larger had not a British ship loaded with 44,732 cwts. of jute been wrecked as it was leaving the river.

Rice and paddy.

The import trade in rice and paddy carried by country boats during the past three years is shown below, as compared with the export to foreign ports :—

	Imports into Chittagong by country boats.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	8,04,594	12,44,425	10,51,413
Paddy	1,12,609	2,88,429	4,31,307

		Exports from Chittagong to foreign ports.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Rice ...	Cwts. ...	372,889¼	552,781½	397,838
	Mds. ...	5,07,544	7,52,397	5,41,502
Paddy ...	Cwts. ...	13,967¾	311½	7,772
	Mds. ...	19,012	424	10,578

The total quantity of the trade with coast ports was as follows :—

		Coasting trade.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Imports into Chittagong—				
Rice ...	Cwts.	4,572	2,104	2,754
	Mds.	6,223	2,864	3,784
Paddy...	Cwts.	20,520	25,880	146
	Mds.	27,930	35,225	199
Exports from Chittagong—				
Rice ...	Cwts.	120,566	115,119	292,111
	Mds.	1,64,104	1,56,690	3,97,595
Paddy...	Cwts.	89,076	111,850	224,396
	Mds.	1,21,242	1,52,240	3,05,428

The exports to Southern India were, it is believed, largely increased during the year under report owing to the dulness of the Ceylon market.

Salt.

The total weight of salt imported from Liverpool was 12,699¾ tons, or 3,45,711 maunds, against 11,475¼ tons, or 3,12,382 maunds, in 1879-80. The quantity of salt exported by country boats was maunds 2,02,687, and 19,327 maunds were carried to Naraingunge by sea-going vessels.

Tea, Indian.

According to the coast trade returns the exports of tea from Chittagong amounted to 736,817lb, or Rs. 5,70,780 in value, against 688,610lb, valued at Rs. 6,14,228, in 1879-80, and 607,388lb, valued at Rs. 5,75,182, in 1878-79. The greater part of the supply was shipped for Calcutta, the quantity forwarded showing an increase of 48,207lb as compared with 1879-80. The quantity of tea shipped direct to the United Kingdom was only 265lb, against 1,480lb in 1879-80, and 86,265lb in 1878-79.

Tobacco.

The quantity of tobacco carried to Chittagong by country boats was 2,686 maunds, against 2,131 maunds in 1879-80, and 7,037 maunds in 1878-79. The quantity brought by sea-going vessels was 1,203,923lb, valued at Rs. 1,06,096, against 1,039,508lb, valued at Rs. 86,476, in 1879-80, and 52,036lb, valued at Rs. 3,477, in 1878-79. The fluctations are mainly due to changes in classification. Naraingunge was the chief supplying mart.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the past three years was as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Districts.	Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore 1878-79	28,79,513	7,03,428	35,82,941	36,60,084	12,64,749	49,24,833	65,39,597	19,68,177	85,07,774
1879-80	32,38,728	7,89,491	40,78,219	35,97,325	17,42,069	53,39,394	68,36,053	25,31,560	94,17,613
1880-81	37,24,124	4,45,400	41,69,524	24,27,253	23,05,947	47,33,200	61,51,377	27,51,347	89,02,724
Cuttack 1878-79	16,04,529	3,23,701	19,28,230	23,89,517	4,38,665	28,28,182	39,94,046	7,62,366	47,56,412
1879-80	13,35,537	15,400	13,50,937	23,14,408	4,63,857	27,78,265	36,49,945	4,79,257	41,29,202
1880-81	15,35,335	21,397	15,57,282	13,35,252	2,22,500	15,57,752	28,71,187	2,43,897	31,15,034
Pooree 1878-79	17,301	1,13,000	1,30,301	3,95,793	.....	3,95,793	4,13,094	1,13,000	5,26,094
1879-80	18,500	24,000	42,500	1,93,960	.....	1,93,960	2,12,460	24,000	2,36,460
1880-81	52,164	16,500	68,664	1,19,355	.....	1,19,355	1,71,519	16,500	1,88,019
Total... 1878-79	45,01,343	11,40,129	56,41,472	64,45,394	17,03,414	81,48,808	1,09,46,737	28,43,543	1,37,90,280
1879-80	46,42,765	8,28,891	54,71,656	61,05,693	22,05,926	83,11,619	1,07,48,458	30,34,817	1,37,83,275
1880-81	53,12,173	4,83,297	57,95,470	38,81,860	25,28,447	64,10,307	91,94,033	30,11,744	1,22,05,777

The following statement shows the direction of the total trade during the three years:—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Calcutta	49,81,453	52,77,892	55,94,300	35,92,539	45,32,808	45,80,603
Other Indian ports	6,26,593	1,84,814	1,93,298	31,98,334	14,70,571	6,71,671
Foreign ports	33,426	8,950	7,872	13,57,935	23,08,240	11,58,033
Total ...	56,41,472	54,71,656	57,95,470	81,48,808	83,11,619	64,10,307

The share of Calcutta was 96·53 per cent. of the import trade, but only 71·45 per cent. of the export trade. The trade with other Indian ports was only 10·48 per cent. of the whole trade in 1880-81, against 17·6 per cent. in 1879-80. Exports to foreign ports were 18·07 per cent., against 27·8 per cent. in 1879-80.

The quantities and values of the principal staples imported into Orissa are shown in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRINCIPAL STAPLES.	QUANTITY.						VALUE.		
	English weight.			Indian weight.			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.			
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,909	1,50,797	2,79,924
Cotton twist and yarn lb.	1,461,223	1,779,973	2,378,833	17,758	21,631	28,349	10,49,870	11,97,505	14,83,372
Cotton piece-goods Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,00,429	6,87,123	14,00,520
Gunny-bags ... No.	891,902	1,007,772	510,076	.....	.....	.....	2,07,827	2,44,835	1,17,651
Metals ... cwt.	36,485	33,575	24,816	49,660	45,631	33,777	13,26,571	14,61,152	8,23,343
Ghee ... lb.	30,859	86,106	283,598	375	1,046	3,446	14,669	28,751	87,912
Opium ... cwt.	3,510	27	163	476	37	222	2,01,600	42,120	2,57,520
Spices ... lb.	334,822	615,782	444,917	4,059	7,556	5,407	72,754	81,086	76,289
Betel-nuts ... lb.	3,371,945	3,732,112	3,182,835	40,978	45,355	38,690	4,08,377	5,39,747	3,40,028
Tobacco ... lb.	945,995	1,134,089	1,189,923	11,496	13,782	14,459	1,45,764	1,77,238	1,39,609
Treasure ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,40,129	8,28,891	4,83,297

Cotton twist and yarn.

The quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported was * 2,378,833lb (28,349 maunds), against 1,779,973lb (21,631 maunds) in 1879-80, and 1,461,223lb (17,758 maunds) in 1878-79. It is said that the native weavers, to preserve their trade from extinction, are compelled to use the finer twist of English manufacture in preference to the coarser country-made thread.

Cotton piece-goods.

The total value of cotton piece-goods imported was Rs. 14,00,520,† against Rs. 6,87,123, in 1879-80 and Rs. 8,00,420 in 1878-79. Comparing the figures with 1879-80, the increase under Balasore was Rs. 5,75,459, and under Cuttack Rs. 1,30,136.

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the Orissa ports during the past three years, are—

PRINCIPAL STAPLES.	QUANTITY.						VALUE.		
	English weight.			Indian weight.			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.			
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ...Cwt.	1,087,073	981,367	757,837	14,79,627	13,35,750	10,31,499	45,99,242	42,82,571	20,75,653
Paddy ... „	131,279	218,277	92,027	1,78,685	2,97,099	1,25,260	4,60,796	4,64,121	86,842
Hides ...No.	268,910	316,356	487,733	.....	.....	.....	6,44,419	7,66,991	9,41,005
Til seed ...Cwt.	13,820	18,438	29,091	13,810	25,096	39,596	95,191	1,21,555	1,80,210
Timber and „ sleeper.	130,080	752,120	1,092,360	1,77,053	10,23,719	14,86,823	2,46,061	2,10,567	2,02,380
Silver, private. Rs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,02,812	18,29,726	16,98,097

The total value of the rice exported from Pooree was only Rs. 1,18,105 against Rs. 10,63,929 the value of that exported from

* Of this quantity 534,190lb were Indian twist.

† Of this Rs. 16,945 worth of goods were of Indian manufacture.

Cuttack, and Rs. 8,93,619 the value of that from Balasore. With the exception of 200 maunds of paddy valued at Rs. 550 exported from Cuttack, the whole export trade in paddy was from Balasore. The great decline in the exports of both rice and paddy was due to the cheaper prices prevailing at Calcutta.

TRAFFIC ALONG THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The following table shows the total amount and value of the trade passing the Nuddea rivers in each of the three years 1878-81.

Toll-stations.		Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jungypore, on the Bhagirutti	1878-79	50,29,341	2,28,94,287	7,98,753	73,84,015	58,78,094	3,02,78,302
	1879-80	51,23,842	2,35,92,796	8,54,539	88,86,414	59,78,381	3,24,79,210
	1880-81	50,29,302	1,96,97,624	9,39,646	91,11,394	59,68,948	2,88,09,018
Nuddea, on the Jellinghi ...	1878-79	42,04,727	1,97,66,809	14,69,926	57,26,637	56,71,653	2,54,93,446
	1879-80	27,10,438	1,31,74,831	10,88,784	42,25,970	37,99,222	1,74,00,801
	1880-81	20,80,848	74,11,657	7,53,334	25,88,189	28,34,182	99,99,846
Kissengunge, on the Matabhanga.	1878-79	16,68,190	65,87,155	11,70,080	30,12,448	28,38,270	95,99,903
	1879-80	13,94,837	59,87,400	11,34,946	31,58,646	25,29,783	91,46,046
	1880-81	26,89,396	97,91,436	13,39,276	40,87,742	40,28,672	1,38,79,178
Total	1878-79	1,09,42,258	4,92,48,551	34,38,759	1,61,23,100	1,43,81,017	6,53,71,651
	1879-80	92,29,117	4,27,55,027	30,78,269	1,62,71,030	1,23,07,386	5,90,26,057
	1880-81	97,99,546	3,69,00,717	30,32,256	1,57,87,325	1,28,31,802	5,26,88,042

The number of loaded boats of which the cargoes were registered was last year 35,345 as compared with 34,136 in 1879-80 and 38,509 in 1878-79.

Down-stream traffic.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of commerce carried down-stream, during the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Principal Staples.	Down-stream Traffic.					Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.		
	Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
				Quantity.	Value.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo 1879-80	.....	1,107	35	1,142	3,14,050	1,107	35	1,142
1880-81	.....	1,661	.....	1,661	3,65,420	1,661	.....	1,661
Jute, raw ... 1879-80	17,855	5,78,266	7,10,669	13,06,790	63,43,904	9,15,923	3,90,867	13,06,790
1880-81	20,504	1,51,253	7,75,274	9,47,031	42,61,639	7,51,163	1,95,868	9,47,031
Gunny-bags and gunny-cloths* 1879-80	166,958	3,529,517	410,150	4,106,625	11,05,921	3,389,500	717,125	4,106,625
1880-81	62,070	761,900	1,153,775	1,977,745	5,20,722	1,496,158	481,587	1,977,745
Wheat 1879-80	6,24,703	3,15,519	28,191	9,68,413	33,39,445	9,50,823	17,590	9,68,413
1880-81	12,29,119	4,10,230	3,48,729	19,88,078	49,70,194	19,59,801	28,277	19,88,078
Gram and pulse 1879-80	4,15,465	2,59,289	1,06,452	7,81,206	26,36,569	7,25,506	55,700	7,81,206
1880-81	2,85,744	2,06,462	2,74,604	7,66,810	18,21,173	7,14,031	52,779	7,66,810
Other spring crops 1879-80	3,49,872	25,190	7,145	3,82,207	10,98,846	3,69,534	12,675	3,82,207
1880-81	3,42,651	6,870	23,053	3,72,574	7,45,148	3,57,097	15,477	3,72,574
Rice, husked ... 1879-80	1,76,313	6,10,336	2,45,953	10,32,602	38,72,258	8,67,642	1,64,960	10,32,602
1880-81	55,396	8,32,985	3,96,319	12,84,700	28,90,574	10,64,739	2,19,961	12,84,700

* Gunny-bags, and gunny-cloths, are shown according to number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Principal Staples.	Down-stream Traffic.					Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.		
	Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Total.				
				Quantity.	Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hides* ... ... {1879-80	5,570	53,454	13,600	72,624	1,72,482	71,624	1,000	72,624
{1880-81	2,600	35,765	4,925	43,290	1,19,048	43,290	.....	43,290
Saltpetre ... ... {1879-80	37,395	9,696	.....	47,091	2,82,546	47,091	.....	47,091
{1880-81	16,869	.....	4,135	21,004	1,88,022	20,754	250	21,004
Other saline substances ... ... {1879-80	93,520	12,174	10,909	1,16,603	5,83,015	1,09,194	7,409	1,16,603
{1880-81	61,500	1,146	26,566	89,212	4,46,060	80,627	8,585	89,212
Linseed ... ... {1879-80	13,69,659	2,93,633	58,793	17,22,085	81,79,904	17,05,220	16,865	17,22,085
{1880-81	13,97,908	1,45,752	3,11,823	18,55,483	78,85,303	18,35,844	19,639	18,55,483
Mustard and rape-seeds ... ... {1879-80	8,25,660	2,14,710	24,023	10,64,393	45,23,670	9,43,538	1,20,855	10,64,393
{1880-81	8,01,840	1,01,875	1,93,326	10,96,050	39,73,181	8,70,546	2,25,504	10,96,050
Other oil-seeds ... {1879-80	3,75,522	1,09,769	5,576	4,90,867	16,56,675	4,88,650	2,217	4,90,867
{1880-81	1,94,533	4,123	39,251	2,37,907	7,43,459	2,36,651	1,256	2,37,907
Silk, raw ... ... {1879-80	908	240	.....	1,148	6,31,400	240	908	1,148
{1880-81	711	107	.....	818	2,86,300	107	711	818
Stone and marble {1879-80	3,42,443	33,180	3,535	3,79,158	11,37,474	3,77,085	2,073	3,79,158
{1880-81	3,21,560	41,645	12,193	3,75,398	11,26,194	3,73,013	2,385	3,75,398
Sugar, refined ... {1879-80	1,03,988	6,110	.....	1,10,098	17,61,568	1,01,606	8,492	1,10,098
{1880-81	23,389	.....	2,275	25,658	3,84,870	14,034	11,624	25,658
Sugar, unrefined {1879-80	44,882	455	10,577	55,914	4,19,355	24,171	31,743	55,914
{1880-81	32,815	75	10,046	42,936	3,22,019	12,027	30,909	42,936
Tobacco ... ... {1879-80	49,577	1,00,726	6,912	1,57,215	10,22,897	45,816	1,11,399	1,57,215
{1880-81	43,722	94,751	21,976	1,60,449	10,42,919	44,727	1,15,722	1,60,449
Timber ... ... {1879-80	1,12,975	.....	6,280	1,19,255	4,77,020	1,02,826	16,429	1,19,255
{1880-81	36,353	.....	8,025	44,378	1,10,944	37,735	6,643	44,378

* Hides are shown according to number.

Up-stream traffic.

The trade in the principal articles carried up-stream during the past two years, is exhibited in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Principal Staples.	Up-stream Traffic.					Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.		
	Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Total.				
				Quantity.	Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke ... {1879-80	19,368	1,75,043	3,29,675	5,24,086	3,60,309	5,20,403	3,683	5,24,086
{1880-81	31,876	1,49,272	3,21,326	5,02,474	3,76,356	4,88,110	14,364	5,02,474
* Cotton piece-goods (European) ... ... {1879-80	1,13,920	7,200	1,635	.....	1,22,755	16,155	1,06,600	1,22,755
{1880-81	23,153	1,900	7,615	.....	32,668	19,203	13,465	32,668
* Gunny-bags ... {1879-80	207,030	257,950	33,475	498,455	1,35,294	477,555	20,900	498,455
{1880-81	349,454	2,200	43,500	395,154	1,07,257	363,250	32,904	395,154
* Gunny-cloth ... {1879-80	728,636	.....	.....	728,636	30,96,703	664,120	64,516	728,636
{1880-81	956,690	.....	39,900	996,590	40,70,296	966,395	30,195	996,590
Rice ... ... {1879-80	76,308	84,320	45,983	2,06,611	7,74,791	30,867	1,75,744	2,06,611
{1880-81	2,25,996	53,693	3,163	2,82,852	6,36,417	3,730	2,79,122	2,82,852
Paddy ... ... {1879-80	8,676	25,822	84,707	1,19,205	2,68,211	24,835	94,370	1,19,205
{1880-81	3,721	21,686	60,402	85,809	1,07,261	24,942	60,867	85,809
Iron ... ... {1879-80	66,813	27,130	19,287	1,13,230	9,05,840	1,10,174	3,056	1,13,230
{1880-81	79,164	10,469	33,489	1,23,122	7,38,734	1,20,663	2,459	1,23,122
Salt ... ... {1879-80	6,14,035	5,94,312	4,52,679	16,61,026	74,74,617	14,61,512	1,99,514	16,61,026
{1880-81	5,36,223	3,79,718	7,11,165	16,27,106	70,16,895	14,73,285	1,53,821	16,27,106

* Piece-goods, are shown according to values in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The total quantity and value of traffic carried downwards and upwards during the past three years, were as follows :—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	1878-79	12,94,938	65,05,502	8,18,042	81,34,776	21,12,080	1,46,40,278
	1879-80	12,75,854	83,62,850	8,61,263	81,70,872	21,37,117	1,65,33,722
	1880-81	10,26,263	65,11,850	10,09,923	80,42,360	20,36,186	1,45,54,210
Hidgellee	1878-79	2,53,337	8,99,243	13,96,988	87,97,304	16,50,325	46,96,547
	1879-80	1,82,833	5,87,073	9,92,681	25,04,283	11,75,514	30,91,356
	1880-81	2,63,171	8,62,623	12,13,505	19,72,862	14,76,676	28,35,485
Total	1878-79	15,48,275	74,04,745	22,15,030	1,19,32,080	37,63,305	1,93,36,825
	1879-80	14,58,687	89,49,923	18,53,944	1,06,75,155	33,12,631	1,96,25,078
	1880-81	12,89,434	71,74,473	22,23,428	1,00,15,222	35,12,862	1,71,89,695

The number of laden boats, the cargoes of which were registered during the year, was 51,282 against 40,230 boats in 1879-80, and 44,311 boats in 1878-79, as shown below :—

	Midnapore Canal.		Hidgellee Canal.		Total.	
	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1878-79 ...	12,576	9,420	11,471	10,844	24,047	20,264
1879-80 ...	13,954	10,763	8,439	7,074	22,393	17,837
1880-81 ...	13,709	15,795	10,823	10,955	24,532	26,750

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the most important articles of traffic :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chief Articles of Traffic.	Registered on the Midnapore canals.	Registered on the Hidgellee canals.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... 1879-80	1,27,475	11,785	1,39,260	95,740	1,34,563	92,511
Coal and coke ... 1880-81	1,55,224	84,091	2,39,315	1,79,486	2,36,009	1,77,007
Cotton, raw ... 1879-80	6,243	630	6,873	1,16,841	6,873	1,16,841
Cotton, raw ... 1880-81	7,390	651	8,041	1,36,697	8,041	1,36,697
Cotton twist and yarn (European) 1879-80	10,035	19	10,054	6,53,510	10,054	6,53,510
Cotton twist and yarn (European) 1880-81	13,541	381	13,922	9,04,930	13,809	8,97,585
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) 1879-80	49,133	.....	49,133	17,19,655	49,133	17,19,655
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) 1880-81	50,494	.....	50,494	17,67,290	50,494	17,67,290
* Cotton piece-goods (European) 1879-80	9,63,300	14,080	.....	9,77,380	.....	9,77,380
* Cotton piece-goods (European) 1880-81	4,72,710	83,659	.....	5,56,369	.....	5,54,569

* Piece-goods and mats, are shown according to value in rupees, and hides in number.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canals.	Registered on the Hidgellee canals.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
* Cotton piece-goods (Indian).	1879-80	5,42,480	.....	.....	5,42,480	.....	5,24,220
	1880-81	5,39,260	.....	.....	5,39,260	.....	5,23,060
Indigo	1879-80	1,570	.....	1,570	4,31,750	1,570	4,31,750
	1880-81	1,233	.....	1,233	2,71,260	1,233	2,71,260
Jute, raw	1879-80	22,095	740	22,835	1,05,612	22,390	1,03,507
	1880-81	28,074	2,538	30,612	1,37,754	29,443	1,32,494
Gram and pulse ...	1879-80	84,591	7	84,598	2,85,529	84,594	2,85,495
	1880-81	1,41,604	136	1,41,740	3,36,632	1,41,424	3,35,882
Rice	1879-80	3,46,336	1,38,058	4,84,394	18,16,477	4,69,456	17,66,460
	1880-81	2,49,098	2,82,998	5,32,096	11,97,216	4,86,465	10,94,546
Paddy	1879-80	2,33,340	8,36,404	11,29,744	25,41,924	6,59,989	14,84,975
	1880-81	1,94,088	8,93,432	10,87,520	13,59,400	5,97,646	7,47,056
* Hides	1879-80	184,238	.....	184,238	4,37,565	184,238	4,37,565
	1880-81	93,861	160	94,021	2,58,557	94,021	2,58,557
Brass and copper	1879-80	71,208	16	71,224	28,48,960	71,213	28,48,520
	1880-81	77,610	40	77,650	31,06,000	77,618	31,04,720
Vegetables and other kinds of provisions ...	1879-80	54,393	3,405	57,798	5,77,980	40,506	4,05,060
	1880-81	61,690	2,569	64,259	9,63,885	41,939	6,29,085
Salt	1879-80	2,90,571	74,990	3,65,561	16,45,024	3,59,446	16,17,507
	1880-81	3,19,119	91,359	4,10,478	17,70,187	4,07,943	17,59,255
Mustard seed ...	1879-80	1,18,253	4,342	1,22,595	5,24,029	1,20,662	5,12,813
	1880-81	95,495	1,451	96,946	3,51,429	96,587	3,50,128
Silk, raw	1879-80	2,511	.....	2,511	13,81,050	2,317	12,73,909
	1880-81	2,021	15	2,036	7,12,600	2,016	7,05,600
Sugar, unrefined ...	1879-80	80,198	2,003	82,201	6,16,507	76,401	5,73,007
	1880-81	75,427	3,721	79,148	5,93,609	76,892	5,76,014
Tobacco	1879-80	45,660	3,006	48,666	3,16,329	47,383	3,07,990
	1880-81	55,088	15,002	70,090	4,55,585	64,435	4,18,828
Timber	1879-80	1,28,689	7,848	1,36,537	5,46,148	27,967	1,11,868
	1880-81	73,455	14,293	87,748	2,19,369	12,928	30,070

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, and hides in number.

Rice and paddy.

The total quantity of rice registered during the year was 5,32,096 maunds, against 4,84,394 maunds in 1879-80, and 9,38,605 maunds in 1878-79. The total quantity of paddy was 10,87,520 maunds, against 11,29,744 maunds in 1879-80, and 11,62,950 maunds in 1878-79. The amount of the Calcutta trade was 4,86,465 maunds of rice, and 5,97,646 maunds of paddy; while the remainder, 45,631 maunds of rice, and 4,89,874 maunds of paddy, was distributed as follows:—

	Rice.	Paddy.
	Mds.	Mds.
Local trade of Midnapore district	43,846	3,09,867
Imports into Hooghly district from Midnapore	1,305	1,76,427
Local trade of Hooghly district	480	3,430
Trade between Midnapore, Hooghly, and 24-Pergunnahs	.....	150
Total ...	45,631	4,89,874

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total length of the Orissa Canals open for traffic was 136 miles. The quantity and value of the merchandize carried during the past three years are shown in the following table:—

	Quantity of goods registered by weight.			Value of all articles of trade.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	9,14,771	7,71,975	8,23,124	32,78,793	29,87,065	24,09,571
Up traffic ...	3,68,669	2,35,362	2,02,639	10,82,483	13,27,548	10,61,830
Total ...	12,83,440	10,07,337	10,25,763	43,61,276	43,14,613	34,71,401

The number of loaded boats of which the cargoes were registered during the past three years was as follows:—

	Number of boats.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Down	4,787	3,456	3,571
Up	3,046	2,181	2,303
Total ...	7,833	5,637	5,874

The chief items comprising the above trade are exhibited in the following table:—

Chief Articles of Trade.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1,022	2,026	4,189	16,352	34,442	71,213
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	.....	591	3,392	.....	38,415	2,20,480
Gram and pulse	33,000	15,182	4,285	1,15,500	51,238	10,177
Rice	3,64,386	3,35,070	2,38,251	13,66,447	14,44,012	5,36,065
Paddy	2,12,485	82,044	49,495	4,78,091	1,85,599	61,869
Iron	425	219	10,944	3,400	1,752	65,664
Salt	48,103	33,987	34,363	2,16,463	1,52,942	1,48,191
Til-seed	29,549	43,578	57,478	1,40,357	2,06,996	2,29,912
Spices	47,604	59,486	48,422	3,33,228	4,16,402	3,38,954
Stone and marble	96,602	35,067	2,50,818	2,95,806	1,05,201	7,52,454
Sugar, unrefined	40,227	57,342	34,465	2,81,589	4,30,065	2,58,487
Timber	1,85,556	1,16,746	1,04,711	7,42,224	4,66,984	2,61,777
All other articles	2,22,481	1,75,999	1,84,950	3,71,819	7,80,565	5,16,158
Total	12,83,440	10,07,337	10,25,763	43,61,276	43,14,613	34,71,401

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The amount of traffic carried by inland steamers during the year under report, as compared with the trade of the previous two years, is shown in the following table:—

Specification of Trips.		Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Downward trip—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
From Bengal	1878-79	7,07,252	31,06,153	5,26,853	25,00,470	12,34,105	56,06,623
	1879-80	9,55,719	51,58,638	6,16,819	30,63,166	15,72,538	82,21,804
	1880-81	8,67,460	35,68,687	6,42,342	32,31,597	15,09,802	68,00,284
„ Assam	1878-79	3,22,477	1,74,56,496	1,01,496	67,55,632	4,23,973	2,42,12,128
	1879-80	3,08,401	1,74,70,162	1,32,155	77,50,500	4,40,556	2,52,20,662
	1880-81	6,11,897	2,13,92,141	1,26,608	46,09,201	7,38,505	2,60,01,342
Total	1878-79	10,29,729	2,05,62,649	6,28,349	92,56,102	16,58,078	2,98,18,751
	1879-80	12,64,120	2,26,28,800	7,48,974	1,08,13,666	20,13,094	3,34,42,466
	1880-81	14,79,357	2,49,60,828	7,68,950	78,40,798	22,48,307	3,28,01,626
Upward trip—							
Into Bengal	1878-79	15,641	6,83,336	36,485	38,05,970	52,126	44,89,306
	1879-80	17,543	5,02,795	52,737	25,01,689	70,280	30,04,484
	1880-81	30,083	6,10,945	67,667	28,68,667	97,740	34,79,612
„ Assam	1878-79	5,82,978	78,28,682	66,730	42,04,114	6,49,708	1,20,24,796
	1879-80	6,01,662	69,20,617	1,03,967	51,77,826	7,05,629	1,20,98,443
	1880-81	5,99,562	62,21,162	73,542	27,97,713	6,73,104	90,18,875
Total	1878-79	5,98,619	85,04,018	1,03,215	80,10,084	7,01,834	1,65,14,102
	1879-80	6,19,205	74,23,412	1,56,704	76,79,515	7,75,909	1,51,02,927
	1880-81	6,29,645	68,32,107	1,41,208	56,66,380	7,70,853	1,24,98,487
Grand Total	1878-79	16,28,348	2,90,66,667	7,31,564	1,72,66,186	23,59,912	4,63,32,853
	1879-80	18,83,325	3,00,52,212	9,05,678	1,84,93,181	27,89,003	4,85,45,393
	1880-81	21,09,002	3,17,92,935	9,10,158	1,35,07,178	30,19,160	4,53,00,113

The statement below shows the articles of traffic carried by this route during the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NAMES OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES.	GRAND TOTAL OF TRAFFIC REGISTERED.						PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRAFFIC BORNE TO THE TOTAL TRADE.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber Mds.	6,748	8,442	8,133	2,36,180	2,05,470	2,20,941	6,721	8,117	8,085	2,34,885	2,84,065	2,16,972
Cotton, manufactured—												
Twist and yarn (European ... Mds.	12,953	8,886	11,979	3,66,710	5,77,590	7,78,180	12,953	8,886	11,972	3,66,710	5,77,590	7,78,180
Piece-goods (European) Rs.	77,05,616	54,62,797	50,72,331	77,05,616	54,62,797	60,72,331	77,05,616	54,55,997	60,69,423	77,05,616	54,55,997	60,69,423
Drugs and medicines (not intoxicating) ... ,,	7,04,591	1,75,925	1,15,293	7,04,591	1,75,925	1,15,293	7,03,751	1,74,775	1,14,513	7,03,751	1,74,775	1,14,513
Fibrous products—												
Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	12,05,941	14,90,320	13,88,945	48,32,162	68,48,292	60,29,752	12,07,976	14,80,747	13,88,880	48,31,880	68,48,456	60,29,140
Grain and pulse—												
Gram and pulse ... Mds.	66,621	70,411	88,211	2,33,174	2,37,637	2,09,500	52,279	53,935	62,945	1,82,977	1,86,906	2,09,494
Rice (husked) ... ,,	3,39,461	3,57,656	3,57,092	12,72,979	13,41,135	8,03,457	29,042	1,13,525	34,672	1,05,998	4,25,716	78,012
Hides of cattle ... No.	147,215	8,436	7,379	312,832	22,401	20,295	123,783	6,476	516	273,660	14,603	1,405
Lac—												
Stick and other kinds Mds.	5,860	4,127	10,711	1,17,200	1,44,445	3,74,885	5,858	4,127	10,672	1,17,100	1,41,445	3,73,590
Liquors ... ... Rs.	5,84,535	5,72,904	6,55,261	5,84,535	5,72,904	6,55,251	5,84,073	5,71,957	6,54,241	5,84,073	5,71,957	6,54,241
Metals and their manufactures—												
Brass and copper ... Mds.	10,653	10,157	11,054	4,26,120	4,06,280	4,42,160	10,595	10,132	10,931	4,23,800	4,05,280	4,24,240
Iron ... ... ,,	40,924	48,962	40,967	3,27,392	3,91,696	2,45,802	40,873	48,779	40,821	3,27,024	3,90,233	2,44,926
Oils ... ... ,,	19,207	32,334	15,703	1,55,103	1,94,004	94,543	19,079	30,994	15,419	1,54,104	1,85,964	93,024
Salt ... ... ,,	95,079	92,089	89,580	4,27,855	4,14,400	3,86,314	95,071	91,965	89,555	4,07,820	4,13,842	3,86,206
Seeds—												
Mustard-seed ... Mds.	33,674	8,973	2,07,504	1,51,532	38,135	9,69,910	33,497	8,649	2,67,404	1,50,736	36,758	9,69,339
Tea-seed ... ,,	13,625	2,772	2,407	6,81,250	1,38,600	1,20,350	7,223	1,116	1,074	3,61,150	55,800	53,700
Silk—												
Raw ... ... Mds.	610	178	338	3,05,000	97,900	1,18,300	592	177	325	2,96,000	97,350	1,13,750
Spices—												
Betel-nuts ... Mds.	21,981	76,226	1,14,209	3,51,696	12,19,616	17,14,485	21,179	76,100	1,14,206	3,38,864	12,17,600	17,13,090
Sugar—												
Refined ... ... Mds.	7,818	10,989	15,631	1,25,088	1,75,824	2,35,215	7,703	10,536	15,013	1,23,240	1,68,576	2,25,195
Indian ... ... Mds.	3,20,183	3,72,817	3,77,704	2,24,12,810	2,42,33,105	2,26,67,640	3,20,179	3,72,777	3,77,704	2,24,12,830	2,42,30,505	2,26,67,640
Tobacco ... ... ,,	24,046	29,021	10,572	1,44,276	1,88,636	68,718	23,384	28,730	9,935	1,40,304	1,87,135	64,902
All other articles of traffic ,,	1,32,428	1,74,163	2,57,087	39,20,775	63,08,101	39,56,777	1,27,125	1,61,917	2,48,498	38,56,554	38,98,690	37,51,334
Total ...	23,69,912	27,89,003	30,19,160	4,03,32,853	4,35,45,393	4,53,00,113	20,21,818	25,10,269	20,54,213	4,00,42,786	4,62,72,339	4,42,32,333

TRAFFIC ALONG THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

In April last arrangements were concluded with the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, for the supply in future, to the Statistical Department of this Government, of statistics of trade carried by the steamers of the Company along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers for incorporation in the annual report on the internal trade of Bengal. The following is an analysis of the trade registered during 1880-81 :—

		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service		12,28,503	3,12,000	15,40,503
Serajgunge service		7,01,761	3,58,634	10,60,395
Despatch service between Goalundo and Naraingunge.		482	20	502
Cachar service		94,754	26,278	1,21,032
Total ...	Quantity Mds.	20,25,500	6,96,932	27,22,432
	Value Rs.	3,32,57,307	1,71,11,415	5,03,68,722

The following figures show the downward and upward traffic in some of the principal staples :—

Downward.

		Gross quantity carried.	Proportion relating to the Calcutta trade.
Cotton raw	Mds.	15,010	14,779
Jute raw	„	13,54,549	12,50,231
Gunny bags	No.	2,930,126	2,922,484
Rice	Mds.	72,003	69,293
Hides	No.	1,352,303	1,349,925
Skins of sheep	„	181,220	180,974
Linseed	Mds.	18,735	18,735
Mustard seed	„	1,38,551	1,35,985
Tea, Indian	„	91,462	91,461
Tobacco	„	25,798	25,735

Upward.

		Gross quantity carried.	Proportion relating to the Calcutta trade.
Cotton twist and yarn, European	Mds.	17,940	17,940
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	Rs.	1,18,33,500	1,17,70,875
Leather manufactured ...	„	4,09,955	4,09,955
Liquors	„	2,21,076	2,20,806
Salt	Mds.	3,73,690	3,72,790
Sugar, unrefined	„	17,635	13,245

TRAFFIC ALONG THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The total quantity and value of merchandize imported into, and exported from each of the three blocks of Calcutta, Bengal, and Behar, exclusive of the local trade between station and station within the last two blocks, are shown in the following statement:—

Specification of Blocks.		Imports.		Exports.		Grand Total.	
		Quantity exclusive of railway materials.	Value.	Quantity exclusive of railway materials.	Value.	Quantity exclusive of railway materials.	Value.
Block I.		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Howrah and Calcutta ...	1878-79	2,56,80,537	20,95,04,019	67,40,401	16,42,31,442	3,24,20,938	37,37,35,461
	1879-80	2,63,67,199	28,68,19,404	74,34,973	16,84,23,454	3,38,02,172	45,52,42,858
	1880-81	2,64,63,544	21,98,67,570	70,05,555	16,06,27,966	3,34,69,099	38,04,95,536
Block II.							
Bengal below Behar, excluding Calcutta and Howrah ...	1878-79	26,29,809	2,68,75,524	1,89,27,508	4,10,87,098	2,15,57,317	6,79,62,622
	1879-80	27,85,953	3,47,19,615	1,97,07,210	4,47,05,822	2,24,93,163	7,94,25,437
	1880-81	26,77,263	2,35,09,603	2,01,36,807	3,69,29,403	2,28,14,070	6,04,39,006
Block III.							
Behar	1878-79	46,80,265	6,89,04,404	79,30,585	9,80,48,591	1,26,10,850	16,69,52,995
	1879-80	44,55,929	7,85,12,794	76,68,008	15,71,35,126	1,21,21,937	23,56,45,920
	1880-81	54,99,494	7,29,90,261	1,12,46,252	12,08,09,423	1,67,45,746	19,37,99,684
Total ...	1878-79	3,29,90,611	30,52,83,947	3,35,98,494	30,33,67,131	6,65,89,105	60,86,51,078
	1879-80	3,36,07,086	40,00,51,813	3,48,10,191	37,02,62,402	6,84,17,277	77,03,14,215
	1880-81	3,46,40,301	31,63,67,434	3,83,88,614	31,83,66,792	7,30,28,915	63,47,34,226

The total value of the trade is Rs. 13,55,79,989 less than in the previous year, but in quantity the figures show a satisfactory increase in the trade of each of the three blocks. The net amount of traffic carried downwards and upwards during the past three years was—

Direction of the Trade.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1878-79 exclusive of railway materials.	1879-80 exclusive of railway materials.	1880-81 exclusive of railway materials.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Downward traffic	2,76,26,585	2,85,94,570	2,86,42,473	22,54,21,546	32,89,93,412	24,43,00,350
Upward ,, ...	1,29,31,466	1,43,43,753	1,62,51,145	19,30,90,934	19,75,14,426	18,65,82,681
Total ...	4,05,58,051	4,29,38,323	4,48,93,618	41,85,12,480	52,65,07,838	43,08,83,031

The total increase in the trade carried both ways was 4·56 per cent. as compared with 1879-80, and 10·69 per cent as compared with 1878-79. The following statement shows those articles of traffic of which the largest quantities were carried by this railway during the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chief Staples of Traffic.	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Grand total of traffic registered.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal, public ...	1879-80 1,14,04,406	51,92,683	1,65,97,089	1,14,10,498	1,14,12,834	78,46,323
	1880-81 1,05,47,571	50,48,944	1,55,96,515	1,16,97,386	1,05,48,400	79,11,075
Cotton, raw ...	1879-80 14,62,365	5,034	14,67,399	2,49,45,783	12,66,316	2,32,27,372
	1880-81 12,81,387	4,937	12,86,324	2,18,67,508	11,53,622	1,96,11,574
Cotton twist and yarn	1879-80 1,937	1,10,299	1,12,236	72,95,340	1,10,021	71,53,365
	1880-81 2,395	1,08,371	1,10,766	66,20,580	1,07,805	64,69,515
Cotton piece-goods	1879-80 27,622	12,88,536	13,16,158	9,87,11,850	12,94,289	9,70,71,675
	1880-81 23,290	13,18,250	13,41,540	10,09,46,941	13,24,936	9,95,54,967
Indigo	1879-80 72,110	1,366	73,476	2,02,05,900	72,554	1,99,52,350
	1880-81 1,14,219	467	1,14,686	2,52,30,920	1,13,726	2,50,19,720
Miscellaneous dyeing materials ...	1879-80 16,539	49,202	65,541	29,89,345	29,383	13,22,190
	1880-81 14,164	54,062	68,226	20,46,780	27,574	8,27,220
Fibres, manufactured	1879-80 21,310	4,54,037	4,75,347	46,87,439	3,71,125	35,40,998
	1880-81 46,413	4,66,829	5,13,242	61,58,904	4,08,886	49,06,632
Betel-nuts	1879-80 255	1,08,864	1,09,119	17,45,904	1,02,465	16,39,440
	1880-81 218	1,22,617	1,22,835	18,42,525	1,19,754	17,96,310
Potatoes	1879-80 64,032	8,554	72,586	2,90,344	31,897	1,27,588
	1880-81 1,28,451	13,372	1,41,823	4,96,380	73,377	2,56,819
Other kinds of vegetables and nuts...	1879-80 54,308	29,207	83,555	1,67,030	62,874	1,25,748
	1880-81 66,889	23,821	90,710	1,81,420	67,039	1,34,078
Wheat	1879-80 24,04,378	4,531	24,08,909	84,31,181	23,38,592	81,85,072
	1880-81 39,52,547	4,501	39,57,048	98,92,619	38,87,511	97,18,777
Gram and pulse ...	1879-80 14,38,633	16,026	14,54,659	49,09,474	14,25,544	37,98,711
	1880-81 13,54,928	2,97,577	16,52,505	39,24,699	10,05,347	23,37,699
Rice	1879-80 22,31,030	2,65,286	24,96,316	93,61,185	21,73,583	81,50,936
	1880-81 18,42,536	14,34,378	32,76,914	73,73,056	18,44,452	41,50,017
Miscellaneous food-grains	1879-80 3,04,019	34,472	3,38,491	6,76,982	2,25,634	4,51,268
	1880-81 1,06,359	5,24,797	6,31,156	14,20,101	98,606	2,21,863
Hides	1879-80 8,98,952	897	8,99,849	1,70,97,031	8,76,616	1,66,55,704
	1880-10 5,06,543	2,346	5,08,889	1,11,95,558	4,94,811	1,08,35,842
Shell-lac	1879-80 74,050	852	74,902	37,45,100	74,255	37,12,750
	1880-81 92,716	490	93,206	41,94,270	92,677	41,70,465
Lime	1879-80 2,57,220	5,345	2,62,565	2,95,385	2,43,524	2,73,964
	1880-81 3,09,799	15,231	3,25,030	3,45,344	2,84,686	3,02,479
Liquors	1879-80 14,245	1,69,675	1,83,920	82,76,406	1,79,597	80,84,865
	1880-91 4,350	1,01,123	1,05,453	56,94,462	1,03,609	55,94,591
Brass	1879-80 29,731	1,99,611	2,29,342	91,73,680	2,05,419	82,16,760
	1880-81 29,978	1,87,711	2,17,689	87,07,560	1,94,945	77,97,800
Iron	1879-80 25,124	15,54,191	15,79,315	1,26,34,520	13,46,030	1,07,68,240
	1880-81 35,714	11,10,848	11,46,562	68,79,372	11,28,153	67,68,918

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chief Staples of Traffic.	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Grand total of traffic registered.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Other metals ...	1879-80 9,820	1,20,665	1,30,485	41,84,550	1,33,750	40,18,510
	1880-81 8,597	1,16,655	1,25,252	37,57,560	1,10,499	3,34,80,970
Oils	1879-80 36,503	81,310	1,17,813	9,25,806	1,03,039	7,61,766
	1880-81 35,466	61,484	96,950	8,00,720	99,466	7,22,923
Opium	1879-80 2,11,773	403	2,12,176	16,97,40,800	1,91,040	15,44,72,400
	1880-81 1,21,152	157	1,21,309	9,70,47,200	1,10,251	8,82,00,800
Ghee	1879-80 91,641	4,418	96,059	30,73,888	71,742	22,95,744
	1880-81 1,29,176	1,605	1,30,781	41,84,992	1,11,129	35,56,128
Salt	1879-80 64,527	24,87,119	25,51,646	1,14,82,406	24,84,981	1,11,82,414
	1880-81 1,12,583	25,40,262	26,52,845	1,14,40,394	25,23,920	1,08,84,143
Saltpetre	1879-80 6,77,961	898	6,78,859	40,73,154	6,78,496	40,70,976
	1880-81 5,27,648	2,195	5,29,843	42,38,744	5,29,013	42,32,104
Other saline substances	1879-80 64,332	1,04,832	1,69,164	8,42,820	24,854	1,24,270
	1880-81 1,22,866	1,02,280	2,25,146	11,25,730	60,992	3,04,960
Linseed	1879-80 15,02,617	356	15,02,973	71,39,122	14,83,304	70,45,694
	1880-81 32,10,329	520	32,10,849	1,36,46,108	31,63,025	1,34,42,856
Mustard-seed ...	1879-80 21,68,618	1,293	21,69,911	92,22,121	15,76,074	66,98,314
	1880-81 11,03,551	2,214	11,05,765	40,08,398	6,54,470	23,72,154
Til-seed	1879-80 6,63,679	150	6,63,829	31,53,183	6,43,368	30,55,998
	1880-81 6,93,886	57	6,93,943	27,75,772	6,85,326	27,41,304
Other oil-seeds ...	1879-80 9,50,327	15,191	9,65,518	32,58,624	9,10,845	30,74,102
	1880-81 7,85,474	22,238	8,07,712	25,24,100	7,56,080	23,62,750
Indigo-seed ...	1879-80 1,68,150	8,274	1,76,424	14,11,392	21,852	1,74,816
	1880-81 1,73,816	6,233	1,80,049	14,40,392	17,988	1,43,904
Other kinds of seeds	1879-80 1,10,893	23,727	1,34,620	5,38,480	1,01,933	4,07,732
	1880-81 97,530	53,866	1,51,396	6,05,584	1,25,898	5,03,592
Silk, raw	1879-80 7,867	8,453	16,320	89,76,000	11,463	63,04,650
	1880-81 8,252	7,153	15,385	53,84,750	11,947	41,81,450
Do. manufactured	1879-80 7,133	6,292	13,425	1,61,10,000	8,493	1,01,91,600
	1880-81 6,051	6,112	12,163	97,30,400	7,066	56,52,800
Spices	1879-80 21,690	1,01,106	1,22,796	8,59,572	67,094	4,69,658
	1880-81 35,864	81,536	1,17,400	8,21,800	92,926	6,50,482
Stone	1879-80 93,692	9,791	1,03,483	3,10,449	68,438	2,05,314
	1880-81 1,38,522	9,105	1,47,627	4,42,881	79,941	2,39,823
Stationery ...	1879-80 832	90,565	91,397	73,11,760	63,880	51,10,400
	1880-81 618	79,898	80,516	61,19,216	56,099	42,63,524
Sugar, refined ...	1879-80 44,561	2,16,779	2,61,340	41,81,440	59,200	9,48,794
	1880-81 36,593	2,28,265	2,64,858	24,72,870	65,903	9,88,545
Do., unrefined ...	1879-80 2,04,527	3,19,828	5,24,355	39,32,662	1,35,485	10,16,137
	1880-81 87,860	1,98,567	2,86,427	21,48,201	57,329	4,29,967
Tea	1879-80 21,641	19,000	40,641	26,41,665	40,374	26,24,310
	1880-81 10,700	7,704	18,404	10,90,695	18,210	10,79,035
Tobacco	1879-80 1,06,194	1,25,148	2,31,342	15,03,723	25,019	1,62,868
	1880-81 1,34,931	1,07,623	2,42,554	15,76,601	24,199	1,61,973
Timber	1879-80 34,590	2,63,521	2,98,111	11,92,444	2,72,592	10,90,368
	1880-81 18,247	1,20,223	1,38,470	3,46,174	1,21,495	3,03,737

TRAFFIC ALONG THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The total quantity and value of merchandize imported into and exported from Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway during the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1878-79 ...	58,77,483	5,82,29,140	18,74,028	3,82,03,245	77,51,511	7,64,32,385
1879-80 ...	63,48,996	4,91,82,829	24,60,630	4,01,63,608	88,09,626	8,93,46,437
1880-81 ...	71,50,998	5,27,57,048	25,30,490	4,19,71,848	96,81,488	9,47,28,896

The articles of import traffic conveyed by this line during the past three years were—

Chief staples of traffic.		Imports into Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	2,610	2,553	2,820
Cotton, raw	,,	11,906	5,124	21,200
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	,,	20,555	20,087	26,815
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium... ...	,,	957	1,228	2,842
Indigo	,,	8,138	8,218	11,750
Safflower	,,	4,317	1,530	8,650
Turmeric	,,	1,23,755	84,481	38,701
Jute, raw	,,	30,07,813	43,30,681	37,01,090
Gunny-bags	No.	3,539,231	3,132,800	3,958,794
Wheat	Mds.	89,070	82,416	2,56,517
Gram and pulse ...	,,	2,62,453	1,51,898	1,11,707
Other spring and rain crops	,,	34,856	9,083	13,358
Rice	,,	5,89,696	3,20,053	10,53,910
Hides of cattle ...	No.	1,649,854	1,814,020	1,671,503
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals ...	,,	133,887	210,154	364,452
Lac-dye	Mds.	6,472	2,453	414
Stick or other kinds of lac	,,	18,654	3,926	2,441
Brass and copper, and their manufactures ...	,,	3,588	4,219	4,856
Vegetables and provisions, other than ghee ...	,,	16,872	7,027	6,720
Linseed	,,	2,18,725	1,68,031	2,25,862
Mustard-seed ...	,,	1,08,198	81,373	4,21,941
Silk, raw	,,	8,268	7,999	6,614
Spices	,,	37,179	16,019	6,941
Sugar, refined ...	,,	5,252	785	1,333
Do., unrefined ...	,,	1,65,980	1,92,503	1,42,710
Tea (Indian)	,,	60,063	1,21,890	2,09,376
Tobacco	,,	2,32,635	2,27,248	2,72,514
All other articles ...	,,	5,23,729	1,68,774	2,57,252

A similar statement shows the staples exported from Calcutta by this route during the same three years :—

Chief staples of traffic.		Exports from Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	6,906	827	138
Coal and coke ...	,,	2,12,454	2,74,717	3,93,250
Cotton, raw	,,	10,612	5,026	14,050
Cotton twist and yarn (European)... ...	,,	52,163	54,899	53,302
Cotton piece-goods (European)	Rs.	2,44,81,990	2,51,78,897	2,79,88,210
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ...	Mds.	1,098	111	32
Indigo ...	,,	1,516	1,094	640
Jute raw ...	,,	48,260	10,514	11,009
Gunny-bags ...	No.	759,713	398,957	831,787
Leather manufactures	Rs.	1,53,704	1,93,651	1,76,248
Liquors ...	,,	4,40,514	2,75,441	2,16,554
Brass and copper	Mds.	37,468	39,208	36,124
Iron ...	,,	1,31,796	1,03,309	1,26,822
Other metals ...	,,	15,839	7,738	1,780
Oil	,,	33,807	34,522	32,491
Opium ...	,,	676	605	571
Paints and colours	,,	2,399	2,113	1,692
Vegetables and provisions, other than ghee	,,	17,545	24,476	30,133
Salt ...	,,	5,49,165	8,39,901	8,96,470
Silk, raw ...	,,	310	789	310
Spices ...	,,	11,263	12,966	10,594
All other articles	,,	4,01,310	7,05,822	5,17,126

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total weight and value of the trade carried by the different State Railways in Bengal during the past three years were :—

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	8,70,017	10,24,275	7,82,523	8,59,835	9,21,309	7,57,431
Northern Bengal State Railway	17,25,896	2,10,79,015	26,57,228	3,16,44,446	32,25,860	3,03,85,613
Nulhati State Railway ...	3,96,444	83,60,725	4,05,908	92,52,024	2,14,901	59,28,990
Tirhoot State Railway ...	9,79,451	1,40,19,937	15,51,861	2,22,03,627	20,74,793	2,76,59,846
Gya State Railway	.....	.....	12,83,644	1,51,12,237	12,97,883	1,86,05,892
Total ...	39,71,808	4,44,83,952	66,80,964	7,90,72,169	77,34,746	8,99,27,772

Details of the traffic on the different lines are given in the chapter on railways.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN,

The total value of the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, registered at the registering stations during the past three years is shown in the following statement :—

	Imports into Bengal.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	98,62,800	95,90,927	1,03,46,646
,, Sikkim ...	1,20,841	2,51,491	1,67,960
,, Bhutan ...	84,901	3,85,406	2,43,922
Total ...	1,00,68,542	1,02,27,824	1,07,58,528

	Exports from Bengal.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Nepal ...	64,37,479	59,56,544	60,14,613
,, Sikkim ...	60,184	48,085	80,898
,, Bhutan ...	88,108	2,89,588	1,96,947
Total ...	65,85,771	62,94,217	62,92,458

These figures include the value of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal.

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL,

The registration of the traffic crossing the frontier between Bengal and Nepal was carried on during the past year on twenty-seven trade-routes. The total value of the trade registered during the past three years was as follows :—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Grand total of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	98,00,471	61,61,621	1,59,62,092
1879-80	95,63,394	55,92,335	1,51,55,729
1880-81	1,03,17,915	56,15,443	1,59,33,358

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of traffic registered during the three years, the figures

representing the net trade of Bengal with Nepal, after deducting such portion of it as passed into and from other provinces through Bengal.

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No.	1878-79	36,948	49,430	86,378	9,23,700	12,35,750	21,59,450
	1879-80	29,531	21,389	50,920	7,30,775	5,34,725	12,65,500
	1880-81	16,972	7,279	24,251	4,24,300	1,81,975	6,06,275
Sheep and goats ... ... ,,	1878-79	37,456	31,308	68,764	74,912	62,616	1,37,528
	1879-80	32,732	28,046	60,780	81,830	70,120	1,51,950
	1880-81	20,836	19,914	40,750	48,068	47,713	95,781
Cotton, raw... ... ...Mds.	1878-79	844	6,511	7,355	13,504	1,04,176	1,17,680
	1879-80	1,142	7,011	8,153	19,414	1,19,187	1,38,601
	1880-81	1,932	5,721	7,653	32,545	96,306	1,28,851
Piece-goods (European)... Rs.	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	16,000	18,87,996	19,03,996
	1879-80	.....	.....	.....	11,002	17,24,118	17,35,120
	1880-81	.....	.....	.....	24,237	21,74,290	21,98,527
Ditto (Indian) ... ,,	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	12,379	2,59,842	2,72,221
	1879-80	.....	.....	.....	15,204	2,97,426	3,12,630
	1880-81	.....	.....	.....	10,155	1,84,979	1,95,134
Others fibres, raw ...Mds.	1878-79	14,474	786	15,260	86,844	4,716	91,560
	1879-80	14,942	1,529	16,471	1,04,594	10,703	1,15,297
	1880-81	11,563	958	12,521	80,118	6,564	86,682
Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	1878-79	31,415	5,797	37,212	1,09,953	20,290	1,30,243
	1879-80	54,089	10,441	64,530	1,82,550	35,238	2,17,788
	1880-81	78,209	7,212	85,421	2,68,124	24,594	2,92,718
Other spring-crops ... ,,	1878-79	25,730	716	26,446	77,190	2,148	79,338
	1879-80	23,019	1,011	24,030	66,180	2,906	69,086
	1880-81	74,530	930	75,460	2,20,025	2,690	2,22,715
Rice (husked) ... ... ,,	1878-79	9,90,644	4,442	9,95,086	37,14,916	16,658	37,31,574
	1879-80	8,11,105	3,366	8,14,471	30,42,644	12,623	30,55,267
	1880-81	7,91,191	7,055	7,98,246	29,66,892	26,451	29,93,343
Do. (unhusked)... ... ,,	1878-79	6,17,238	6,677	6,23,915	13,88,786	15,023	14,03,809
	1879-80	6,65,457	1,444	6,66,901	14,97,279	3,249	15,00,528
	1880-81	4,95,772	3,942	4,99,714	10,85,546	8,870	10,94,416
Other rain-crops ... ... ,,	1878-79	3,22,620	776	3,23,396	6,45,240	1,552	6,46,792
	1879-80	2,44,039	243	2,44,282	4,88,078	486	4,88,564
	1880-81	1,87,020	253	1,87,273	3,74,040	506	3,74,546
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1878-79	18,601	123	18,724	39,527	261	39,788
	1879-80	70,706	.....	70,706	1,67,927	.....	1,67,927
	1880-81	43,270	596	43,866	98,296	1,269	99,565
Brass and copper ... Mds.	1878-79	71	7,420	7,491	2,840	2,96,800	2,99,640
	1879-80	554	7,769	8,323	22,160	3,10,760	3,32,920
	1880-81	173	9,438	9,611	6,920	3,77,520	3,84,440
Iron ... ... ,,	1878-79	613	7,903	8,516	4,904	64,024	68,928
	1879-80	288	4,668	4,956	2,304	37,344	39,648
	1880-81	385	5,584	5,969	3,080	44,672	47,752
Other metals ... ... ,,	1878-79	14	4,323	4,337	280	86,460	86,740
	1879-80	101	1,259	1,360	3,030	37,770	40,800
	1880-81	106	1,233	1,339	3,170	32,650	35,820
Ghee ... ... ,,	1878-79	7,378	15	7,393	2,36,096	480	2,36,576
	1879-80	4,789	.....	4,789	1,53,248	.....	1,53,248
	1880-81	4,284	38	4,322	1,38,088	1,216	1,39,304
Vegetables... ... ... ,,	1878-79	30,719	39,291	70,010	3,07,190	3,92,930	7,00,120
	1879-80	40,003	50,989	90,992	4,00,030	5,09,890	9,09,920
	1880-81	61,421	53,954	1,15,375	6,14,210	5,39,540	11,53,750
Salt ... ... ,,	1878-79	1,069	80,708	81,777	4,810	3,63,186	3,67,996
	1879-80	1,349	87,510	88,859	7,209	3,93,777	4,00,986
	1880-81	888	72,854	73,742	4,024	3,27,842	3,31,866
Saltpetre ... ... ,,	1878-79	35,205	26	35,231	2,81,640	208	2,81,848
	1879-80	10,588	7	10,595	63,528	42	63,570
	1880-81	14,001	.....	14,001	95,204	.....	95,204
Linseed ... ... ,,	1878-79	1,28,976	168	1,29,144	5,48,148	714	5,48,862
	1879-80	1,64,757	1,636	1,66,392	7,82,596	7,771	7,90,367
	1880-81	1,87,936	286	1,88,222	8,24,134	1,284	8,25,418
Mustard-seed ... ... ,,	1878-79	72,745	518	73,263	3,27,352	2,331	3,29,683
	1879-80	62,652	302	62,954	2,66,271	1,283	2,67,554
	1880-81	1,13,281	1,898	1,15,179	4,94,216	8,510	5,02,726
Silk (manufactured) ... Rs.	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	60	75,220	75,280
	1879-80	.....	.....	.....	140	48,668	48,808
	1880-81	.....	.....	.....	150	55,948	56,098
Spices ... ... Mds.	1878-79	3,309	14,385	17,784	23,793	1,00,695	1,24,488
	1879-80	4,695	10,930	15,625	32,865	76,510	1,09,375
	1880-81	3,676	11,386	15,062	25,732	79,702	1,05,434

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betelnuts ... ... Mds.	1878-79	27	5,677	5,704	432	90,832	91,264
	1879-80	12	7,481	7,493	192	1,19,696	1,19,888
	1880-81	960	10,494	11,454	15,360	2,67,904	2,83,264
Sugar (refined) ... ... ,,	1878-79	54	10,662	10,716	864	1,70,592	1,71,456
	1879-80	11	6,835	6,846	176	1,09,360	1,09,536
	1880-81	17	4,807	4,824	272	76,912	77,184
Do. (unrefined) ... ,,	1878-79	277	20,847	21,124	1,939	1,45,929	1,47,868
	1879-80	480	18,404	18,884	3,600	1,28,828	1,32,428
	1880-81	1,509	21,338	22,847	10,707	1,58,108	1,68,815
Tobacco ... ... ,,	1878-79	3,782	12,642	16,424	22,692	75,852	98,544
	1879-80	7,788	19,276	27,064	50,622	1,25,314	1,75,936
	1880-81	7,816	16,578	24,394	48,574	1,06,075	1,54,649
Timber ... ... ,,	1878-79	48,373	.....	48,373	1,93,492	.....	1,93,492
	1879-80	2,33,073	.....	2,33,073	9,32,292	.....	9,32,292
	1880-81	4,63,817	.....	4,63,817	18,55,268	.....	18,55,268
Wool (manufactured) ... ,,	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	2,862	1,82,775	1,85,637
	1879-80	.....	.....	.....	5,238	1,86,377	1,91,615
	1880-81	.....	.....	.....	13,423	3,07,577	3,21,000
All other articles ... ,,	1878-79	43,296	28,676	71,072	7,38,126	5,01,565	12,39,691
	1879-80	62,831	17,522	80,353	4,30,416	6,88,164	11,18,580
	1880-81	80,703	20,904	1,01,607	5,32,407	5,73,776	11,06,183

The registered cattle trade shows a decrease of 26,369 head as compared with 1879-80. The number carried to and from the Mozufferpore district was only 5,031, against 26,737 head in the previous year, the difference being apparently made up of the local trade between Madhoobanee and Seetamurhee, which is no longer included in the traffic returns. The reasons that prevent the complete registration of this traffic have been explained in previous reports. The increase in the exports of piece-goods from Bengal amounted to *Rs.* 4,50,172 as compared with 1879-80, and Rs. 2,86,294 as compared with 1878-79.

TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND SIKKIM.

The trade of Bengal with Sikkim and Thibet is registered at Pheydong and Runjeet in the Darjeeling district. The total value of the registered trade is shown below:—

Year.	Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	1,20,841	60,184	1,81,025
1879-80	2,51,491	48,085	2,99,576
1880-81	1,67,960	80,898	2,48,858

The principal articles comprised in the import trade, were:—

Chief articles of trade.		Imports from Sikkim.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Horses ...	... No.	.....	213	380
Cattle... ...	... ,,	763	418	499
Food-grains ...	... Mds.	3,703	23,946	10,818
Brass and Copper	... ,,	186	398	276
Ghee	... ,,	117	106	72
Vegetables and other kind of provisions ...	... ,,	23	448	2,683
Salt	... ,,	891	2,020	1,505
All other manufactured articles	Rs.	1,956	1,21,953	5,176

The large decrease under "all other manufactured articles" was mainly due to a diminished supply of planks, of which only 4,342 pieces were brought down to British territory against 56,616 pieces in 1879-80.

The chief articles exported to Sikkim were :—

Chief articles of trade.		Exports to Sikkim.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Cattle	... No.	38	247	463
Piece-goods, European	... Rs.	19,433	17,304	23,744
Brass and Copper	... Mds.	44	25	192
Salt	... ,,	3,971	232	265
Tobacco ...	... ,,	1,820	893	1,265

An increase is observable in all the articles mentioned, but especially in cattle and piece-goods.

TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND BHUTAN.

The trade between Julpigoree and Bhutan is registered at Ambari, Buxa, and Hantoopara. The total value of the traffic during the past three years is shown below :—

Years.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	84,901	88,108	1,73,009
1879-80	3,85,406	2,89,588	6,74,994
1880-81	2,43,922	1,96,947	4,40,869

The following were the principal articles of the import trade :—

Chief articles of trade.		Imports from Bhutan.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Horses	... No.	367	1,990	297
Madder or Munjit ...	... Mds.	185	2,098	3,862
Iron	... ,,	2	434	101
Ghee	... ,,	69	532	357
Salt	... ,,	24	119	99
Manufactures of silk	... Rs.	.....	7,260	.....
Ditto of wool	... ,,	19,852	1,08,442	40,417
All other articles unmanufactured	,,	19,287	55,445	21,614

The trade of last year showed a decrease under all the items shown above except madder or munjit. The large decrease under woollen manufacture was due to a short supply of blankets, of which only 17,786 pieces were imported during the year against 43,592 pieces in 1879-80.

The principal articles comprising the export trade were—

Chief articles of trade.		Exports to Bhutan.		
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Piece-goods (European)	... Rs.	14,067	51,962	27,871
Ditto (Indian)	... ,,	46	5,351	546
Rice	... Mds.	1,038	12,682	5,473
Paddy ...	... ,,	1,079	5,519	7,194
Salt ...	... ,,	133	65	355
Betelnuts ...	... ,,	1,804	3,413	4,749
Sugar unrefined ...	... ,,	182	345	228
Tobacco ...	... ,,	5,452	14,925	5,851

There was thus a decrease under all the articles except paddy, salt, and betelnuts.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE total expenditure on public works in Bengal during 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 1,51,82,943. The details are as follows:—

			Rs.
Imperial ...	Guaranteed Railways		20,134
	Military and other services		7,00,518
	Irrigation...		19,10,383
Provincial...	Other services		46,11,089
	State Railways		1,20,760
	Irrigation		24,34,209
District road works	... ...		60,52,771
Local ...	Other services		35,079
Total expenditure from Public Works Funds		...	1,48,84,943
Contributions ...	... ...	...	1,02,093
Tuccavee outlay	... ...	...	1,47,076
Nizamut works	... ...	...	48,831
	Total	...	2,98,000
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,51,82,943

The operations under the heads of Irrigation and Railways are dealt with in the two succeeding chapters. The present chapter treats of those works connected with roads, buildings, and other miscellaneous works unconnected with either Irrigation or Railways. The outlay from Imperial Funds amounted to Rs. 7,00,518, of which Rs. 43,764 was expended on military works of not sufficient importance to require notice. The balance of Rs. 6,56,754 was expended as shown below :—

			Rs.
Civil Buildings ...	Works ...	...	4,55,834
	Repairs ...	...	1,15,332
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	Works ...	...	1,229
	Repairs ...	...	1,307
Establishment ...	... ...	...	78,869
Tools and plant ...	... ...	...	4,183
	Total	...	6,56,754

In addition to this expenditure from Imperial Funds, the following outlay was incurred from contributions:—

			Rs.
Civil Buildings	Works	...	9,354
	Repairs	...	2,110
Establishment	...	...	628
	Total	...	11,092

The most important work under construction during the year was the Surveyor-General's Office, which was commenced and carried up to plinth level when the work was stopped for want of funds. An additional grant was subsequently obtained and the work was proceeded with, and at the close of the year the superstructure was nearly up to first floor level. The other Imperial works were of a very ordinary character, and do not call for notice.

Provincial works.

The outlay from Provincial Funds on buildings and roads, amounting to Rs. 46,11,089, was incurred under the following heads:—

		Rs.
Civil Buildings	...	17,95,873
Communications	...	19,19,549
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	74,787
Total	...	37,90,209
Establishment	...	8,41,620
Tools and plant	...	67,735
Profit and loss	...	1,893
Total	...	47,01,457
Deduct—		
Decrease in suspense balances ...	...	90,368
Total	...	46,11,089

The outlay of Rs. 17,95,873 on Civil Buildings was made up of Rs. 14,77,406, the cost of erecting new buildings, and Rs. 3,18,467, spent upon repairing existing buildings.

The outlay (including establishment and other charges) for the year on account of buildings for each department of the Provincial Administration is shown in the accompanying table :—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	2,17,265	70,862	2,88,127
Excise	6	2,110	2,116
Stamps and stationery	541	606	1,147
Residences for local Government...	92,852	31,897	1,24,749
Secretariat Offices	95,656	4,124	99,780
Board of Revenue	181	298	479
Customs	—2,658	1,297	—1,361
Museums...	.....	.....	.....
Monuments and Antiquities	52,868	708	53,576
High Court	193	5,382	5,575
Small Cause Courts	69,716	763	70,479
District Courts	1,11,872	70,857	1,82,729
Bishop's Palace	.....	670	670
Churches	879	16,609	17,488
Burial Grounds	7,930	2,787	10,717
Central Jails	79,233	2,066	81,299
District Jails	3,58,957	33,043	3,92,000
Lock-ups, &c.	31,461	12,439	43,900
Police	53,942	23,817	77,759
Colleges	80,113	19,632	99,745
Schools	1,18,219	14,002	1,32,221
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,00,444	32,191	3,32,635
Lock Hospitals	3,289	1,269	4,558
Medical Colleges and Schools	1,051	9,278	10,329
Lunatic Asylums	882	12,807	13,689
Registration	20,903	286	21,189
Miscellaneous	25,001	8,338	33,339
Public Works Buildings	76,586	9,302	85,888
Total ...	17,97,382	3,87,440	21,84,822

Additions and alterations to Writers' Buildings.

The design for a new façade to Writers' Buildings was approved during the year, and as many offices as could possibly be removed from the old building were located temporarily in the new blocks or projecting wings, so as to enable the old façade to be dismantled and work to be commenced. The work was put in hand early in the year, and very satisfactory progress was made on it. In addition to the new façade to the south, a fourth wing with a frontage on Clive Street

has been designed, and is in course of erection. It is anticipated that the work will have sufficiently progressed to enable all the offices of the local Government to move into the buildings before the end of the present cold weather.

Medical College Hospital.

The construction of a new obstetric ward for the Calcutta Medical College was commenced, and the work two-thirds completed. The new ward is a separate three-storied building, and covers an extensive area. A large upper-storied building for the accommodation of hospital nurses was also commenced, and was three-fourths built.

New court-houses for Collectors.

The construction of new court-houses for the Collectors at Jessore, Durbhunga, Gya, Motihari, and Mymensingh, and for the Deputy Commissioner at Ranchi, were taken in hand late in the year. Little could be done beyond the collection of materials before the close of the year. All these buildings are being built on the recently approved standard design, which provides ample accommodation for the courts and offices of both the Magistrate and the Collector and their subordinates.

Seebpore workshops.

The workshops at Seebpore having been found to be too small and cramped to admit of the large number of orders received from the various Executive Engineers throughout the province being promptly executed, it was decided to make very considerable additions to them. These additions are now in progress, and when they are completed and the shops properly equipped, the Superintendent should be able to execute all orders with promptitude. Meanwhile the shops continue to supply the Divisions throughout Bengal with the greater part of the wood work and iron-work they require; whilst they afford the students of the Seebpore College the opportunity of supplementing their theoretical course with a sound practical training.

Akra brick factory.

In consequence of the large number of new works in progress in Calcutta, the manufacture of bricks at Akra was carried on on an extended scale, and about 250 lakhs of bricks were kilned, instead of only 100 lakhs as in ordinary years. Bull's improved system of brick-burning was introduced, and Mr. Bull's services were temporarily entertained to superintend the introduction of his system. The result has been very satisfactory both as regards the quality of the material turned out and the cost of manufacture, and it is anticipated that the saving obtained by the adoption of Bull's kilns will be Rs. 15,000 on every 100 lakhs of bricks burnt. The manufacture of tiles and soorky was also undertaken on a somewhat enlarged scale.

The earth near the river having all been used up, it became necessary to open up easy means of access to the other parts of the brickfield, either by deepening the khâls to the north and south of the field, or by constructing a tramway round the property. The latter scheme was considered the more desirable of the two and was adopted, and the work commenced.

Darjeeling water-works.

The mains for supplying Darjeeling with water and the service reservoir were completed last year. A scheme for the distribution of the water has now been

matured, and has been made over to the municipality to be carried out.

Buddha-Gaya temple.

The repair and partial restoration of the temple at Buddha-Gaya is a work of exceptional interest, not because of its cost, but because the temple is a specimen of very early Hindu sacred architecture. It is beyond the scope of this report to give anything approaching to the details of the work which has so far been most satisfactorily carried out by the officer appointed for the duty. The operations are of professional interest, in that they are the first of the kind that have been undertaken; and the means of carrying them out successfully had to be sought for by experiment and trial. The building consists of brick work set in mud, and the problem was to render its surface water-tight, to restore shape to its distorted proportions, and to arm its surface with sufficient resisting power to prevent distortion in future. After many trials and experiments it was found that the best results were obtained by raking out the mud plaster joints to a depth varying from four inches to one foot, and carefully filling them in with good sound mortar. The distorted parts of the building were dismantled without difficulty and rebuilt in sound masonry; but in many parts of the building, notably in the chamber of the lower storey, there were great difficulties and danger in raking out the mud plaster joints, which were only successfully overcome by the careful arrangements made by the officer in charge and carried out under his personal supervision.

While the work was in progress a very heavy fall of rain occurred on the 23rd August 1880. One of the results of this downpour was the fall, at about 3 A.M. of the 24th, of the whole length of the west wall recently built by the Burmese to support the platform of the temple and the holy pipul tree which replaced the one under which Buddha had obtained Buddhahood, and which was destroyed by King Susangka of the Gupta dynasty. The wall in its fall carried away with it the pyramidal series of circular steps at the apex of which the holy pipul was planted, and the tree itself fell with the steps.

It is anticipated that the whole of the works will be completed before April 1882.

Reconstruction of bridges on the Grand Trunk Road.

The four iron suspension bridges on the portion of the Grand Trunk Road situate in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, which were erected about forty years ago on what was then termed the resultant tension principle, designed by General Goodwyn, were found to be unsafe, as also was a light suspension bridge over the Satgong khâl in the Hooghly district. It was decided to replace all of them at once with substantial girder bridges. Designs and estimates were accordingly prepared and sanctioned; and the supply of the girders for the bridges over the Singarun, Noonia, and Tumlah rivers, and the Bally khâl, was entrusted to Messrs. Marillier and Edwards, and those for the Satgong bridge were made up in the Seebpore workshops.

Teesta bridge.

The Teesta suspension bridge has been thrown across the river of that name in the Darjeeling district. It has a clear span of 300 feet and a roadway six feet in width, and removes one of the worst breaks in the main trade route between Thibet and Bengal. The whole of the masonry work was

completed, the bulk of the iron work brought to site, the platform made, and the erection of the superstructure commenced during the year, and the bridge was completed a few months after its close.

Teesta-Sivoke Road.

Closely connected with the Teesta bridge is the Teesta-Sivoke Road, which starts from the bridge and runs down the Teesta Valley to Sivoke, a distance of 18 miles, and so opens up communication between the frontier and the plains. Though only commenced last year, 15 miles of the road were opened out to full width, and the remaining three miles were well advanced before the close of the year. The construction of the road presented many engineering difficulties, which were successfully overcome, and excellent gradients were obtained throughout the whole length. Nearly all the minor bridges were completed, and the piers and abutments of the larger bridges carried above flood level, and the timber for the superstructure was brought to site before the end of the working season.

Roads in Chota Nagpore.

The main lines of roads in Chota Nagpore from Purulia to Ranchi, and thence to Hazaribagh, have never been thoroughly completed. Work was recommenced upon them towards the close of the year. On the former line the bridges over the Angurah, Hessel, and Ruprali rivers were completed, and that over the Charybatty well advanced, and satisfactory progress made in the construction of culverts; and the earthwork of the first section of the road was put in hand and well advanced, and arrangements made for completing it before the rains of 1881. The worst part of the road between Purulia and Toolin was again taken in hand during the year, and good progress was made.

The bridge over the Rungoori river on the Hazaribagh and Ranchi road was completed, and a fair commencement was made in the construction of the bridges over the Domali, Siprai, and Jumar rivers. Considerable progress was also made in the erection of culverts along the road.

Roads in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The disturbances in the Sonthal Pergunnahs in the past year brought prominently before Government the desirability of making the main lines of communications through the district fit for wheeled traffic. These roads had previously been under the charge of the District Road Committee, and had been only maintained sufficiently to meet the requirements of the ordinary traffic of the district; many of the water-courses were unbridged, and the roads were consequently impracticable for wheeled traffic during the rains. In February 1881 a special staff of engineers and subordinates was sent to the district to examine the roads and frame estimates for putting them in order, and orders were issued for work to be commenced at once. The construction of the necessary bridges and the improvement of the worst portions of those roads which pass through clayey soil were energetically pushed forward.

Roads in the Darjeeling district.

A new road was made and opened for traffic connecting the Auckland road at Darjeeling with the hill-cart road. The diversion of the Mattiagurh road was completed, and the road from Mattiagurh to Bisserbatty

was nearly finished. When the latter work is completed, a fair alternative route to Darjeeling from Siligori *viâ* Punkabari will be available. The maintenance and repair of the Darjeeling hill-cart road was made over to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, to whom permission was given to lay their tramway rails upon the road. The Company have completed their tramway, but in laying it have, by crossing from side to side of the road, seriously affected its drainage, and to a great extent impeded ordinary wheel traffic; on the other hand, the tramway has provided for the cheap and rapid transit of both goods and passengers.

Brahmapooter river improvements.

The attempt to improve the navigation of the old Brahmapooter, which was noticed in last year's report, has proved most successful. The work was commenced in November, and consisted in the contraction of the stream shoals by the erection of bandels in the same manner as had already proved successful on the Nuddea rivers. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first in obtaining materials and labour, but notwithstanding this 29 shoals were very successfully removed so as to allow vessels of three-feet draught to pass up and down the river in the dry months, and there was a considerable increase in the number of boats navigating the river. The benefits derived from the work carried out during the year have been appreciated by the traders of the district, who have strongly urged that similar work should be annually undertaken.

Jail buildings.

Satisfactory progress was made in the works connected with the central jail at Buxar. The boundary walls, pillars, entrance gate, and verandahs, were completed, while a block of 10 solitary cells, another of 40 cells, and the internal divisional walls, were nearly completed. In the Bhagulpore jail the principal work in hand was the extension of the woollen factory, which was completed. No great progress was made in the conversion of the district jail at Dacca into a central jail, the only portion of the work completed during the year being the boundary wall round the jail garden. New district jails are in course of construction at Durbhunga, Gya, Ranchi, Chyebassa, Julpigori, Bogra, Pubna, and Motihari. Little more than a commencement was made at Durbhunga; good progress was made at Gya, Ranchi, Julpigori, Pubna, Bogra, and Motihari, and a fair amount of work was done at Chyebassa. The progress of work in these jails has hitherto been regulated by the supply of convict labour; but under recent orders the employment of free labour has been permitted, which it is hoped will enable these jails to be more quickly brought to completion. Various additions and alterations were carried out in the jails at Alipore, Burrisal, Mymensingh, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Mozufferpore. Nine lock-ups were under construction during the year, and various minor works for the improvement of jail buildings were carried out.

Educational buildings.

Various works for the improvement of the Seebpore College were undertaken. The additions and improvements to the Patna College were completed. Bricks were manufactured for the Rajshahye College, and good progress

was made in the construction of the new school at Rungpore. Certain buildings at Dowhill, near Kurseong, were taken over from the Northern Bengal State Railway, and were converted into a school for the education of children of employés in the Public Works Department.

District works.

The total expenditure on account of district works amounted to Rs. 50,52,771, as shown below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds		36,401
General management		2,88,323
Toll collection charges		10,594
Staging bungalows and serais		14,174
Miscellaneous		3,73,577
Public Works—		
Original works	14,94,247	
Repair	16,76,391	
Establishment	5,31,177	
Tools and plant	56,081	
		37,57,896
Total expenditure ...		44,80,965
Suspense account		5,71,806
Grand Total disbursements ...		50,52,771

The total expenditure by each committee, and the outlay incurred on public works, are shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Outlay on public works.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,12,852	1,68,863
Bankoora	23,414	29,300
Beerbhoom	50,195	51,434
Midnapore	1,74,585	2,61,822
Hooghly and Howrah	87,418	1,13,724
24-Pergunnahs	1,19,251	1,32,091
Nuddea	93,987	1,41,306
Jessore	94,520	1,05,418
Moorshedabad	54,362	75,105
Dinagepore	94,874	1,29,318
Rajshahye	1,55,794	1,99,518
Rungpore	1,08,393	1,43,816
Bogra	53,694	90,898
Pubna	40,610	48,519
Darjeeling	18,071	55,067
Julpigori	50,224	61,205
Dacca	57,432	83,824
Furreedpore	59,353	75,204
Backergunge	1,28,643	1,60,321
Tipperah	1,11,602	1,23,981
Mymensingh	1,61,717	2,25,181
Chittagong	59,455	97,650
Chittagong Hill Tracts	11,827	12,818

Districts.	Outlay on public works.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Noakholly	43,434	65,472
Patna	1,84,349	2,31,743
Gya	2,02,806	2,91,884
Shahabad	1,44,253	1,92,626
Mozufferpore	1,38,595	1,79,818
Durbhunga	2,76,212	3,31,208
Sarun	1,11,018	1,65,162
Chumparun	1,34,431	2,04,704
Monghyr	1,09,348	1,28,551
Bhagulpore	1,47,465	2,05,517
Purneah	66,522	90,569
Maldah	29,827	42,880
Sonthal Pergunnahs	24,014	30,200
Cuttack	67,907	88,547
Pooree	19,021	27,192
Balasore	17,468	25,585
Hazaribagh	47,593	59,783
Lohardugga	37,505	54,460
Manbhoom	27,605	31,605
Singbhoom	6,251	12,822
Total ...	37,57,897	50,52,771

The following is a brief summary of the more important district works which were carried out during the year:—

Patna district.

Good progress was made on the road from Bukhtearpore to the East Indian Railway. Ten out of twelve large bridges were completed, and metal was collected for the road. The metalling of the road from the Bankipore railway-station to Khagoul was completed. Comparatively little work was done on the Dinapore-Manair and on the Futwa-Hilsah roads, owing to the estimates not being sanctioned till late in the year.

Shahabad district.

The metalling of the road between Doomraon and Buxar was completed. Twenty miles of the Tendooni and Doomraon road and eighteen miles of the Arrah and Sasseram road were also metalled and opened to traffic with marked benefit to the district.

Mozufferpore district.

The most important work of the year was the construction of a masonry bridge of three spans of 35 feet over the Lukhundye river, on the main road to Seetamurhi; another bridge of two spans of 35 feet was constructed over the river Dunda, on the road between Moteepore and Sahebgunj bazar.

Sárun district.

Though no new work of importance was carried out in this district, the road-cess committee improved the means of communication of the district by establishing steam communication between Chupra and Patna. A steamer carrying 125 passengers plied daily between Chupra and Dinapore, and a cargo steamer, capable of carrying 2,000 maunds of goods and 250 passengers, plied three times a week between Revilgunj and Patna City. The venture has proved so successful that it is in contemplation to establish steam communication between Revilgunj and Sewan if the Sarun

irrigation scheme proves successful in keeping sufficient water in the Daha river.

Chumparun district. No new works of any importance were carried out, but the whole district was examined with a view to the preparation of a comprehensive system of feeder roads to the new line of railway which passes through the district.

Dacca district. The principal works in this district were the completion of the roads from Meerpore to Dacca and from Dangah to Nursindee, and the improvement of the Pania khâl. The two former were completed, but the latter was stopped by the rains when about half completed.

Furreedpore district. All the bridges on the Rajbarree road except that over the Bansgaree khâl were erected, and portions of the new Talma road and of the Jessore road were completed.

Backergunj district. The principal new work begun during the year was the Tushkhali road, on which not much progress was made. All the other original works had been commenced in previous years, and the greater part of the work of the year consisted in finishing these off.

Mymensingh district. Comparatively little was done in the construction of new roads in this district, owing to the fact that many of the estimates were either not sanctioned at all or were sanctioned too late in the year for much progress to be made.

Hazaribagh district. The earth-work of the Giridi and Khurruckdiha road was put in hand, and 23 miles out of the 27 were completed. On the 1st section of the road considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring coolies owing to the great demand for labour in the adjacent collieries.

Manbhoom district. The only original work carried out during the year was the construction of the road from Chyebassa to Purulia, which was commenced in the previous year and has now been completed to the boundary of the district. It now remains for the Singbhoom committee to complete the portion of the road lying in that district.

Rayshaiye district. The road from Rampore Beauleah to Nattore, which was in hand last year, was proceeded with, and a grant-in-aid from Government was utilized in bridging two of the larger streams which cross the road.

Pubna district. Many of the roads in this district were severely damaged by floods, and the operations of the year were almost entirely confined to repairing these damages. The other district works consisted in repairs to existing roads and minor works not requiring notice.

Village roads. Almost all of the district road-cess committees recognized the importance of maintaining and improving village roads and paths, and made liberal grants for these purposes; and as a rule the money allotted was fully utilized. In many cases the grants made by committees were supplemented by donations from landowners and by subscriptions from the people who benefited by the roads. The practice of entrusting the execution of

these works to the villagers for whom the roads are required is being more generally adopted, and no instance has been brought forward of any work which was so entrusted to the villagers being carelessly carried out.

Arboriculture.

Much greater progress than in previous years was made in planting out trees on road-sides. With one or two exceptions every district has one or more nurseries, and a large number of young trees have already been planted out.

Establishments.

All the works connected with buildings and provincial roads were carried out by the regular Public Works establishments. These were considerably reduced in the previous year, being fixed at what was considered sufficient to carry out works in a year in which the Public Works grant does not much exceed 25 lakhs. During the past year expenditure on public works far exceeded this amount; towards its close many large works were suddenly commenced, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining qualified men to fill the temporary appointments that had to be created. The principal reserve at the disposal of Government consisted of the young engineers who had passed through the Calcutta College, and who were receiving practical training as apprentice engineers in the various Divisions in Bengal. All of these were employed in the supervision of work, and many proved their fitness to occupy the higher positions in the Department to which they have since been temporarily appointed. The Seebpore College will, it is anticipated, turn out annually a more numerous, and perhaps a more practically educated body of young engineers, and in a few years there should be a strong reserve of engineers in Bengal, from which any temporary establishments can be drawn to supplement the regular Public Works staff in an emergency. District road works were entirely carried out by the Engineering staff under the several road-cess committees. In some cases it was very difficult to obtain the class of engineers required by committees, and in many instances officers who had retired from the Public Works Department were appointed to District Engineerships. Owing to the great demand for Engineers for the supervision of regular provincial public works, it was impossible to appoint any officers of the Department to the vacant Divisional Superintendentships of District Works. Since the close of the year, however, the regular establishment of Bengal has been augmented, and Divisional Superintendents have been appointed to Bhagulpore, Patna, and Burdwan. Another Divisional Superintendent will shortly be appointed to the Dacca Division.

Irrigation.

THE following statement shows the amount of the sanctioned estimates for, and the actual outlay on, the three great projects for irrigation and navigation in Orissa, Midnapore, and Behar now in progress, and classed as productive public works :—

PROJECT.	Sanctioned estimate, inclusive of book or indirect charges, but exclusive of interest.	Estimated cost of work, establishment, and tools and plant.	Actual outlay to end of 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	2,04,04,542	1,93,12,557	1,92,26,521
Midnapore	80,54,000	76,83,000	77,20,977
Sone	2,87,63,110	2,73,63,503	2,25,81,277
Total ...	5,72,21,652	5,43,59,060	4,95,28,725

The Hidgellee Tidal Canal, which is also classed as a productive public work, is not included in the above statement, as the works have been completed and expenditure on capital account has ceased. Inclusive of the actual outlay on this project, amounting to Rs. 17,72,699, the total direct charges on capital account of productive irrigation works to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 5,13,01,424. Of this sum the expenditure from imperial ordinary funds amounted to Rs. 7,72,817, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Orissa project	3,37,047
Midnapore ,, ...	2,54,577
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	92,558
Sone project	88,635
Total ...	7,72,817

The charges for interest amounted to Rs. 22,74,758, and the profits of the year to Rs. 25,925. The amount for which the local Government was responsible to the supreme Government was therefore Rs. 22,48,833.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 45,32,063. Of this sum the expenditure on tuccavi works was Rs. 1,47,076, and that from

contributions Rs 40,395. The balance of Rs. 43,44,592 was the direct expenditure from public works funds.

The funds from which this expenditure was met, and the various heads of account to which it was charged, are detailed below :—

	Final grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Productive public works—Capital account.		
Imperial	15,00,000	15,02,444
Productive public works—Revenue account.		
Provincial	9,83,000	9,92,186
Irrigation and navigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.		
Imperial (Damoodah project)	.....	—1,000
Provincial (Joojooty, Sarun, and Orissa Coast Canal projects)	4,74,500	4,09,986
Irrigation and navigation works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.		
Provincial (Calcutta Canals, Nuddea Rivers, and Orissa Tidal Creeks)	11,01,500	10,30,698
Agricultural works.		
Imperial	4,57,000	4,08,939
Provincial	10,500	1,339
Total ...	45,26,500	43,44,592
Tuccavi outlay ...		1,47,076
Contributions ...		40,395
GRAND TOTAL ...		45,32,063

It will be observed from the above that the grants for the year were fully utilized except those for the Orissa Coast Canal, the improvement of the Calcutta Canals, the Tidal Creeks in Orissa, and maintenance of the Nuddea rivers.

Under the head *productive public works, capital account*, the expenditure exceeded the final grant by Rs. 2,444. The following figures show the outlay under this head from the year 1874-75 :—

	Rs.
Capital outlay (direct charges) in 1874-75	47,00,276
,, ,, 1875-76	39,47,460
,, ,, 1876-77	32,83,571
,, ,, 1877-78	23,74,338
,, ,, 1878-79	25,44,393
,, ,, 1879-80	16,14,077
,, ,, 1880-81	15,02,444

Under *productive public works; revenue account*, the expenditure of Rs. 9,92,186, which was met from provincial funds, is made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
Works	1,886
Maintenance	6,23,588
Compensation	237
Establishment	3,31,796
Tools and plant	32,265
Refunds of revenue	2,414
Total ...	9,92,186

Under *irrigation and navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept* the credit entry of Rs. 1,000 against the item *imperial* refers to the Damoodah project. This amount was realized from rents of buildings, and has been treated as a receipt on capital account. The expenditure from provincial funds was incurred on the Sarun irrigation project, the Joojooty scheme in Burdwan, and the Orissa Coast Canal project. The estimates, amounting to Rs. 34,45,742 for the latter project, which is designed to connect the Hooghly with the rivers and canal system of Orissa, have lately been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the cost will be included under Provincial as an Ordinary Irrigation and Navigation work. The expenditure, Rs. 4,09,986, is made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
Works	2,66,417
Establishment	74,995
Tools and plant	49,327
Suspense accounts	19,529
	4,10,268
Less receipts on capital account	282
Total ...	4,09,986

The outlay of Rs. 10,30,698 on *provincial works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept* is made up as follows :—

	Calcutta Canals.	Nuddea Rivers.	Tidal Creeks in Orissa.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New works	5,83,028	.....	67,632	6,50,660
Maintenance	91,938	65,709	.....	1,57,647
Establishment	1,28,441	55,664	15,555	1,99,660
Tools and plant	26,362	473	.....	26,835
	8,29,769	1,21,846	83,187	10,34,802
Suspense accounts	327	—4,431	.....	—4,104
Total ...	8,30,096	1,17,415	83,187	10,30,698

The outlay on *agricultural works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept* includes the following items:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	54,642	—275
Repairs	2,98,397	.....
Establishment	74,926	1,614
Tools and plant	— 2,558	.....
Suspense accounts	—16,468	.....
Total ...	4,08,939	1,339

The following statement shows the results of *revenue operations* of the year as regards productive public works:—

Project.	Receipts.				Cost of working expenses, maintenance, repairs, establishment, and tools and plant.	Net revenue.
	Water-rates.	Navigation tolls.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,78,047	71,402	15,445	(a)2,64,894	(b)3,04,806	—39,912
Midnapore	1,12,960	93,099	10,407	2,16,466	1,89,220	27,246
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	.....	53,338	1,149	54,487	25,590	28,897
Sone	3,78,266	61,145	39,233	4,78,644	4,72,570	6,074
Total ...	6,69,273	2,78,984	66,234	10,14,491	9,92,186	22,305

(a) Excludes Rs. 4,880 received in England on account of lease hold property in London taken over from the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.
(b) Excludes Rs. 1,260 charges in England on account of leasehold property in London taken over from the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

The total receipts of the year compared with those of the previous year show a falling off of Rs. 79,621. In the case of the Orissa Canals, the falling off was due to the decrease in navigation tolls owing to the great reduction in the private traffic on the canals, caused by the depression in the rice trade of Orissa in consequence of the absence of any considerable demand on account of foreign export, and in that of the Midnapore and Sone Canals to the falling off in the collections of water-rate dues.

On the other hand the cost of working expenses, maintenance, &c., of the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 71,688 on account of increased expenditure on the Sone Canals, the result being a net revenue of Rs. 22,305, against Rs. 1,73,614 in 1879-80 and Rs. 45,523 in 1878-79.

The receipts of the year from works other than productive public works are given below:—

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—

	Rs.
Provincial—	
Sarun Canal	10,080

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept—

	Rs.
Imperial—	
Government embankments	13,883
Provincial—	
Calcutta Canals	4,14,145
Nuddea Rivers	2,32,633
Total ...	6,70,741

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The expenditure in the Orissa Circle was as follows:—

	Rs.
Capital productive	4,50,592
Ordinary ,, ...	3,04,806
Ditto agricultural	1,92,248
Irrigation and navigation	83,187
Total ...	10,30,833

The principal work in the circle was the erection of the outfall lock at Jumbo, the foundations of which were got in during the previous year. The progress on the work during the year was not as great as was anticipated. The lock is situated in a very unhealthy and isolated position, and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour in sufficient quantity, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, the work was very nearly completed before the close of the official year, and the lock was opened for traffic in June, thus practically completing the extension of the Kendrapara Canal to tide water. The damage done to the right bank of the Kendrapara extension, which also forms the flood embankment of the Mahanuddi, by the high floods of the previous year, was thoroughly repaired before the close of the year. The distributaries and village channels of this canal were nearly completed and a good deal of work was done in erecting the small masonry works which are necessary to render these channels effective.

Fifteen and a half miles of the left bank of the Patamoondi Canal were raised to form an embankment to protect the country irrigated by the canal from the floods of the Beropa river.

The alterations in the syphon in the High Level Canal, with a view to make it serve the purpose of an escape were completed, and a good deal of work was executed on all the weirs of this canal. The sluices on the left flank of the Beropa weir had suffered in the floods of the previous year, their natural floor of laterite rock being cut away and undermined to a considerable extent by the action of the water, and it was found necessary to protect the weir from further injury by erecting a retaining wall of masonry backed by an apron of laterite blocks, the greater part of which had been completed at the close of the year.

The repairs to the Brahmini and Pattia weirs, which were in hand during the previous year, were completed, and the slopes of their aprons considerably reduced. The bridge which is being constructed over the latter weir will consist of 14 openings of 56½ feet span, with a roadway of sufficient width and strength for foot traffic. The girders for seven spans were completed during the year in the workshops, and those for two spans had been brought to site at the end of the year. The Baiturni and Burrah weirs were repaired, and all damages made good.

The construction of the Kopali aqueduct in the third range of the High Level Canal was re-commenced during the year, and the flooring, inverts, breast walls, and the piers and abutments raised up to the level of the springing of the main arches, the centerings of which had been completed. As in the case of the Kendrapara Canal, the work connected with distributaries and village channels consisted almost entirely of the small masonry regulating works required to render them effective. The extension of distributaries and village channels of the canal is held in abeyance, pending sanction to revised estimates of the Orissa project.

The erection of a bridge at Santipore which was commenced in the previous year did not make much progress. The operations of the year with regard to the work consisted solely in the construction of the girders in the workshops; these were completed and brought to site. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the protective embankments connected with the High Level Canal. The first section of the Beropa embankment was fully completed as far as the head of the Chota Gangooti, and the earth-work of the second and third sections was nearly finished; the progress made upon the Burra Gangooti embankment was much slower, only about one-third of the earth work being completed. It was found necessary to raise and strengthen the protective embankments on the right bank of the Baiturni above the weir, and this was satisfactorily completed during the year.

The principal work in connection with the Taldandah Canal was fixing tumbler shutters along the crest of the Mahanuddy anicut. These shutters are intended to replace the temporary expedients which have hitherto been resorted to for raising the level of the water for irrigation. Very satisfactory progress was made in the work, 5,069 running feet of shutters having been fixed at the close of the year out of a total of 5,500 feet.

The escape at the 16th mile of the Machgong Canal, which was commmenced in the previous year, was completed, and is reported to have been of much service since it was brought into operation. The works on distributaries and village channels, as in the case of other canals in Orissa, mainly consisted in the construction of small masonry works for regulating their discharges.

The Orissa Canals were closed for repairs in the month of May, and the usual operations for the removal of silt which had accumulated at the heads were carried out.

Dredging and operations for the removal of weeds were carried out during the year, the cost of the former being Rs. 9·49 per 1,000 cubic foot, and of the latter ranging from Rs. 190 to 198 per mile.

The damage caused to the Nazaj weir by the floods of 1879 was made good early in the year; but the weir again suffered considerably from the floods of 1880.

The operations for the improvement of the tidal creeks were continued and a passage for vessels of 3½ feet draft was successfully maintained through the Pattamoondi shoals. The operations in the Hansoa Creek were principally confined to deepening and widening the end of the creek near Hansoa, and that portion of the line which runs through the Babur Jore at the junction with the Chota Brahmini at Ruhuma. The improvements to the Boicha Creek, which were sanctioned and commenced during the year, consist of a series of cuts made across the bends of the stream. Considerable progress was made in these operations, and since the close of the year both of these creeks have been open to navigation at high water of neap tides.

The work between the Jumbu and the Daib principally consisted in deepening existing creeks.

Revenue.

The rainfall at Cuttack was 71·48 inches, which was 15·44 inches in excess of the average rainfall at that station during the last 25 years. The average fall at 13 different stations of the district amounted to 76·20 inches, being 23·66 inches in excess of the average for the previous year 1879-80. During the monsoon months, from June to November, the total rainfall amounted to 67·95 inches, against 45·34 inches during the same period in the previous year. The heaviest individual fall of rain on record within the irrigated area took place during August 1880, when 10·53 inches fell at Kendupatna within 24 hours, causing the Gobri river to overflow its banks, and injuring the crops on the low-lying lands between the distributaries of the Kendrapara Canal. The season, upon the whole, was not therefore favorable to the extension of irrigation.

The areas assessed for kharif and rubbee during the past two years in the two districts of Cuttack and Balasore are given below:—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Kharif.	Rubbee.	Total.	Kharif.	Rubbee.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cuttack	1,04,983	3,841	1,08,824	1,10,442	4,861	1,15,303
Balasore	203	11	214	1,729	16	1,745
Total ...	1,05,186	3,852	1,09,038	1,12,171	4,877	1,17,048

The increase in the kharif area in Cuttack was due to the revision of the five-year leases, and that in Balasore to new leases taken out during the year. Considering that the year was one of abundant rainfall, the increase was satisfactory.

The financial operations of the year under review, compared with those of the previous year, are shewn in the following statement:—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Water-rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Water-rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears outstanding at commencement of year ...	78,717	1,556	80,273	58,928	49	58,977
Amount falling due during the year	1,62,034	9,740	1,71,774	1,82,453	13,532	1,95,985
Total for recovery ...	2,40,751	11,296	2,52,047	2,41,381	13,581	2,54,962
Cash realizations	1,57,747	10,433	1,68,180	1,78,047	11,500	1,89,547
Remitted or written off ...	24,076	814	24,890	19,748	70	19,818
Balance at the end of the year	58,928	49	58,977	43,586	2,011	45,597

From the above it will be observed that the year under review opened with an outstanding balance which was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 21,296, while the assessments falling due were more by Rs. 24,211, causing an increase in the amount for recovery of Rs. 2,915. On the other hand the cash realizations were more by Rs. 21,367, the remissions less by Rs. 5,072, and the outstanding balance at the end of the year less by Rs. 13,380.

The total traffic upon the canals during the year under review and the two previous years was as follows:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79 ...	14,042	129,646	40,79,504	62,343
1879-80 ...	11,500	110,185	30,23,461	59,220
1880-81 ...	10,866	89,863	21,39,412	41,870

There was thus a further reduction, attributable to the depression still prevailing in the rice trade of Orissa in consequence of the absence of any considerable demand on account of foreign trade.

The total revenue, as credited in the accounts, compared with that of the previous year was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,57,747	1,78,047
Navigation	98,075	71,402
Miscellaneous	13,696	15,445
Total ...	2,69,518	2,64,894
Working expenses ...	3,66,514	3,04,806
Deficit ...	96,996	39,912

Inclusive of the revenue realized and the charges incurred in England, viz. Rs. 4,880 and Rs. 1,260 respectively, the deficit of the year amounted to Rs. 36,292.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in the South-Western Circle during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Capital productive	2,30,454
Ordinary „	2,14,810
Ditto agricultural	2,03,261
Irrigation and navigation	12,57,533
Total ...	19,06,058

Midnapore Canal.

The principal works under construction in the Midnapore Canal were—

(1) Widening the bed of the first reach of the canal.
(2) Constructing a dock for boats at Mohunpore.
(3) Completing distributaries.

The first two of these works were fully noticed in last year's report. They were commenced in January 1880, and finally completed before the close of 1880-81. The work in connection with the distributaries consisted almost entirely in the construction of those small masonry works which are essential for regulating the water-supply. About one-third of the works of this character which still had to be constructed at the beginning of 1880-81 were completed during the year.

The Lutchmutpur lock in the sixth mile of the canal again caused considerable anxiety owing to the spring under its foundation having worked its way through the invert and caused a portion of the chamber wall to settle. The lock had to be closed for traffic at the end of the year to enable the necessary repairs to be carried out before the commencement of the rains. The first reach of the canal was cleared of silt during the year. No less than 19 lakhs of cubic feet were removed, being the accumulation of one season of kharif irrigation.

The rainfall during the year was 59·91 inches at Midnapore, and 55·68 inches at Panchkoorah, against 38·11 and 36·02 inches in the previous year, and an average of 53·77 inches at Midnapore during the previous 12 years. The rainfall was not only copious but seasonable, so that no new leases were obtained; but the cultivators under existing quinquennial agreements used the canal water on their rice-fields in order to get the benefit of the silt it carries with it.

The total area under assessment during the year was 1,03,862 acres, against 1,00,178 acres in the previous year. The increase, however, was not due to new leases, but to revision of those granted during the preceding year without measurement.

Of the total area of 103,862 acres under lease and assessment, the leases will expire on the dates entered below:—

For	23,341	acres	on the	31st March	1882.
„	36,833	„	„	31st „	1883.
„	43,510	„	„	31st „	1884.
„	178	„	„	31st „	1885.

The year under report opened with an outstanding balance under water-rates of Rs. 48,984, and under miscellaneous of Rs. 8,600,—total Rs. 57,584, while the assessments falling due were—

	Rs.
Water-rates	1,63,014
Miscellaneous	10,519
Total ...	1,73,533

The total for recovery amounted therefore to Rs. 2,31,117. Of this sum the collections amounted to Rs. 1,22,489, and the remissions to Rs. 6,823, leaving an unrealized balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,01,805. Although the collections of revenue showed a falling off of Rs. 19,143 as compared with the preceding year, they were quite 30 per cent. above those of the most successful year prior to 1879-80; and considering that in 1879-80 the ryot's chief source of income, paddy, fetched a high price, while in the following year its value fell to one-half, the greatly increased difficulty in realizing canal dues is fully explained.

The navigation receipts compared with those of the preceding year are shown below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from tollage	91,861	77,143
Ditto from transport service ...	13,657	15,956
Total ...	1,05,518	93,099

There was thus a considerable falling off in the receipts from tollage and a slight increase in those from the transport service. The decrease here, as in Orissa, was no doubt due to the dulness of the rice trade. Owing to the abundant harvest of rice in almost all the districts of Bengal, there was so much of it brought to Calcutta that the difference in the prices ruling in the markets at the Presidency and in the irrigated areas was too small to cause exportation on a large scale.

The actual revenue realized during 1880-81 compared with that of the previous year is shown below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,30,140	1,12,960
Naivgation	1,05,518	93,099
Miscellaneous	11,567	10,407
Total ...	2,47,225	2,16,466
Deduct working expenses ...	1,54,403	1,89,220
Balance net revenue	92,822	27,246

Hidgellee Canals.

No works of importance were executed on the Hidgellee Canals, the operations of the year being confined to ordinary repairs to masonry works, &c.

In the Hidgellee Tidal Canal there was an increase of Rs. 8,420 in the receipts from tolls on navigation. The increase would probably have been considerably more but for the dulness in the rice trade. The following table gives particulars of the traffic compared with that of the previous year :—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	... 16,311	1,20,021	25,86,031	44,528
1880-81	... 21,783	1,52,781	23,34,731	54,058

The falling off in the value of cargo was due to the lower price of paddy.

The total revenue and working expenses for the two years 1879-80 and 1880-81 are given below :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	44,918	53,338
Miscellaneous	863	1,149
Total ...	45,781	54,487
Deduct working expenses	42,284	25,590
Balance net revenue	3,497	28,897

In the report for last year it was stated that the prosecution of the Joojooty project had been determined upon. The work was re-commenced at the beginning of the year, and in the head works 90 out of 135 wells were sunk and all the materials collected for the completion of the weir and head sluices. More than half the earth-work of the canal was also completed during the year. Of the three road bridges that have to be constructed, that for the Edilpore road was built up to springing level and the masonry of the two others up to about tow path level.

Orissa Coast Canal.

The project for constructing the range of canals designated the "Orissa Coast Canal" was sanctioned towards the close of the year. These canals are intended to complete the line of inland water communication between Calcutta and Orissa and their length will be 92 miles, divided into four ranges as follows :—

(1) Canal between the Russulpore and Subunreka river, 30 miles in length.

(2) Canal connecting the Subunreka with Panchpara, 18 miles in length.

(3) Canal between the Panchpara and Barrabullong, 6 miles in length.

(4) Canal connecting the Burrabullong with the Mettai, 38 miles in length.

The proposed canals will consist of still-water channels with tidal locks. During the dry season they will be fed by tidal water through

high-level supply sluices, so as to diminish as far as possible the entry of silt with the tidal water into the canal, while during the rains they will be supplied as far as is possible from the drainage of the neighbouring country. The canals are to have a minimum bottom width of 50 feet with 7 feet depth of water. The estimate was sanctioned too late in the year to allow of much work being done, but a new division was formed, and arrangements made for collecting labour and materials and for taking over the land.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals and Nuddea Rivers.

Considerable progress was made on the improvements of the Calcutta Canal, which had been commenced in the previous year. The principal works were the construction of new locks at Dhappa and Chitpore. The former is at the lower end of the Circular Canal; it consists of two entrance bays with forty feet openings closed by two pairs of irongates, and a central basin 400 feet in length and 250 feet in width. At the commencement of the year the masonry of the lower bay had been completed up to sill level, but in the upper bay 15 wells of the foundations had still to be got in. These were all sunk by July 1880, and at the close of the year the lock was completed with the exception of a small portion of stone revetment and the fitting of the gates which have since been finished.

The lock at Chitpore is being constructed in lieu of the old one at that place, which was found to be totally unsuited to the present requirements of the traffic on the canal. It differs from the Dhappa lock in that it has a masonry chamber 150 feet in length and 40 feet broad in addition to the large basin. There will be therefore six pairs of gates, four pairs for the masonry chamber, and two for the basin. Instead of strut gates, such as have been constructed for the Dhappa lock, reverse gates have been provided, and a girder bridge of 80 feet span will be constructed over the gates of the basin in lieu of the suspension bridge over the old lock.

The object of having a masonry chamber at Chitpore in addition to the basin is to prevent an undue expenditure of the canal water in passing single boats from the canal to the Hooghly and *vice versa*. This is not so essential at Dhappa as at Chitpore, as at the former place boats entering the canal arrive in fleets with the tide, and single boats rarely enter except at high water, whereas at Chitpore, boats enter and leave the canal from the Hooghly at all hours. In the Chitpore lock it was originally intended to construct the foundations on wells; but when the site was laid dry and excavated this was found to be unnecessary, as the soil was of the same character as that on which other tidal locks in the Midnapore district have been built, and it was therefore determined to lay the foundations of the work in concrete and masonry. Tenders were invited, and the contract for its construction was given to Messrs. Burn & Co. The masonry in the foundations of the upper bay of the basin was completed, and about one-third of the foundations of the lock chamber and bays was got in before the close of the year.

Very satisfactory progress was also made in the excavation of the new channel and the construction of the syphons mentioned in last year's report. The former was completed during the year. One of the

syphon culverts was completed, another more than half finished, and good progress had been made with the foundations of the other two at the close of the year.

Another important work in connection with this canal was taken in hand during the year, viz. the construction of an inlet sluice at Chitpore. The object of this work is to enable a supply of water from the Hooghly to be admitted into the canal in such a manner and at such a period of the tide that the least possible amount of silt will be carried in with the water. The river face of the inlet is to be fitted with self-acting gates, so arranged as to permit only the surface water of the Hooghly to flow into the canal. The inlet itself, consists of a masonry conduit of eight feet internal diameter and about 1,000 feet in length, and the supply to be obtained through it is calculated at 50 million cubic feet during each spring tide. The contract for the construction of the inlet was also given to Messrs. Burn & Co. Work was commenced in February, and by the end of March 100 feet had been completed, and about 150 partly constructed. This inlet forms a portion of the scheme for the disposal of the storm water of Calcutta, and one half of its cost will be paid by the Calcutta Municipality.

The usual repairs to the remaining portion of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals were carried out during the year, and the cut between the Roopsah and Gujalia rivers in the Backergunge district was completed.

The ordinary works for maintaining navigation during the dry season on the Nuddea rivers were carried out with satisfactory results. The three rivers were again kept open for traffic throughout the season.

The following statement shows the total receipts and charges (exclusive of suspense balances) of the Calcutta Canals and the Nuddea Rivers for the two years 1879-80 and 1880-81 :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase or decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	3,44,565	4,14,145	(+)69,580
Nuddea Rivers	2,30,627	2,32,633	(+) 2,006
Total ...	5,75,192	6,46,778	(+)71,586
Charges.			
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	4,39,241	8,29,769	(+)3,90,528
Nuddea Rivers	87,574	1,21,846	(+) 34,272
Total ...	5,26,815	9,51,615	(+)4,24,800

The increase in the receipts on account of *canal traffic* was due to the increased imports of rice, jute, and firewood from the Sunderbuns and Eastern districts.

The large increase under "Charges" was caused by the expenditure of Rs. 5,83,028 on "original works" in connection with the improvement of the Calcutta Canals.

Embankments.

The maintenance of embankments and the construction of works under the Embankment Act form a considerable portion of the work in the South-Western Circle. Three sluices were contructed during the year, of which the cost of one was borne by Government, while the funds for the others were partly obtained from the zemindars whose estates were benefited by the works.

The survey and settlement of the embanked lands under a Special Deputy Collector are still in progress. The results of the year did not come up to what was anticipated, the actual work done being—

Miles surveyed	... 264
Do. settled	... 100

There still remain about 925 miles to be surveyed and 1,467 to be settled.

SONE CIRCLE.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Capital productive	8,21,398
Ordinary ditto	4,72,570
Ditto agricultural	14,769
Irrigation and navigation	98,964
Total ...	14,07,701

The principal work in connection with the Sone project was the completion of the Buxar Canal. This canal was completed up to the East Indian Railway line, and the heavy work between that point and the Ganges was brought to the following state:—The two bridges were complete and open to traffic; the outfall lock was finished with the exception of some stone work at the quoins and in the tail bay floor; two sets of gates were in place, and one set fitted together on the invert; and about 25 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work remained to be removed to complete the channel from the lock to the river. The other works on the Sone Canals consisted chiefly of construction and completion of distributaries and improvement to syphons and other works for the regulation of drainage and the supply of water.

The Kao river improvement works, which have for their object the protection of the town of Doomraon, and which provide for the opening of the bed of the river to allow the free discharge of the flood-water at its maximum as well as for a protective embankment, were put in hand during the year, and were well advanced at its close. The works are calculated to afford a discharge of 18,000 cubic feet per second.

The engineering staff on the Sone Canals was employed in preparing many minor projects, which were submitted to Government too late in the year for any work to be begun upon them.

The following table sums up the results of the year's operations on the Sone Canals, and shows their condition at the close of the year :—

Division.	Miles of Navigable Canal.			Miles of Branch Canals.			Miles of Distributaries.		
	Completed at commencement of year.	Completed during year.	Total.	Completed at commencement of year.	Completed during year.	Total.	Completed at commencement of year.	Completed during year.	Total.
Arrah	74	.....	74	70½	.....	70½	430¾	6	436¾
Buxar	22½	34½	56½	39½	.....	39½	114½	103½	217½
Eastern Sone	86¾	.....	86¾	.....	.....	.....	301¾	3½	305¼
Total ...	183	34½	217½	110	.....	110	846¾	112¾	959½

The construction of light iron tumbling shutters on the crest of the Sone weir, which was in hand last year, has been satisfactorily completed, and the experiment of cutting the sluice shutters of the Main Western Canal so as to obtain the supply for the canal from the surface water of the river has proved successful. All the shutters have therefore been similarly treated. The following observations of silt deposited show the benefits likely to be derived from this work :—

	Cubic feet.
Actual quantity of silt in the bed of the Main Western Canal previous to the closure of 1880 ...	11,735,619
Removed by hand	8,197,230
Remaining in the bed	3,538,389
Silt in bed after the rains, 1880	4,566,671
Deposit during rains ...	1,028,282
Estimated amount deposited in previous year ...	5,600,000
Less deposited this year ...	4,571,718

The two dredgers supplied from England which worked in 1879-80 together with seven of Mr. Fouracres's pattern were steadily employed last year in removing silt and dredging channels.

One steamer with a stern paddle was completed during the year and has been for some time running between Arrah and Dehree; a second of the *Umpire* class with side paddles was ready early in March, and was transferred to the Buxar Canal, where she has been steadily running since then. A third steamer with a stern paddle wheel was under construction and nearly finished by the close of the year. There are thus now four steamers with side or stern paddles on the Sone Canals.

Fourteen mud punts and two iron cargo boats were completed and brought into use during the year. Of the latter one was placed on

the Patna and the other on the Buxar Canal, and trials are being made as to the best manner of working them.

Revenue.

The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the year under review and the two preceding years:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rubbi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1878-79 ...	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018
1879-80 ...	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556
1880-81 ...	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625

There was thus a marked advance in the year under review, the area irrigated having, as compared with the previous year, increased to the extent of 77,069 acres. The increase in the kharif irrigation and the decrease under rubbi and sugar-cane are explained by the following table showing the monthly rainfall in each of the past four years:—

Month.	Eastern Sone Division.				Arrah Division.				Buxar Division.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
April	0·15	0·23	...	0·11	0·35	0·64	...	0·08	Not available.	0·91	...	...
May	4·23	2·18	0·30	0·82	1·62	2·43	0·18	0·58		2·21	0·07	0·33
June	0·62	3·42	4·27	5·44	0·60	2·10	4·48	3·79		1·81	7·16	1·41
July	5·07	9·30	13·44	17·32	4·56	8·83	11·38	18·43		7·36	14·87	17·13
August	8·02	13·93	8·53	15·39	5·39	10·55	12·02	14·82	.....	8·80	9·62	7·88
September	1·62	4·64	11·35	2·24	2·70	4·79	17·59	3·60	1·16	5·42	20·43	2·23
October	2·91	0·23	4·38	4·91	1·95	0·37	4·81	4·14	0·75	0·43	3·84	3·87
November	...	0·58	...	0·12	...	1·21	...	0·39	.....	0·86	...	0·85
December	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	.....	...	...	0·01
January	0·82	...	...	...	1·55	...	0·04	0·04	1·18	0·04	...	0·04
February	...	0·81	1·47	0·04	0·20	1·10	1·99	0·10	0·24	1·35	1·78	0·12
March	0·10	...	...	1·16	...	...	...	1·32	0·06	...	...	0·91
Total ...	23·88	35·32	43·74	47·55	18·92	32·02	52·49	47·30	Incomplete.	29·19	55·97	34·78

The rain held off in the month of September, being not much in excess of that which fell in the exceptionally dry year 1877-78, and causing a demand for canal water for kharif irrigation. The rainfall in October was however copious, and so well distributed that the area under rubbi irrigation fell to the lowest measure since regular irrigation has been started. The area under sugar-cane fell off considerably in the Buxar division, and slightly in the Eastern Sone division, owing to the better distribution of the rainfall and in the former case to the long closure of the canal.

In Shahabad the total demand on account of water-rates, including arrears, which amounted to Rs. 3,00,311, was Rs. 7,50,723, compared with Rs. 7,15,430 in the previous year, while the collections aggregated Rs. 3,08,225, or only 41 per cent. of the demand. The bulk of the balance on account of the arrear demand is irrecoverable.

In the Patna and Gya districts, the demands were respectively Rs. 31,534 and Rs. 52,896, against Rs. 20,656 and Rs. 27,523 of the previous year. Of these sums the collections amounted to Rs. 26,281 and Rs. 41,910, while the remissions were Rs. 924 and

Rs. 117, leaving outstanding balances at the close of the year of Rs. 14,540 and Rs. 18,416 respectively.

The navigation receipts, exclusive of the earnings of the Government steamers amounted to Rs. 39,819, against Rs. 27,604 in the year 1879-80. Inclusive of the steamer earnings, the receipts were Rs. 61,145, against Rs. 39,859 in the previous year.

The revenue account for the two years 1879-80 and 1880-81 is shown below :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	4,44,716	3,78,266
Navigation	39,859	61,145
Miscellaneous	47,013	39,233
Total ...	5,31,588	4,78,644
Working expenses	3,57,297	4,72,570
Net revenue	1,74,291	6,074

The increased charge for working expenses was chiefly due to additional expenditure on maintenance repairs.

Sarun Canals.

During the year under report a revenue amounting to Rs. 10,080 was for the first time realized from these canals. The amount includes Rs. 9,550 on account of interest guaranteed.

The Sarun Canals have been completed and in use since July 1880, but the season has been so favourable for agriculture that little use has been made of the water.

The original guarantee of Rs. 19,500 has been increased by Rs. 3,500, and if possible a grant for the construction of distributaries will be made when the lines suggested by the guarantors have been examined.

The chief difficulties connected with these canals consist in keeping a portion of the Gunduck river on the Sarun side, and in preventing it, when there, from eroding the bank and threatening the head sluices and cut. The tendency of the river, since the works have been started has been to turn towards the Chumparun side. The head cut itself is considerably silted up, but this is due to bank washings and slips of the sides, the soil being peculiarly liable to fall in. There is, however, no reason why after a few years, when the worst places are protected with piling and turfed, this should not cease.

The Daha feeder, which connects the Sota with the Daha river, was heavily silted, but the deposit was easily washed out by working the sluice gates. The Gunduk feeder was also heavily silted, and 4,00,000 cubic feet had to be removed by hand. The Dhunai and Gungri feeders gave no trouble.

The season's irrigation resulted in an area of 2,400 acres being watered the number of ryots interested being 2,277.

The repairs of the river wing-wall of the head sluice of the Teur Canal were completed during the year. This canal carried water to about 3,400 acres in 16 villages during the month of July, when water was much required.

Railways.

BENGAL RAILWAYS.

THE following railways and tramways under the administration of Bengal are either completed, in course of construction, under survey, or projected:—

OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

I. The Northern Bengal State Railway.
II. The Tirhoot State Railway.
III. The Patna and Gya State Railway.
IV. The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
V. The Nalhati State Railway.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

I. The Tirhoot State Railway Extensions to Peepra Ghât and Bettiah.
II. The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway to Diamond Harbour.
III. The Kaunia and Dhurla Steam Tramway.
IV. The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

SURVEYED OR PROJECTED.

I. *The Northern Bengal State Railway Extensions to Dinagepore and Caragola.*
II. The Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.
III. The Central Bengal Railways.
IV. The Palamow, Daltongunge, and Baroon Railway.
V. The Chota Nagpore Railway.
VI. The Deoghur Steam Tramway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

GENERAL.

The length of line open for traffic at the close of the year was 243 miles, no additions thereto having been made during the year. The working of the railway during the period under review may be taken as a starting point on which to base deductions in future years. In past years the statistical results have always been affected by abnormal causes, and they are therefore unreliable for purposes of comparison.

The total earnings during the year were Rs. 16,34,588; the expenditure Rs. 9,25,145, or 56·60 per cent. of the gross amount earned. This result was brought about by the exercise of a most rigid economy

in all departments, the earnings having fallen considerably below the amount expected.

The Steam-boat Service at Sara was created a distinct department during the year, and placed under the supervision of Mr. W. Boyce, Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Some further progress was made in the construction of feeder roads, but a great deal still remains to be done. Good roads, open throughout the year from all the principal marts, would, it is believed, largely augment the traffic.

Additional sidings were provided at the stations of Hili, Saidpore, Phulbari, Birhampore, and Atrai for the convenience of goods traffic. The station of Chaitangram was closed and abandoned except as a flag station.

As anticipated in last year's report, a large reduction was made in the expenditure on coal. The quality supplied was superior to that previously obtained, the price was less, and it was taken over by weight and not by measurement, by which means a guarantee was afforded that the quantity paid for was actually delivered. The arrangements for lighting all the stations were completed during the year.

The Darjeeling Tramway, now called the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, was opened to Sonadah during the year, and through-booking was introduced between it, the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the Northern Bengal State Railway. The railway is now opened to Darjeeling, and the result has been an increase to the passenger and goods traffic of the Northern Bengal Railway; but the full benefit of the facilities afforded to traffic, in both passengers and goods, will not be obtained until the Darjeeling line is fully equipped with rolling-stock.

The river Ganges silted up at old Damukdea, and it was deemed advisable to lay a fair-weather extension from the old station to a point opposite Sara Ghât, a distance of about four miles. A small saving was thus effected in the expenditure on the Steam-boat Service, but the result of working the extension has not been altogether satisfactory financially, and it is not proposed to relay the line after the rains. In order however to maintain the present through timing of the mail service, an extension on the Sara side of the river, for about three miles, has been laid. It is expected that the expenditure involved in working this extra mileage will be met by a corresponding saving in the Ferry Department owing to the shorter steamer run.

The amount required to pay 4½ per cent. interest for the year on the capital expenditure on the line is Rs. 9,41,138, towards which the net earnings contributed Rs. 7,09,443, leaving a deficit to be met from general revenues of Rs. 2,31,695.

The capital expenditure during the current year will be trifling, and there will be, it is expected, large credits arising from the sale of surplus stores, broad gauge permanent-way materials, steamers, &c.

The European and East Indian staff decreased from 94 to 79, and the native staff from 2,278 to 2,206, owing to reduction of establishments. It is satisfactory to note that the subordinate employés of the railway are now being largely drawn from the districts through which the railway passes, and with most advantageous and economical results.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The total number of engines working during the year was 40.

Accidents.—There were nine slight collisions in yards, but none of a serious nature. The derailments of stock were 42, but only two cases were serious—viz. an accident at Haldibari on the 11th October 1880, when seven wagons of the up-mixed train went off the temporary line at that station, and that on the Rungpore Branch on the 4th of March 1881, when five carriages and two wagons of the up-mixed train were overturned by the force of the wind. A brakevan, No. 3261, loaded with jute, was destroyed by fire on the 3rd December 1880 while attached to No. 6 down-goods.

Workshops.—These have made great progress. The buildings now permanently occupied are the stores, smithy, machine shop, boiler and erecting shops, and paint shop.

The total value of work done in the shops during 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 1,12,677-14 on 1,633 orders as compared with Rs. 1,56,302-4-8 on 1,634 orders in 1879-80.

A number of young men and lads have been collected from the villages round and are being taught machine work, to which they take readily, but it is difficult to keep them to the work, specially during the time when agricultural operations are most active.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

The gross traffic receipts as compared with 1879-80 are shown in the following statement :—

TRAFFIC EARNINGS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching traffic	5,00,353	5,17,951	17,598	.....
Goods ,, ...	7,46,268	8,45,320	99,052	.....
Telegraph	6,884	6,254	.....	630
Sundries	91,910	95,840	3,930	.....
Total ...	13,45,415	14,65,365	1,20,580	630

There was thus a net increase of Rs. 1,19,950, or 8 per cent. over the amount earned in 1879-80. The earnings under the head "Steam-boat Service" are separately shown, as the service has been constituted a distinct department.

The details of coaching traffic are as follows :—

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	1879-80.		1880-81.		INCREASE IN 1880-81.		DECREASE IN 1880-81.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
First class	2,989	31,202	3,336	37,100	347	5,898	...	.....
Second ,, ...	6,322	26,216	5,305	25,098	...	.....	1,517	1,118
Intermediate	.....	.....	18,062	35,528	18,062	35,528	...	.....
Third class	671,363	3,77,551	666,194	3,69,193	...	.....	5,169	8,358
Luggage and parcel ...	.....	38,092	.....	25,671	...	.....	...	12,421
Horses, cats, and dogs ...	.....	11,021	.....	7,620	...	.....	...	3,401
Special train	.....	2,982	.....	2,352	...	.....	...	630
Miscellaneous	.....	13,289	.....	15,389	...	2,100	...	.....
Total ...	681,174	5,00,353	692,897	5,17,951	18,409	43,526	6,686	25,928

These figures show a net increase of Rs. 11,723 in the number carried and of Rs. 17,598 in the amount received as compared with 1879-80.

The following statement gives the details of earnings from merchandize :—

	1879-80.		1880-81.		Increase in 1880-81.		Decrease in 1880-81.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Merchandize, general...	98,206	7,43,913	121,797	8,42,313	23,591	98,400	.....	.....
Live-stock, &c. ...	.....	92	.....	790	.....	698	.....	.....
Demurrage	.....	2,263	.....	1,716	.....	.....	.....	547
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	501	.....	501	.....	.....
Total ...	98,206	7,46,268	121,797	8,45,320	23,591	99,599	.....	547

From this it will be seen that the earnings in 1880-81 were Rs. 99,052, or 13 per cent. more than in 1879-80.

The following table shows the weight of the principal commodities carried in the year under report as compared with 1879-80, together with the increase or decrease under each head :—

Commodities.	For the year 1879-80.	For the year 1880-81.	Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ale	464·66	533·25	68·59	.....
Food-grains	28,662·75	39,134·35	10,471·60	.....
Ginger	419·95	404·96	.....	14·99
Gunny-bags	1,658·71	2,369·95	711·24	.....
Jute	25,809·66	24,797·06	.....	1,012·60
Piece-goods	4,551·40	5,190·56	639·16	.....
Railway material	2,926·28	4,454·63	1,528·35	.....
Salt	6,492·72	11,246·66	4,753·94	.....
Sugar	978·66	1,097·46	118·80	.....
Tea	2,916·61	4,279·28	1,362·67	.....
Tobacco	5,212·56	10,158·30	4,945·74	.....
All other goods	18,112·04	18,130·54	18·50	.....
Total ...	98,206·00	1,21,797·00	24,618·59	1,027·59

From this table it will be seen that 23,591 tons, or 24 per cent. more were carried in the year under report than in the previous year.

The causes for some of the increases and decreases may be briefly summarized :—

Jute, decrease of 1,012·60 *tons.*—This decrease calls for special notice, as the large area which was under cultivation with this staple in the previous season and the consequent increased production should, under ordinary circumstances, have resulted in a considerable increase instead of a decrease; but two causes at least were at work to bring about an unfavourable result. In the first place the traffic at the opening of the season was checked by the action of the Eastern Bengal Railway in increasing the rate from a half to two-thirds of a pie per maund per mile. That this enhanced rate actually had the effect of driving large quantities of jute from the rail to the rivers is proved beyond doubt by the figures given in the monthly traffic reports, and from evidence

obtained by enquiries made at the time. Secondly, the increased stock thrown on the market naturally caused a fall in the price at the port and a gradual diminution of despatches.

Food-grain, increase of 1,0471·60 *tons.*—No special explanation of the increased traffic in this staple (principally rice) is known. Indeed the traffic has kept up in a very remarkable way considering the extremely low price at which grain has been selling throughout the year at Calcutta.

Gunny-bags, increase of 711·24 *tons.*—This increase was the natural result of the low rate at which the raw material (jute) sold as compared with the price in the previous year.

Salt, increase of 4,753·94 *tons.*—The low rate introduced in October 1878 has proved, by the results obtained, to have been a most judicious measure, for the traffic has been steadily diverted from the rivers to the rail. In 1878-79, when the rate was one-third of a pie per maund per mile, 235·82 tons were carried. In 1879-80 when the rate was reduced to one-fifth pie per maund per mile, weight rose to 6,492·72 tons, and for the period under report the quantity carried reached 11,246·66 tons.

Tea, increase of 1,362·67 *tons.*—This increase is accounted for by the larger quantity produced during the season 1880-81 in comparison with that of 1879-80.

Tobacco, increase of 4,945·74 *tons.*—The large increase in the weight of tobacco carried is another proof of the judicious policy of reducing rates to a level, which enables the rail to compete with water carriage.

Claims.—The gross amount paid as compensation during the year was Rs. 30,448, which may be classified as under :—

	Rs.
Pilferage	98
Robberies	696
Misdeliveries	81
Damage, &c.	29,573
	30,448

but the actual amount charged in the accounts was only Rs. 6,999, the difference (Rs. 23,449) having been recovered by the sale of the damaged and unclaimed goods, &c. The principal item was on account of compensation for jute damaged by a heavy and sudden storm which came on while a large consignment was crossing the Ganges ferry.

Accidents.—During the year under report 14 deaths occurred—

Eight of these were natives trespassing on the line who were run over by passing trains.

Five were native railway officials killed while in the execution of their duty.

One was a European child who fell from a carriage and was killed.

Staff.—During 1880-81 the staff was better housed than in previous years, and in consequence cases of ill-health and resignations, and other casualties were much reduced. A few stations, notably Choitangram, Birampur, Parbatipur, Chilahati, and Shikarpur, still remain extremely unhealthy, and are the source of much trouble, necessitating constant transfers of the staff.

In previous years great difficulty was felt in obtaining competent subordinates for the Traffic Department. To obviate this, youths selected from the Julpigoori, Rungpore, and Pubna schools were appointed as probationers and trained in station-masters' work and telegraphy. This plan has succeeded admirably; for, during the period under report, only one outsider (a stationmaster) was appointed to the department. The men trained under this system are more amenable to discipline, have a reluctance to leave the line on which they have been taught their work, and serve for less pay than those appointed from other lines.

Through-booking.—After long negotiations and much correspondence, the through-booking of goods with the East Indian Railway and connected lines was finally arranged and carried into effect on the 1st February last. The difficulty in getting a reliable firm to take up the transport between Armenian Ghât, Eastern Bengal Railway, and Howrah, East Indian Railway, nearly caused this important matter to fall through; but Messrs. Burn & Co. of Calcutta at last took up the agency, and thus completed the link alone wanted to place stations from Darjeeling to Sara in through-booking communication with all India.

Audit and Accounts Department.

The following are the principal points worthy of note in connection with the accounts:—

Capital.—The grant for Indian outlay assigned in budget orders was Rs. 5,53,000, which was reduced in the regular estimate to Rs. 3,10,000; the actual expenditure was Rs. 3,23,247.

Expenditure.—The expenditure (Indian and English) was Rs. 7,25,116, of which Rs. 1,35,741 was spent on construction of line, chiefly fencing; Rs. 2,89,714 on stations and buildings, the greater part of which was expended on the Saidpur workshops; Rs. 97,160 on steam ferries, and Rs. 95,074 on rolling-stock.

The total outlay on capital account from the commencement to the close of the year 1880-81 on final heads was Rs. 2,03,73,083 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,05,62,301.

The suspense balances were reduced during the year by Rs. 3,67,470, and now stand at Rs. 7,19,922. Including suspense balances, the total capital outlay amounts to Rs. 2,10,93,005, the interest on which from the commencement, at 4½ per cent., amounts to Rs. 40,31,382. As the net revenue has been Rs. 12,21,483, there is a deficit of Rs. 28,09,899. These calculations, however, include interest on capital for the whole period the line was under construction from 1869-70 to 1876-77. On the opening of the line for traffic in 1877-78, the net revenue returned ·04 per cent. on the outlay. In 1878-79 it increased to 1·01 per cent., in 1879-80 to 1·15 per cent., and in 1880-81 to 3·69 per cent.

Revenue.—The original grant for revenue expenditure was Rs 11,10,000, which was reduced in the regular estimate to Rs. 9,32,000; the actuals, as stated at the beginning of this chapter, were Rs. 9,25,145.

The estimate of earnings was put down at Rs. 15,78,000 in the budget estimate, but was increased in the regular estimate to Rs. 16,30,000; the actuals were Rs. 16,34,588.

The net earnings were originally estimated at Rs. 4,68,000. They were, however, increased in the regular estimate to Rs. 6,98,000, against which the actuals were Rs. 7,09,443—a result which was arrived at mainly by the exercise of the closest economy and financial vigilance in all departments.

The percentage of expenses to earnings was 56·60, which, for a line only four years open for traffic, must be considered satisfactory.

STEAM-BOAT SERVICE.—Up to the 1st November 1880 the arrangements in connection with the Sara flotilla were under the supervision of the Traffic and Locomotive Superintendents. From that date the working of the ferry was placed under the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and constituted a separate department.

Four steam vessels and four flats were employed during the year, but three of the steamers—the *Prince Albert*, *Poppy*, and *Lilly*—have been since disposed of, and the ferry is now being worked with the *Osprey* and *Vampire* alone.

The following table gives a comparison of the earnings during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81, and of the expenditure for the same periods:—

	Earnings.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	1,34,619	1,11,165
1880-81	1,69,223	1,09,079

The earnings thus increased by Rs. 34,604, while the expenditure diminished by Rs. 2,086. This result was due to a smaller consumption of coal on the steamer employed in the latter half of the year, to the superior quality and cheaper price of the coal used, and to the run across being from the 21st January reduced from six miles to about two miles by the extension on the Damukdea side.

DINAGEPORE BRANCH AND EXTENSION TO THE GANGES.

It is proposed to construct from Provincial Funds a branch railway from Parbatipur station, on the Northern Bengal State Railway, to Dinagepore, a distance of 19 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,91,083. The general question of short branch railways as Ordinary Provincial Public Works having been referred by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, the work will, pending his reply, be put in hand as a feeder road, to be completed hereafter as a railway should sanction be given. A grant for this purpose of Rs. 1,17,400 has been set aside for the current year. In connection with this scheme, and a recommendation made by the Labour Emigration Commission, a reconnoissance has been carried out for a railway to a point on the Ganges opposite Sahibgunge. The proposal is still under consideration.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

The year under review was one of increased prosperity, and the financial success of the railway may now be considered as established, notwithstanding the short time that has passed since the opening of the line. The success of the railway is a clear illustration of the fact that in rich and highly cultivated districts, such as Bengal, railways have only to be well managed to pay a handsome interest on the capital expended.

All departments of the railway were worked satisfactorily during the year.

The capital expenditure of the line was limited to the erection of additional station and office accommodation, workshops at Somastipur, extra staff quarters, and the completion of the Bilaspore bridge and the one across the Bya Nullah, part of the cost of the last work, which was completed in October 1880, being charged to Revenue. The Bya bridge is a screwpile bridge of five spans of 12 metres, and one span of six metres. The Bilaspore bridge has three spans of 12 metres.

There was only a slight increase in passenger receipts over the previous year, but the goods traffic showed a great increase in nearly all commodities, especially in seeds, tobacco, and miscellaneous goods: a still further development is anticipated on the completion of the extensions to Pipra and Bettiah. The traffic latterly has developed so rapidly that the existing locomotives and carriage and wagon stock have been found to be inadequate to the requirements, and the additional stock which has been indented for is urgently required.

The total capital expended up to the 31st March was Rs. 59,02,388, the outlay during the year being Rs. 4,49,735. The net revenue earnings were Rs. 2,43,017, or 4·1 per cent. on the capital expended, as against 2·45 in the previous year. The working expenses were reduced from Rs. 3,43,273 to Rs. 3,14,636—a satisfactory result considering the short length of the line.

PERMANENT-WAY.

The permanent-way was kept in good order throughout the year; but it was necessary to replace several of the creosoted pine sleepers by sâl sleepers. The pine sleepers are not at all satisfactory; their prime cost is cheap, but they are very short-lived, and the wood soon splits up and crumbles to powder. This result is no doubt in a great measure due to the amount of sapwood in the sleepers, and a more judicious selection of sound timber at home would doubtless give better results. Hitherto however the sleepers sent out from England have been of inferior quality.

The following classes of iron sleepers are being laid as an experiment:—

Denham and Olphert's patent plate sleeper with wooden cushion,
Denham and Olphert's plate sleeper without cushion and with moveable jaw clip.
Ditto ditto ditto with Molesworth's wedge fastening.

Although the permanent-way gangs were reduced from 29 to 18, the maintenance of the road was in no way impaired thereby. By decreasing 11 gangs and the wages of the gatekeepers by one rupee all round, a great saving was effected under the head "Maintenance wages."

No serious accident affecting the permanent-way occurred during the year.

TRAFFIC.

The results of the year's working were highly satisfactory; the work done may be thus summarised :—

	Number or weights.	Earnings.
		Rs.
Coaching	473,276	2,22,027
	Mds.	
Goods	21,62,425	2,09,913
Sundries	.....	22,946
Steam-boat	.....	1,02,766
Gross earnings ...	.....	5,57,653

being an increase of Rs. 87,956, or 18 per cent. over the receipts of 1879-80.

Under goods traffic the quantities of the principal commodities carried over the line, as compared with the previous year, were—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Seeds	2,29,285	3,44,402	50
Hides	83,138	54,025	—35
Saltpetre	1,41,745	89,291	—37
Food-grains and pulses ...	3,23,751	4,09,612	27
Salt	2,42,128	3,02,874	25
Piece-goods	1,04,138	1,20,424	16
Tobacco	88,695	1,24,093	39
Indigo	16,502	37,792	129
Other goods	2,85,082	5,50,996	93

Of the total through goods carried, 6,73,124 maunds were outwards and 6,47,478 maunds inwards.

The earnings per train-mile were Rs. 3·50.

The amounts paid as compensation for loss, damage, or misdelivery of goods were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Robberies	7	1	0
Damages by rain, &c.	65	14	6
Misdelivery and other causes	13	0	0
Total ...	85	15	6

as compared with Rs. 1,271 paid as compensation during the previous year, and considering the difficulties attending the double transhipment of goods at the ferry, the small amount of the loss is creditable to the management.

The Assistant Traffic Superintendent has established monthly meetings of merchants at Durbhunga and Mozufferpore to listen to any complaints or suggestions they may have to make, and this has tended to create a good feeling between the mercantile public and the railway, resulting no doubt in considerable benefit to all concerned.

There are ten engines working on the line. During the year, there were five failures, and three engines had heavy repairs done to them. A great increase in repairs has taken place since the speed was accelerated from 18 to 20 miles per hour.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

There are 60 carriages and 252 wagons on the line, including a State saloon, which was built in the East Indian Railway shops, Howrah. Fifty ballast wagons for the extension are to be constructed in the Somastipur shops.

The new steamer *Eagle* has been running since August 1880, and has given great satisfaction; but another one of her type and more flats are required to make the working of the ferry complete.

STEAM FERRY.

EXTENSIONS TO BETTIAH AND PEEPRA GHAT.

The construction of the extensions Mozufferpore to Bettiah, 75 miles, and Durbhunga to Peepra Ghât, 28 miles, sanctioned in July 1880, has now been commenced, the work being carried out by contract.

The most important works are the Dundah, Dhanauli, Kharwa, and Bolan bridges, but except these there are no works of any magnitude on either section; and although the contract only provides for the lines being completed by December 1882, they should, if the works are carried on expeditiously, be opened some months before that date. The estimates amount to 44 lakhs of rupees, but this sum is likely to be exceeded, and the Secretary of State's sanction to an outlay of sixty lakhs has been obtained.

These extensions pass through highly cultivated and populous districts, and tapping as they will the product of Nepal and North Behar, may be expected to vastly increase the traffic of the Tirhoot line.

Seventy-one miles of the permanent-way will be laid with iron sleepers of the Denham Olphert's pattern, and the balance with sâl-wood sleepers.

MOZUFFERPORE-HAJIPORE LINE.

The survey of this extension was completed during the year and the preliminary project submitted. The object of the line is to connect the Tirhoot system with Patna, the trading capital of Behar. It will also work in with the line now projected by the Government of India from Gorruckpore *viâ* Sewan and Chupra to Hajipore, a bridge being constructed over the Gunduck to connect the two systems. The borings taken on this river show a hard substratum of red clay and kunkur at no very great depth, so that the foundations of the bridge can be secured without much difficulty. The importance of the line is so great that endeavours will be made to provide funds for its construction at an early date.

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

The progress of this line has been so far very satisfactory, as it has already paid Rs. 17,535 more than the interest on the capital outlay, and there is every prospect of increased prosperity in the future.

Ballasting was the only work of importance during the past year executed from capital, and this is now nearing completion. A siding of about two miles was laid down to the Ramsilla Hill for ballast, and will be removed when no longer required. The capital outlay to the end of the financial year was Rs. 35,78,442, of which Rs. 3,09,812 was expended during the year.

The passenger traffic increased from 2,67,119½ to 5,19,696 maunds, and the goods traffic from 28,45,078 to 32,20,951 maunds—figures give a fair hope of further increase.

The net revenue earnings were Rs. 2,19,755, or 6·1 per cent. on the outlay, the working expenses being 55 per cent. of the gross earnings. In connection with these figures it must be remembered that the line has so far been working under great disadvantages owing to the heavy charges for the hire of railway stock, and although the passenger stock has been increased, there still remains a very heavy item for hire of engine and goods stock. The management in all departments was satisfactory.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. The results of the working were as follows:—

			Receipts.
			Rs.
Coaching...	... No.	545,222½	3,49,678
Goods ...	... Mds.	15,74,081	1,43,781
Sundries ...	...	.....	3,018
	Gross earnings	...	4,96,477

against Rs. 3,44,990 for 1879-80, or an increase of 44 per cent.

There was an increase on the coaching traffic of the previous year of 39 per cent. of the number of articles carried and 42 per cent. of the receipts. The following statement contrasts the chief commodities carried over the line in the two years:—

	Maunds, 1879-80.	Maunds, 1880-81.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.
Seeds	1,02,102	2,08,900	105
Hides	21,480	12,107	—44
Saltpetre	9,071	6,112	—33
Food-grains and pulses	4,41,319	3,10,272	—29
Salt	1,79,736	1,56,920	—13
Piece-goods ...	30,225	29,052	—4
Tobacco	31,017	31,369	1
Indigo	37	54	46
Other goods ...	48,639	7,81,361	1,506

The chief increase was in seeds and other goods. As on the Tirhoot line, there was a considerable falling off in hides and saltpetre, due, it is believed, to a temporary stagnation in the trade in these articles.

The through traffic with the East Indian Railway was:—

	Mds.
Inwards	3,72,198
Outwards	4,78,397

The earnings on the lines were Rs. 4·35 per train-mile, as compared with Rs. 4·67 for the previous year.

The amount paid in compensation for loss, damage, or miscarriage, was Rs. 16-5 only.

No serious accident occurred during the year; three railway servants were killed, but no passengers were killed or injured.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT. The total number of engines working during the year was eight.

There were six engine failures, four caused by tubes bursting, one through the regulator valve getting jammed, and another by pumps failing.

Several new carriages were added to the stock, viz. five firsts, four seconds, thirty thirds, and four brake-vans; so that it is not necessary now to hire carriages from the East Indian Railway. The total stock now consists of five firsts, four seconds, forty thirds, seven brake-vans, twenty ballast trucks, and eighty-two wagons. Of these, sixty-five vehicles are hired from the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

The line was maintained in good order and the traffic worked without interruption. The condition of the permanent-way was considerably improved, the line more fully ballasted, and the quadrennial repairs to bridges, stations, and buildings put in hand and nearly completed: several of the girder-bridges were found to be under the required strength, and the work of strengthening them has been commenced. The coaching and goods stock has been kept in efficient order, but more engines are much needed, as those at present on the line are old, cannot be relied on, and require constant heavy repairs. Four more engines have been indented for, and may be expected by the end of the current year.

Rupees 96,000 was paid for the purchase of godowns from the Oriental Jute Company, thus making the capital expenditure to the end of the financial year Rs. 68,19,771. The godowns will, it is anticipated, be required for the storage of rice on the completion of the line to Diamond Harbour.

The results of the year's working cannot be considered satisfactory, for whereas on the Northern Bengal, the Tirhoot, and Gya Railways, the receipts show improvements under nearly all heads, on the Calcutta and South-Eastern there occurred a slight decrease in goods, a serious falling off in coaching, and an increase only under "Sundries," which was exceptional, being due to the hire of stock to the Patna and Gya Railway. The gross receipts for the year were

Rs. 1,42,098, the expenses Rs. 1,01,344, and the net profits Rs. 40,754, or ·60 on the outlay, as compared with ·54 in the previous year. The working expenses were 71 per cent. of the gross earnings.

TRAFFIC. The work done during the year may be thus summarised :—

	No. or weight.	Receipts.
		Rs.
Coaching	... 595,803	76,871
Goods	... 31,934	34,155
Sundries	... .	31,072
Gross earnings	... .	1,42,098

The percentages of increase and decrease on the figures of 1879 were—

Coaching	... — 7·84
Goods	... — ·8
Sundries	... +91·40
Total	... + 6

The chief staples carried were—

	1879. Tons.	1880. Tons.	Pecentage of increase or decrease.
Firewood	17,257	20,552	19
Hay	3,518	3,126	—11
Ooloo	702	657	—6
Straw	781	568	—27
Paddy	1,469	905	—38
Rice	4,388	4,506	3
Miscellaneous	1,667	1,621	—3

Hitherto the goods traffic on the line has been mainly of a very light and bulky description, carried over short distances and at rates almost unremunerative. There has, however, been a considerable increase in the rice traffic from Port Canning during the current year, as the rice mills were re-opened in February 1881.

Compensation to the extent of Rs. 165 was paid to the Port Canning Company for damages sustained by their rice in transit; of this however Rs. 52 was recovered by the sale of damaged bags. No accident of any importance occurred during the year to trains or passengers.

The revenue figures for both this line and the Nalhati State Railway are for the calendar instead of the financial year.

EXTENSIONS TO SONARPORE AND DIAMOND HARBOUR.

From Sonarpore—a station on the tenth mile from Calcutta—the line is to be extended (on the 5′ 6″ gauge) to Diamond Harbour, a length of 28¾ miles. The section to Mugra (15 miles) is already under construction, and the remaining portion to Diamond Harbour has been sanctioned. There are no works of any magnitude on this

extension, the bridge over the Oostee Khal, a single span of 100 feet, being the heaviest, and the line to Mugra should be completed and ready for opening in April 1882. The estimated cost is Rs. 22,09,199, or Rs. 76,842 per mile. The work is being carried out from Provincial Funds under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle. The expenditure to the 31st March 1881 was Rs. 1,29,089 against a budget allotment of Rs. 2,23,700. The construction of this branch it is anticipated will bring a great increase of traffic to the line, tapping as it does a large rice-producing district.

By the 31st March 1881, one-fifth of the earthwork on the Mugra section was completed, most of the ironwork required for the bridges and buildings was delivered, and the materials for the masonry were being collected where required. Bricks for ballast were being moulded, and the stations and offices were in hand. The permanent-way will consist of 64lb. steel rails on cast-iron bowl sleepers, the necessary indents for which have been sent to England.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

This line is under the same management as the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. Great improvements were made during the year in the maintenance of the way and works, and the line is now in good order. The rolling-stock is old, and requires heavy repairs and large expenditure; these repairs, however, can not be fully carried out until the receipts of the railway improve. The line owns six engines, ten carriages, and twenty-five wagons. Through booking was introduced during the year with the Eastern Bengal, Northern Bengal, and several other Railways.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

The traffic bears a very unfavourable comparison with that of previous years: thus in 1879 the receipts were—

	Number or weight.	Receipts.
		Rs.
Coaching	153,900	61,161
Goods	14,898	29,029
Sundries	.....	1,590
Gross earnings ...	.....	91,780
In 1880:—		
Coaching	135,091	49,281
Goods	9,646	19,413
Sundries	.....	1,231
Gross earnings ...	.....	69,925

or a decrease under all heads of receipts of—

Coaching	19·42	per cent.
Goods	33·12	,,
Sundries	22·58	,,

The expenses were in 1879 Rs. 62,010, leaving a net profit of Rs. 29,770, or 8·97 per cent. on the capital outlay, as compared with an expenditure of Rs. 73,653, and a net loss of Rs. 3,728 in 1880. Thus while the receipts fell off by 24 per cent. the expenses increased by nearly 20 per cent.

The following figures give the quantities of the principal commodities carried over the line during 1879 and 1880:—

	1879. Weight or number.	1880. Weight or number.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Goods—			
Edible or other grains ...	7,099	2,698	—62·
Silk	384	314	—13·
Metals	337	205	—39·
Sugar	319	321	1·
Piece-goods	854	796	— 7·
Cotton	171	227	33·
Seeds	989	437	—55·
Coal	1,639	2,439	49·
Salt	786	591	—25·
Sundries	2,320	1,628	—30·

To the following reasons may be attributed the falling off in the traffic on the railway. The trade of Azimgunge and the districts around it has been unusually depressed. The railway had to compete with low boat-rates. Passengers and goods from and to Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Pubna formerly came to Azimgunge and passed over the Nalhati Railway; since the opening of the Northern Bengal Railway the traffic of these districts has been almost entirely tapped by that railway. The silk trade, which at one time was considerable, has much decreased owing to the suspension of many large silk concerns.

The abolition of a terminal charge on through goods also caused a falling off in the receipts, and the introduction of a minimum charge of eight annas seriously affected the receipts both for goods and passengers. The local traffic was formerly largely composed of small consignments which it was the custom of the merchants to take with them in the train, and the railway therefore earned not only the freight of such consignments, but also the fare of the accompanying man. Since, however, the introduction of the minimum charge, merchants object to pay eight annas on small consignments over short distances, the mileage freight of which may only amount to one-fourth of the sum, and the railway not only loses the freight but also the passenger's fare. The local minimum charge has therefore since the close of the year been reduced to two annas.

Besides these causes there was a general want of energy and interest in the work of the line on the part of the staff, and a thorough re-organization of the working of the railway was necessary. This has now been carried out.

The Capital expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,282, making the total capital debit of Rs. 3,48,732.

DACCA AND MYMENSING RAILWAY.

The survey and project of this railway were prepared in 1879. The object is to connect the large and important towns of Dacca, Naraingunge, and Mymensing with the existing line of railway from Goalundo to Calcutta, and to open out the intermediate country, a tract for the most part densely populated and rich in agriculture, but at present ill-provided with internal communications or means of disposing of its produce. The total length of the line, which will probably form the first link of railway communication with Assam, is 128 miles and the estimated cost 126 lakhs. This very high amount includes however the bridge over the Dullassery river, the cost of which alone is estimated at 18 lakhs.

The project has been approved generally by the Government of India, and has been recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State, with a proposal that it should be taken in hand on completion of the Tirhoot Railway extensions, the sections between Naraingunge, Dacca, and Mymensing being first constructed. It has been decided to connect Goalundo at first with Naraingunge by a good ferry and thus save the expensive portion of the work, the cost of which will be thus reduced to about 66 lakhs of rupees.

CENTRAL BENGAL RAILWAYS.

The surveys for these railways were carried out in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and the several projects detailed below were submitted to the Government of India for sanction in April 1880 :—

I. From Mymaree on the East Indian Railway, to Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway—34½ miles.
II. From Santipore to Bhugwangola on the Ganges, north of Moorshedabad—83 miles.
III. From Ranaghat to Jessore and Khoolna—82½ miles.
IV. From Bongong to Calcutta—47 miles.

Of these lines III and IV are to be constructed at once by a public company entitled the Central Bengal Railway Company, Limited, for the formation of which negotiations have taken place between the Secretary of State and Messrs. Rothschild.

At the close of the financial year the declaration for the land required had been published, and arrangements were in hand for the immediate commencement of the earthwork on the sections Ranaghat to Bongong and Dum-Dum to Baraset. These have since been completed; the first sod was turned on the 12th May last, and considering the lateness of the season when operations were commenced, and the unusually heavy and early rains, good progress has been made.

PALAMOW RAILWAY.

Proposals have been received from Messrs. Burn and Co. to construct a line of railway from Palamow *viâ* Daltongunge to Baroon

on the Sone river. This railway will open out the extensive coal-fields of Palamow. Certain concessions have been promised to the projectors, including a free gift of the land required for the line, and a right to establish on the canal between Baroon and Buxar a system of hauling boats by means of a clip-drum along a wire rope fixed on the bed of the canal, the Company undertaking to carry the mails free, and to work the passenger and goods traffic within a maximum tariff to be laid down by Government.

CHOTA NAGPORE RAILWAY.

Messrs. Burn & Co. have also asked for concessions in respect of a railway proposed to be constructed between Burrakur on the East Indian Railway and Raigurh, the point to which the Central India (Nagpore) State Railway is to be constructed.

This railway would reduce the distance from Calcutta to Bombay by some 240 miles, besides opening out several important coal-fields in Chota Nagpore, and serving a large tract of a rich agricultural district at present completely trade-locked for want of better means of communication. It will probably be constructed on the broad gauge, as it will eventually form one of the trunk lines of the Indian Railway System, and the slight saving in cost that would be effected in constructing it on the narrow gauge would only result in heavy expenditure later on.

Survey parties have been formed to thoroughly examine the country, prepare preliminary surveys, and investigate the trade prospects of the line during the present cold season.

KAUNIA AND DHURLA TRAMWAY.

Orders were issued by Government for the construction of this tramway as a Provincial Public Work on the 12th March 1880. The line starts from the northern bank of the Teesta river, opposite Kaunia, the terminal station of the Rungpore branch of the Northern Bengal Railway, and the alignment from there to the Dhurla river is for 15 miles on a new embankment and five miles along an existing road. The gauge is 2′ 6″ and the permanent-way 25lb. steel rails on sâl sleepers. There were no heavy works involved, and the estimated cost was Rs. 4,65,952, against which, to the 31st March, there was an expenditure of Rs. 4,26,496. At that date the line was nearly completed, but certain conditions required by the Consulting Engineer to Government not having been carried out, the opening was delayed, until the 1st August 1881. The tramway is worked as part of the Northern Bengal Railway System, and provides the quickest and most direct and convenient communication between Calcutta, Western and Central Bengal, and Assam.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

This steam tramway, starting from the Silligori terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, was commenced in April 1879. The first length to Kurseong (30 miles) was opened for traffic on the 23rd August 1880, the second to Sonada (9½ miles) on the 1st February 1881, and the third length, Sonada to Jorebungalow (5¼ miles) was reported to be ready on the 24th March. Since the close of the year the whole length to Darjeeling has been opened for traffic, and the name of the tramway has been changed to "the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway."

There were no serious accidents during the year, but cases of rolling-stock running off the line were not unfrequent. The progress in completing the line was retarded for various reasons inseparable from so difficult an undertaking.

The traffic arrangements so far have not been altogether satisfactory, and this fact, combined with the deficiency in rolling-stock, has caused on several occasions a complete block at Silligori. Though the rolling-stock is fully up to the requirements of the contract, it is not up to the requirements of the traffic, which has exceeded expectations, and is far in excess of the amount guaranteed by Government.

DEOGHUR STEAM TRAMWAY.

A project for a short steam tramway, six and-a-half miles long, between Baidyanath, on the East Indian Railway, and Deoghur, with a branch to Rohini, has been sanctioned by Government and work has been begun.

The projectors propose to construct the line on the metre gauge, and have guaranteed to complete it within twelve months from the date on which Government makes over the land to them. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,50,000, which will cover all expenditure including rolling-stock. The work will probably be put in hand at an early date.

The following tabular statements contrast the traffic and financial results of the working of the five provincial railways open in 1879 and 1880:—

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Comparative Statement of traffic for the Calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts,		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	2,840	3,212	372	.....	29,013	35,138	6,125	.....
2nd ,, ...	6,646	5,593	.....	1,053	24,089	25,817	1,728	.....
3rd ,, ...	632,750	696,901	64,151	.....	3,47,057	4,11,930	64,873	.....
Total ...	642,236	705,706	63,470	.....	4,00,159	4,72,885	72,726	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,839	59,352	17,513	.....

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public ...	81,207	113,316	32,109	.....	6,48,285	7,84,159	1,35,874	.....
Materials for railway construction	4,515	3,255	.....	1,260	17,170	10,409	.....	6,761
Minerals—								
For the public	1,257	1,939	682	.....	5,149	9,518	4,369	.....
For railway construction ...	859	122	.....	737	3,914	538	.....	3,376
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	19	137	118	.....	91	791	700	.....
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,893	2,584	691	.....

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Comparative statement of traffic for the calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	3,087	3,142	55	.....	10,329	10,531	202	.....
2nd ,, ...	2,899	3,420	521	.....	5,869	6,989	1,120	.....
3rd ,, ...	432,515	468,815	6,300	.....	1,79,476	1,87,869	8,393	.....
Total ...	468,501	475,377	6,876	.....	1,95,674	2,05,389	9,715	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,562	22,044	5,482	.....

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public ...	50,551	69,557	19,006	.....	1,42,771	1,88,807	46,036	.....
Materials for railway construction	50	1,015	965	.....	99	1,553	1,454	.....
Minerals—								
For the public	1,603	3,570	1,967	.....	4,579	11,115	6,536	.....
For railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rents, demurrage, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211	1,865	654	.....

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Comparative statement of traffic for the calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	536	1,094	558	.....	2,325	4,621	2,296	.....
2nd ,, ...	1,968	3,701	1,733	.....	3,669	6,776	3,107	.....
3rd ,, ...	264,615	514,901	250,286	.....	1,59,131	3,17,313	1,58,182	.....
Total ...	267,119	519,696	252,577	.....	1,65,125	3,28,710	1,63,585	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,328	9,682	5,354	.....

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public ...	18,343	42,268	23,925	.....	45,317	1,12,990	67,673	.....
Materials for railway construction	1,702	10,326	8,624	.....	2,513	20,715	18,202	.....
Minerals—								
For the public	384	1,967	1,583	.....	857	4,142	3,285	.....
For railway construction ...	380	.....	.....	380	871	.....	.....	871
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rents, demurrage, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	1,106	658	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Comparative statement of traffic for the calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	411	429	18	.....	571	491	.....	80
2nd ,, ...	3,987	4,353	366	.....	1,953	2,085	132	.....
3rd ,, ...	608,989	591,021	.....	17,968	77,478	71,622	.....	5,856
Total ...	613,387	595,803	.....	17,584	80,002	74,198	.....	5,804
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,418	2,673	.....	745

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY—*continued.*

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in Tons.				Receipts.			
	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public.	29,659	31,472	1,783	.....	32,959	32,830	.....	129
Materials for railway construction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minerals—								
For the public ...	123	492	369	.....	120	684	264	.....
For railway construction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	149	65	.....	84	143	82	.....	61
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	860	.....	350

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Comparative statement of traffic for the calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	912	595	.....	317	2,131	1,517	.....	614
2nd ,, ...	6,939	2,623	.....	4,316	5,063	3,381	.....	1,382
3rd ,, ...	149,048	131,872	.....	17,176	48,262	40,598	.....	7,664
Total ...	156,899	135,090	.....	21,809	55,456	45,496	.....	9,960
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,705	3,785	.....	1,920

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.				Receipts.			
	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public ...	13,259	7,217	.....	6,042	26,036	15,126	.....	10,911
Materials for railway construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minerals—								
For the public	1,639	2,429	790	.....	2,586	3,955	1,369	.....
For railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rents, demurrage, &c.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	333	.....	74

Comparative statement of traffic of the Bengal Provincial Railways for the calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

Railway.	Miles open.		Passenger traffic.				Goods traffic.				Steam-boat.	
			Numbers.		Receipts.		Weight in tons.		Receipts.			
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal	230	230	642,236	705,706	4,00,159	4,72,885	87,838	1,18,632	6,74,518	8,04,624	1,31,94	1,63,505
Tirhoot	82	82	468,501	475,377	1,95,674	2,05,389	52,204	74,142	1,47,449	2,01,475	74,196	98,144
Patna and Gya	57	57	267,119	519,696	1,65,125	3,28,710	20,809	54,561	49,560	1,37,847	.....	.....
Nalhati	27¼	27½	156,899	135,090	55,456	45,496	14,898	9,646	28,622	19,089	.....	.....
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	28	613,387	595,803	80,002	74,198	29,782	31,934	33,079	33,214	.....	.....
Total ...	424¼	424¼	2,148,142	2,431,672	8,96,416	11,26,678	205,531	288,915	9,33,228	11,96,240	2,06,145	2,61,649

Railway.	Miscellaneous receipts, including telegraph and sundries.		Total receipts.				Working expenses.		Net profits.		Net loss.		Staff employed.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	European and East Indian.	Native.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Bengal	1,77,635	1,71,787	13,84,261	16,12,801	2,28,540	.....	12,50,140	9,69,292	1,25,121	6,43,509	.....	.....	79	2,661
Tirhoot	41,416	46,660	4,58,735	5,51,069	92,334	.....	3,50,914	3,10,795	1,07,821	2,40,274	.....	.....	31	871
Patna and Gya	15,825	14,999	2,30,510	4,81,556	2,51,046	.....	1,28,723	2,70,540	1,01,787	2,11,256	.....	.....	19	647
Nalhati	7,702	5,349	91,780	69,925	.....	21,855	62,069	73,023	29,771	.....	.....	3,728	2	139
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	21,006	34,686	1,34,087	1,42,098	8,011	.....	59,088	1,01,544	44,929	40,774	.....	.. ..	4	229
Total ...	2,63,584	2,72,481	22,99,373	28,57,449	5,58,076	.....	18,50,974	17,25,384	4,09,429	11,32,[illegible]	.. ..	3,728	135	4,087

Statement of the results for the calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

RAILWAY.	Gross receipts.		Working expenses.		Net earnings.		Total capital expended.		Interest on capital expended at 4½ per cent.		Excess of interest over earnings.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal	13,84,261	16,12,801	12,59,140	9,69,292	1,25,121	6,43,509	2,03,70,790	2,09,84,599	8,79,106	9,45,545	7,53,361	3,02,036
Tirhoot	4,58,735	5,51,069	3,50,914	3,10,795	1,07,821	2,40,274	53,38,320	56,13,274	2,37,411	2,50,659	1,29,593	10,385
Patna and Gya	2,30,510	4,81,556	1,28,723	2,70,300	1,01,787	2,11,256	30,70,995	34,99,518	1,10,800	1,71,206	9,013	—40,050
Nalhati	91,780	69,925	62,009	73,653	29,771	—3,728	3,46,299	3,48,732	15,288	10,178	—14,533	13,966
Calcutta and South Eastern...	1,34,087	1,42,098	89,088	1,01,344	44,999	40,754	67,39,408	67,23,771	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22,99,373	28,57,449	18,89,874	17,25,384	4,09,499	11,35,793	3,58,65,812	3,71,69,894	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of mileage results for the calendar years 1879 *and* 1880.

DETAILS.	Northern Bengal State Railway.		Tirhoot State Railway.		Patna and Gya State Railway.		Nalhati State Railway.		Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Train-mileage	458,539	524,215	124,696	121,995	42,983	113,116	40,322	39,926	39,890	35,834
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings per train-mile	3·02	3·08	5·68	4·52	5·36	4·26	2·27	1·75	3·36	3·96
Expenses per ditto	2·74	1·85	2·81	2·54	2·99	2·39	1·53	1·84	2·24	2·33
Profits per ditto	·28	1·23	·87	1·98	2·37	1·87	·74	—·09	1·12	1·13
Percentage of expenses to earnings	90·92	60·09	76·49	56·39	55·84	56·13	67·56	105·33	66·44	71·32
Ditto of profits on *total* capital expended ...	·61	3·06	2·02	4·28	3·31	6·04	8·59	—1·07	·66	·60
Ditto on capital expended on open line ...	·66	3·20	2·10	4·49	3·57	6·56	8·59	—1·15	·66	·62

RAILWAYS UNDER THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The original contract between the East India Company and the East Indian Railway Company having expired on the 31st December 1879, the property constituting the undertaking of the East Indian Railway, and the works and stock connected therewith, were handed over to Government on that date.

The Jubbulpore extension having been amalgamated with the main line of the East Indian Railway, both these lines are treated in this report as one undertaking.

The length of line constituting the undertaking on which rates and fares are calculated is 1,504·32 miles, of which 410·59 miles are double. The total length of single track, including sidings, is 2,233·64 miles.

The total withdrawals under the original contract from the Treasury up to the 31st December 1879 amounted to—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On account of the Main line	30,17,91,541	6	3
„ „ Jubbulpore line	3,79,62,343	8	0
Total ...	33,97,53,884	14	3

the details being as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Construction expenditure up to the 31st December 1879...	32,94,21,094	5	6	
Value of stores transferred to the new undertaking ...	76,99,512	8	10	
Value of surplus stores made over to Government ...	16,63,208	7	0	
Expenditure not finally passed, in suspense	8,91,752	8	3	
Cash balance brought forward with the new undertaking ...	78,317	0	8	
				33,97,53,884 14 3

The old capital account having been closed, the capital of the undertaking may be taken as—

	£
The capital stock on 1st November 1879 ...	26,200,000
25 per cent. added thereto by Purchase Act ...	6,550,000
Debenture stock on 31st December 1879 ...	1,500,000
Debenture debt	2,950,000
	37,200,000
or, excluding the terminable annuity	27,623,386
	9,576,614

	£	
Less—		
Value of stores received from the old Company on 31st December 1879 ...	766,534	
And cash and other assets of the old Company on 31st December 1879 ...	82,217	
		848,751
		8,727,863
To which may be added the amount of overdrawn capital on 31st December 1879		264,527
Total at close of 1879		8,992,390
Debenture debt paid off in 1880		1,000,000
		7,992,390
Capital expenditure during 1880		29,505
Total at close of 1880		8,021,895

Construction works.

The following are the principal works of construction completed during the year:—

(*a.*) The remodelling of the inward and outward goods sheds at Howrah.
(*b.*) Lighting the outward goods shed by electricity.
(*c.*) Additional engine and tank-house at Howrah.
(*d.*) Additional landing stages at Howrah.
(*e.*) Additional sidings for coal traffic at Howrah.
(*f.*) Junction arrangements at Bankipore for the Patna and Gya line.
(*g.*) Watering arrangements at Sutna.
(*h.*) Branch line from Cawnpore station to the corn market in the city.

Maintenance.

The way and works were maintained in an efficient manner throughout the line. The relaying of the line with steel rails made fair progress; but the steel rails in stock having run out, the work of relaying was temporarily stopped. In future relaying with steel rails will be confined to the main line below Allahabad. The cost of maintenance per mile per month was Rs. 244-3 in 1880 as compared with Rs. 240-9-11 in 1879.

Locomotive Department.

The erection of 16 new engines in addition to the 50 completed in 1879 commenced in August 1880, and the work was in a forward state by the close of the year. Some little delay in their erection was occasioned in consequence of the materials required from England not having arrived in time. Fourteen engines were condemned during the year.

The locomotive stock and workshop machinery was maintained in good working order.

The average daily train mileage run by the engines was—

	1st half.		2nd half.
In 1879	53·00		44·37
„ 1880	50·00		47·25
Decrease ...	3·00	Increase ...	2·88

The consumption of coal per train mile in pounds was—

	ENGINES.	
	Passenger.	Goods.
In 1879	37·27	50·98
„ 1880	38·82	50·85
Increase ...	1·55	Decrease ... 0·13

The native drivers and shunters continue to work satisfactorily. There are now 106 native drivers and 117 native shunters, total 223, working on running engines.

The scheme for employing natives as drivers and shunters has now been tried for six years, and the result has been a saving of Rs. 15,95,925 during this period in salaries and overtime allowances alone.

The cost of enginemen, firemen, and all labour connected with running engines was—

	Rs.	Engine-mile.
In 1879	11,14,719	9,716,346
„ 1880	10,71,742	8,983,821
Decrease ...	42,977	732,525

The Kurhurbally and Serampore colleries yielded—

	Tons.
In 1879	287,177
„ 1880	257,860
Decrease ...	29,317

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The rolling-stock and workshop machinery were efficiently maintained.

In view of the proposed reduction of rates, Mr. Pearce, the Superintendent of the Carriage and Wagon Department, designed and constructed a carriage capable of comfortably seating 180 third class passengers. The body of this carriage is 58 feet 9 inches long, carried on two Bogie trucks, 44 feet centres, with three compartments of the ordinary type at each end, the centre of the body having an upper and a lower story. The carriage is now being run experimentally on local trains.

The advantages are that it weighs about as much as two ordinary third class carriages, costs about as much, and carries as many as three ordinary third class carriages. It also reduces the train about 30 feet.

The disadvantages are that the upper compartment is hotter than the compartments of an ordinary third class carriage, the lower from its position necessarily attracts a large quantity of dust in the dry

season, and neither compartment can be utilised for the conveyance of troops. The carriage is, however, likely to be extensively patronised by natives using the suburban trains.

The working expenses (repairs and oiling) per train-mile amounted to—

	As.
In 1879	2·45
„ 1880	3·06
Increase ...	0·61

The vehicles renewed and turned out were:—

	No.	Rs.
In 1879	194 at a cost of	1,89,822
„ 1880	312 at a cost of	3,29,125

At the end of year the total number of vehicles running on the line was 8,712.

Telegraph. 25. The lines of telegraph were efficiently maintained.

Accidents. 26. There were no accidents of a serious nature during the year.

On the 16th February, as the 4-5 o'clock branch line train was working up the incline to Giridi during a storm, 30 wagons were blown out of a siding and came into collision with it. The Company's servants who were in fault were prosecuted and punished.

On the 2nd June, No. 24 down-goods train came to a stand on the top of the Neemcha bank, and running back came into collision with No. 48 down goods train which was following. Considerable damage was done to the rolling-stock.

On the 29th November a pilot engine, with 17 wagons attached, collided with No. 39 up-passenger train, which was being shunted at Howrah. A gunner was in fault and was punished.

The accidents to life and limb during the year were as follow:—

	Fatal.	Not fatal.
Passengers	8	28
Railway servants	11	34
Contractors and ballast coolies	12	25
Policemen	1	1
Trespassers and others	43	13
Total ...	75	101

The eight fatal cases of accidents to passengers were of people jumping or falling from trains in motion: all of those killed were natives. Of the forty-three fatal cases to trespassers, three are supposed to have been suicides.

Earnings and Expenditure.

Exclusive of the flotilla—

		Rs.
the total earnings amounted to	... ...	4,29,14,429
,, expenditure ,,	... ...	1,41,53,658
Balance net earnings	...	2,87,60,771

Details are given in the table below :—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles open	1,503·15	1,503·15	1,504·31	1,504·31	1,504·32
Train miles (Traffic Department) ...	7,104,273	8,852,482	8,064,980	8,255,606	7,944,520
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	3,54,43,718	4,43,06,208	3,97,36,891	4,32,87,420	4,29,14,429
Expenses	1,24,34,645	1,40,40,136	1,41,57,895	1,42,03,061	1,41,53,658
Profits	2,30,09,073	3,02,66,072	2,55,78,996	2,90,84,359	2,87,60,771
Per mile open { Earnings	23,579·63	29,475·56	26,415·36	28,775·59	25,527·46
Per mile open { Expenses	8,272·39	9,340·47	9,411·55	9,441·57	9,408·67
Per mile open { Profits	15,307·24	20,135·09	77,003·81	19,334·02	19,118·79
Per train mile { Earnings	4·99	5·00	4·93	5·24	5·40
Per train mile { Expenses	1·75	1·58	1·76	1·72	1·78
Per train mile { Profits	3·24	3·42	3·17	3·52	3·62
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	35·08	31·69	35·63	32·81	32·98
Percentage of profits on capital expended	7·12	9·34	7·36	8·33	The old capital account has been closed.
Capital on which guarantee is paid, or paid up capital	33,11,88,698	33,58,39,222,	33,65,17,134	33,68,69,417	
Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid	6·95	9·00	7·60	8·63	

N.B.—The steamer traffic has been excluded from this table, except in two columns giving percentage of profits on Capital expended and Capital paid up.

The earnings from—

		Rs.
Coaching traffic amounted to	... ...	1,16,73,269
Goods traffic ,,	... ...	2,98,32,892

Details are given in the following tables :—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Receipts.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1880.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1879.	1880.					1879.	1880.				
							Rs.	Rs.				
First class	48,289	45,563	.....	4,726	.....	9·79	5,00,977	5,17,626	16,649	.....	3·32	.....
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic	0·57	0·51	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·03	5·00	.....	.....	...	.....
Second class	161,626	152,022	.....	9,604	.....	5·94	6,89,658	7,23,021	33,363	.....	4·84	.....
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic	1·93	1·77	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·93	6·98	.....	.....	...	.....
Intermediate class	581,173	600,559	19,386	.....	3·34	.....	4,38,834	4,67,417	28,583	.....	6·51	.....
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic	6·92	6·99	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·41	4·52	.....	.....	...	.....
Third class	7,603,426	7,792,724	189,298	.....	2·49	.....	83,23,737	86,46,980	3,22,243	.....	3·87	.....
Per cent. on entire passenger traffic	90·58	90·78	.....	.....	.....	.....	83·63	83·50	.....	.....	...	.....
Total ...	8,394,514	8,588,868	194,354	.....	2·32	.....	99,53,206	1,03,54,044	4,00,838	.....	4·03	.....
Percentage of passenger traffic to total railway receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·02	23·61	.....	.....	...	.....

The average load in tons of each—

	1879.	1880.
Goods train was	149·50	149·00
„ wagon was	6·92	6·98

Details of Goods Traffic.

Description of Goods.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	Receipts.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	2,053,248	1,774,696	.....	278,552	2,45,04,260	2,36,31,467	.....	8,72,793
Military stores ...	21,650	14,233	.....	7,417	6,98,265	5,02,212	.....	1,96,053
Telegraph stores .	.....	166	166	.....	.....	579	579	.....
Railway materials for construction.	29,261	35,730	746,693	.....	23,694	40,338	563,762	.....
Railway materials for revenue.		736,224				547,118		
Minerals.								
For the public ...	765,754	732,222	.....	31,532	48,68,141	44,00,126	.....	4,68,015
„ construction...	735	113	.....	622	1,319	181	.....	1,138
„ revenue ...	.....	177,725	177,725	.....	.....	5,34,347	5,34,347	.....
Total ...	2,864,648	3,471,409	606,461	.....	3,00,95,679	2,96,56,368	.....	4,39,311
Percentage of goods traffic to total railway receipts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	69·61	67·62	.....	.....

The following table gives an abstract of the outwards and inwards goods traffic at the Howrah and Calcutta stations:—

Abstract of goods forwarded from and received at Howrah and Calcutta stations during the year 1879 *and* 1880.

Names of Articles.	Received at Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	Forwarded from Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wines	137	141	4	.....	6,201	3,484	.....	2,717
Coal	389,420	388,838	.....	582	32	38	6	.....
Copper	10	13	3	.....	3,044	4,001	357	.....
Cotton	40,302	47,190	6,888	.....	4,610	4,715	105	.....
Ghee and oil ...	3,706	4,519	813	.....	1,786	2,775	989	.....
Grains	224,100	245,122	21,022	.....	319	579	260	.....
Gunny	480	502	22	.....	12,751	13,300	549	.....
Hides and horns	27,510	28,796	1,277	.....	46	57	11	.....
Indigo	2,687	4,684	1,997	.....	4	14	10	.....
Iron	366	1,041	735	.....	21,584	24,164	2,580	.....
Laedye	3,852	4,481	629	.....	262	28	.....	234
Lime	8,172	9,537	1,365	.....	94	132	38	.....
Opium	4,105	7,712	3,607	.....	14	4	10	.....
Piece-goods ...	311	339	28	.....	45,066	49,155	4,089	.....
Salt	28	10	.....	18	86,464	92,563	6,099	.....
Saltpetre	25,612	20,349	.....	5,263	15	51	36	.....
Seeds	165,209	198,580	33,371	.....	704	1,613	909	.....
Stones	2,434	1,494	.....	940	59	191	132	.....
Sugar	2,096	1,572	.....	526	1,154	1,973	819	.....
Miscellaneous, including railway materials ...	35,557	53,257	17,700	.....	94,293	98,245	3,952	.....
Total ...	936,045	1,018,177	82,132	.....	279,100	297,082	17,982	.....

The following table gives an abstract of the outwards and inwards goods traffic at Jubbulpore station:—

Abstract of goods forwarded from and received at Jubbulpore station during the years 1879 and 1880.

Names of Articles.	Received at Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	Forwarded from Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wines	446	213	.....	233	2	.....	.....	2
Coal	16,087	9,180	.....	6,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton	154	214	60	.....	41	469	428	.....
Grains	5,998	798	.....	5,200	42	454	412	.....
Lacdye	136	53	83	.....	599	480	.....	119
Piece-goods ...	267	274	7	.....	42	79	37	.....
Salt	13	127	114	.....	1,529	233	.....	1,294
Seeds	434	166	.....	268	12	75	63	.....
Sugar and jaggree	4,116	2,808	.....	1,308	37	35	.....	2
Miscellaneous, including railway materials ...	5,365	4,895	.....	470	1,190	1,473	283	.....
Total ...	33,016	18,728	.....	14,288	3,494	3,300	.....	194

Working expenses.

The gross revenue expenditure was less than that in 1879 by Rs. 44,594, or 0·31 per cent.

Abstract of working expenses during the years 1879 and 1880.

Head of Charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	43,43,357	44,08,053	64,696	.....
Locomotive	35,91,423	34,83,169	.....	1,08,254
Carriage and wagon	13,22,707	15,27,989	2,05,282	.....
Traffic	26,22,331	25,88,624	.....	33,707
General charges	15,30,494	17,06,137	1,75,643	.....
Steam-boat	32,231	37,040	4,809	.....
Special and miscellaneous	7,92,749	4,39,686	.....	3,53,063
Total ...	1,42,35,292	1,41,90,698	.....	44,594

Details of the steamer traffic are given below for the last five years:—

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876	69,228	55,978	.....	13,250
1877	45,550	87,719	42,169	.....
1878	41,118	38,924	.....	2,194
1879	28,801	32,231	3,430	.....
1880	30,687	37,040	6,353	.....

The foreign traffic was—

	Maunds of goods.	Rs.	Number of passengers.	Rs.
In 1879 ...	2,06,79,146	1,05,29,219	346,445	13,35,871
„ 1880 ...	1,92,93,942	96,84,862	468,719	16,97,399
Decrease ...	13,85,204	8,44,357	.....	.....
Increase ...	.....	.....	122,274	3,61,528

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The length of this line on which rates and fares are charged is 158·75 miles of single road. The total length, including sidings, is 200·61 miles. The total Capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,31,68,513, excluding steam-boat expenditure (Rs. 14,16,796), which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,08,935 upon the running or train length (158·75 miles) and of Rs. 1,65,338 upon the total length of the line (200·61 miles).

During the year—

	Rs.
the Capital expenditure, including steam-boat expenses, amounted to	3,00,956
„ credits to Capital	2,455
Balance to Capital expenditure ...	2,98,509

Construction works.

The special works sanctioned after the experience of 1879 for protecting the line against high flood on the main rivers were nearly all completed during the year under report. The floods on the Ganges and Brahmaputtra were not so high as in the previous year, and no serious damage was caused.

The erosion at Goalundo however continues. A bight has been formed between miles 148 and 150, where the Ganges has cut 430 yards into the promontory, but the river is still some 700 yards from the line, and at the close of the year the stream was well away from the promontory.

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the restoration of certain embankments along the Bhagiruthee river, which it is hoped will diminish the spill of the flood towards Bogoola.

Maintenance.

The relaying of the line between Sealdah and Barrackpore with steel rails was commenced in the year under report, but owing to the want of materials, progressed very slowly, only 13,266 feet being laid.

The cost of maintenance per mile per month was Rs. 201-11-7 in 1880 as compared with Rs. 190-10-7 in 1879.

The Damukdea Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway was maintained by the Company in good order during the year.

Locomotive Department.

The five locomotive engines last received, which were in course of construction in 1879, were completed in 1880 and placed in reserve.

The locomotive stock and workshop machinery were maintained in good order.

The average daily engine and train mileage run by the engines was—

	Engine miles.	Train miles.
in 1879	51·80	55·00
„ 1880	62·11	59·95
Increase ...	10·31	4·95

The consumption of coal in pounds per train mile was—

	lb.
in 1879	53·93
„ 1880	48·83
Decrease ...	5·10

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The whole of the rolling-stock was maintained in good order.

Steam-boat Department.

The steamer *Princess Alice* had her engines compounded and supplied with new boilers, and the improvements have given very satisfactory results. She now saves 9 cwts. of coal per hour; her engine-room crew has been reduced by 10 men, she has 1,500 maunds more carrying space, and her speed and towing power have considerably increased.

The despatch steamers *Lukhia* and *Soorma*, for which the iron-work and machinery were received during the year, have been put together. The former was launched on the 21st September and the latter on the 20th October.

Accidents.

There were no accidents of a serious nature during the year.

Earnings and expenditure.

Exclusive of the flotilla—

	Rs.
The total earnings amounted to	44,51,318
„ expenditure „	19,07,547
Balance net earnings ...	25,43 771

Details are given in the table below:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

Years.	Miles open.	Train miles (Traffic Department).	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per mile open. Earnings.	Per mile open. Expenses.	Per mile open. Profits.	Per train mile. Earnings.	Per train mile. Expenses.	Per train mile. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Capital on which guarantee is paid, or total capital paid up.	Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	
1876	158·50	551,244	33,01,377	14,41,286	18,60,091	20,862	9,108	11,754	5 15 10	2 9 10	3 6 0	43·7	5·9	3,37,37,040	5·8
1877	158·89*	656,704	43,56,003	17,17,557	26,38,446	27,415	10,809	16,606	6 10 1	2 9 10	4 0 3	39·4	8 6	3,37,37,040	8·4
1878	171·75*	626,518	42,16,988	17,48,488	24,68,500	24,553	10,180	14,373	6 11 8	2 12 8	3 15 0	41·5	7·6	3,37,37,040	7·8
1879	171·75*	669,517	40,65,814	17,80,403	22,85,411	23,672	10,366	13,307	6 1 2	2 10 7	3 6 7	43·8	7·1	3,53,98,364	6·9
1880	171·75*	675,337*	44,51,318	19,07,547	25,43,771	25,913	11,106	14,811	6 9 5	2 13 2	3 12 3	42·9	7·7	3,53,98,364	7·7

* This includes the Damukdea Branch.

The earnings from—

		Rs.
Coaching traffic amounted to	... ...	14,88,015
Goods traffic ditto	... ...	28,73,264

Details are given in the following tables:—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed. 1879.	Number conveyed. 1880.	Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1880.	Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
							Rs.	Rs.				
First class	25,080	26,593	1,513	...	6·03	...	50,096	49,080	...	1,016	...	2·03
Percentage of total passenger traffic	1·23	1·26	...	...	...	...	4·06	3·96	...	...	...	...
Second class	47,093	55,355	8,262	...	17·54	...	43,604	46,322	2,718	...	6·23	...
Percentage of total passenger traffic	2·31	2·61	...	...	...	...	3·53	3·74	...	...	...	...
Third class	495,766	487,512	...	8,254	...	1·66	3,49,519	3,24,247	...	25,272	...	7·23
Percentage of total passenger traffic	24·31	23·03	...	...	...	...	28·31	26·16	...	...	...	...
Fourth class	1,471,118	1,547,155	76,037	...	5·17	...	7,91,451	8,19,712	28,261	...	3·57	...
Percentage of total passenger traffic	72·15	73·10	...	...	...	...	64·10	66·14	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,039,057	2,116,615	77,558	...	3·80	...	12,34,670	12,39,361	4,691	...	0·38	...
Percentage of passenger traffic to total railway receipts ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	30·41	27·88	...	...	...	...

Details of Goods Traffic.

Description of Goods.	Weight carried. 1879.	Weight carried. 1880.	Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1880.	Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public	340,398	391,055	50,657	.....	24,50,978	27,78,201	3,27,223	.....
Military stores	901	1,850	949	.....	9,070	20,298	11,228	.....
Railway materials	1,371	4,360	2,989	.....	1,350	4,852	3,502	.....
Minerals.								
For the public	10,950	16,908	5,949	.....	34,944	52,693	17,749	.....
For construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	1,012	448	.....
Rent, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,692	15,535	5,843	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,845	672	.....	3,173
Total ...	353,629	414,173	60,544	... ...	25,10,443	28,73,263	3,62,820	.....
Percentage of goods traffic to total railway receipts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	61·80	64·64	.....	.....

The following table gives an abstract of the inwards and outwards goods traffic at Sealdah and Chitpore stations :—

Abstract of Goods forwarded from and received at Sealdah and Chitpore Stations during the years 1879 *and* 1880.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	RECEIVED AT SEALDAH AND CHITPORE STATIONS.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.	FORWARDED FROM SEALDAH AND CHITPORE STATIONS.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.			1879.	1880.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wines ...	15	8	.....	7	890	360	.....	530
Brass wire	157	205	48	.....	1,452	218	.....	1,234
Chillies	58	222	164	.....	46	12	.....	34
Coal	963	17	.....	946	9,377	8,565	.....	812
Cotton	719	1,086	367	.....	226	240	16	.....
Dall, grain, and pulses ...	7,046	5,939	.....	1,107	4,095	486	.....	3,609
Flour	.....	.....	.....	.....	465	95	.....	370
Ghee	1	2	1	.....	139	157	18	.....
Gunny-bags	4,653	4,117	.....	536	573	439	.....	134
Hides	5,645	5,673	28	.....	126	9	.....	117
Indigo	310	374	64	.....	43	5	.....	38
Indigo-seeds	15	41	26	.....	343	247	.....	96
Jute	142,240	115,402	.....	26,838	205	167	.....	38
Linseed	6,497	5,581	.....	916	71	2	.....	69
Mustard-seed	1,305	5,964	4,659	.....	676	116	.....	560
Piece-goods	67	57	.....	10	12,407	6,812	.....	5,595
Rice	10,250	5,519	.....	4,731	7,413	676	.....	6,737
Salt	8	.....	.....	8	30,428	8,465	.....	21,963
Seeds not otherwise classified	1,441	975	.....	466	311	198	.....	113
Sugar	5,640	6,558	918	.....	1,466	575	.....	891
Tea	3,989	3,551	.....	438	29	42	13	.....
Tobacco	6,970	9,422	2,452	.....	302	38	.....	264
Turmeric	2,723	454	.....	2,269	33	6	.....	27
Miscellaneous, including railway materials ...	5,823	6,307	484	.....	23,097	19,577	.....	3,520
Total ...	206,535	177,474	.....	29,061	94,213	47,509	.....	46,704

Working expenses.

The gross revenue expenditure was more than that of 1879 by Rs. 1,41,456, or 6·83 per cent. :—

Abstract of Working Expenses for the years 1879 *and* 1880.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	EXPENSES.		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	3,63,218	3,96,386	33,168	.....
Locomotive	4,27,746	4,34,923	7,177	.....
Carriage and wagon	1,97,785	2,14,286	16,501	.....
Traffic	4,59,768	5,04,850	45,082	...
General charges	3,03,294	3,01,388	.....	1,906
Steam-boat	2,89,992	3,04,304	14,312	.....
Special and miscellaneous	28,592	55,714	27,122	.....
Total ...	30,70,395	22,11,851	1,41,456	.....

Details of the flotilla traffic are given below for the last five years:—

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficits.	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876	3,38,570	2,40,366	.....	98,204
1877	4,71,031	2,64,955	.....	2,06,076
1878	4,28,833	2,82,261	.....	1,46,572
1879	4,38,113	2,89,992	.....	1,48,121
1880	4,84,843	3,04,304	.....	1,80,539

The following abstract statement shows side by side the principal statistics of the East Indian Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway:—

	Names of Railways.	
	East Indian Railway.	Eastern Bengal Railway.
	No.	No.
Miles opened during the year ...	.....	.....
Total miles open	1,504·32	158·75
Number of passengers. 1st class	43,563	26,593
2nd class	152,022	55,355
3rd class	600,559	487,412
4th class	7,792,724	1,547,155
Total ...	8,588,868	2,116,615
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from passengers	1,16,73,269	14,88,015
Receipts from merchandise	2,92,45,436	28,68,412
Receipts from railway materials ...	5,87,456	4,852
Total receipts, including steamer, &c. ...	4,29,45,116	49,36,161
Working expenses	1,41,90,698	22,11,851
Net profits ...	2,87,54,418	27,24,310
Number of European staff	1,450	236
Number of Native staff	38,165	7,785

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE proposal to extend the telegraph line at False Point from Jumboo to Hookeytollah mentioned in last year's report, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The extension has been authorized wholly in the interests of the shipping, and the cost will be borne by Imperial funds.

The construction of a telegraph line between the Nattore station of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Rampore Beauleah, and of another line between the Sultanpore station of the same railway and Serajgunge, has been sanctioned by the Government of India from Imperial funds. The local Government has guaranteed a monthly income from the two lines of Rs. 200 and Rs. 290 respectively, and has also agreed to erect and furnish bungalows at both Rampore Beauleah and Serajgunge for the telegraph offices and signallers, to rent a piece of land at Serajgunge for a building site, and to keep the bungalows in repair and pay the necessary taxes. Any receipts from the lines in excess of the charges actually incurred by the Telegraph Department will, however, be credited in reduction of the charges falling on the local Government.

POST-OFFICES.

The restrictions on expenditure imposed in consequence of the war with Afghanistan having been withdrawn considerable progress was made last year in the development of various measures for the improvement of the Postal Department which were previously kept in abeyance; post-offices and receiving houses in the interior were multiplied, cheaper agents were employed for the charge of small offices, and the system of rural delivery received further development and extension.

For some years past a few post-offices under schoolmasters have been in existence, but such institutions were usually looked on with disfavour by the lower grades of supervising postal officers, who preferred to see post-offices, however small, managed by persons who owed undivided allegiance to themselves. In the year under report the Director-General of Post-offices suggested that not only schoolmasters, but pensioners, intelligent shop-keepers, and others, might, as in England be given charge of small post-offices on payment of a small monthly subsidy. It has not as yet been found practicable to open post-offices under any but schoolmasters, but twelve new post-offices in charge of schoolmasters were opened towards the end of the year,

and a much larger number have since been opened. Measures have also recently been taken to place a large proportion of the lowest class of offices, now under postmasters on Rs. 10, under schoolmasters. The postal work is but little, and the combined pay for post-office and school enables both the Educational and the Postal Departments to obtain a better man than they previously could. The educational authorities have rendered every assistance in carrying out this reform; and in the course of time a very great increase of postal facilities in rural districts may be looked for. The schoolmasters in charge of post-offices perform the work intelligently and well, and there has been no instance of their failing to perform satisfactorily the responsible money-order work which has been entrusted to all of them.

A scheme for the revision of the Calcutta General Post-office and its sub-offices was sanctioned during the year but it did not take effect until the 1st April 1881. Among the improvements are the appointment of an Assistant Postmaster for Calcutta, and the establishment of three new receiving-houses, viz. one in Fort William, one at Burra Bazar, and a third at Ballyganj. Quarters have also been provided for the sub-postmasters of all sub-offices in Calcutta; and letters posted in Calcutta at night, after the last clearance for the night mail trains, are now delivered anywhere in the town by the first delivery on the following morning. The returned letter department was reorganized, and special postmen were appointed to endeavour to effect delivery of letters of which the ordinary postmen had failed to find the addressees. This is specially a boon to the addressees of vernacular letters, which are often very loosely and vaguely addressed to persons who have come to Calcutta for work and have no fixed abode. The ordinary postman has not time to make prolonged enquiries, so the special postmen have been engaged to try and effect delivery of such letters, and they also act as a check upon the intelligence and activity of the ordinary postmen. The sub-offices of Calcutta, which had originally been manned by clerks from the General Post-office, were also reorganized and put on a proper footing to enable them to cope with the extended responsibilities of money-order and other work, and to obtain a better and more intelligent class of men. They all without exception now receive parcels, register letters, and issue money-orders. Arrangements were also made for improving the conveyance of mails throughout Calcutta. At first only the distributing carts were horsed departmentally, the mails being conveyed to and from the stations by hired animals. This was found to be unsatisfactory; and as the work done by the horses of the department was performed quickly and well, it was determined that all the conveyance of mails in Calcutta should be done departmentally.

Advantage has been taken of the opening of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway and the Kaunia Dhubri extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway to use them for the transit of mails and parcels. These arrangements however do not secure any saving in money to the Postal Department although the saving in time is considerable.

The staffs of runners on the line from Cuttack to Calcutta and on the line connecting Nepal with Segouli were strengthened as they were found to be undermanned. The former line is now the most

important line of runners in Bengal.' The latter line has increased in importance owing to a large parcel traffic that has sprung up chiefly between shopkeepers in Calcutta and the officials of the Nepalese Court.

After a plan adopted in the Bombay presidency for rural deliveries, stationary postmen have been appointed who receive their packets from runners, so that the time formerly spent in going to and from the post-office can now be utilised in delivery. The number of village postmen has been increased by 109, but many of them were formerly recorded as postmen, so that part of the increase is only nominal.

At the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mehals, a number of post-offices and lines have been established in the Tributary States under an arrangement by which the cost of their maintenance is met by contributions of the Rajahs and Chiefs, who in return for the expense are granted the privilege of sending official correspondence free in the same way as Magistrates send their official correspondence free over zemindari dâk lines which are not paid for by the Imperial Department. All the revenue raised by these offices and lines is imperial revenue, but as it develops, a corresponding relief will be given to the Rajahs' Dâk Fund.

Offices. Establishment. Operations.

The following statement shows the total number of imperial post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box postmen existing on the 31st March 1881 as compared with the totals existing on the 31st March 1880. It will be seen that there was a total increase of 36 post-offices, 145 letter-boxes, and 109 village postmen. Letter-box postmen alone decreased by 9. The large increase under the head of village postmen is partly nominal, as some postmen and letter-box postmen, who were really doing the duty of village postmen, had their designations changed and their pay and status raised to that of village postmen :—

	1879-80.				1880-81.				Increase.			
	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.
Bengal	749	2,158	560	213	783	2,280	641	209	34	122	81	—4
Behar	266	344	410	24*	267	346	426	19	1	2	16	—5
Eastern Bengal ...	132	294	131	15	133	315	143	15	1	21	12	...
Grand Total ...	1,147	2,796	1,101	252	1,183	2,941	1,210	243	36	145	109	—9

* One omitted in last year's return.

The total distance over which mails were conveyed by the mperial establishment at the close of the year was 9,320 miles as

compared with 9,072 miles, the total for 1879-80. The distances in Bengal, Behar, and Eastern Bengal are shewn below :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Bengal	7,072	7,258
Behar	1,216	1,262
Eastern Bengal	784*	800
Total ...	9,072	9,320

This includes railway mileage, and steamer lines from Calcutta to Akyab, Chittagong, Rangoon, Port Blair, and Gopalpore.

The half-yearly enumeration of articles shows that over sixty-nine millions (69,422,496) of letters, post-cards, papers, packets, and parcels were received for delivery during the year 1880-81, against 64,567,776 in the previous year, giving an increase of 4,854,720 articles, or 7 per cent.

The development of money-order work was extraordinary, but statistics are not available.

Offences.

Sixty prosecutions were instituted against servants of the department for offences committed, against 66 cases in the previous year. The following are the numbers against each circle :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Bengal	27	31
Behar	22	19
Eastern Bengal	17	10
Total ...	66	60

Of the 60 persons prosecuted, 33 were charged with criminal breach of trust and embezzlement of various kinds, 13 with carelessness and negligence, and 14 with miscellaneous offences.

In one case the High Court on appeal released the prisoner, in two cases the Sessions Judges on appeal reversed the decrees of the lower courts and acquitted the prisoners, and in six cases (all in Behar) the accused were acquitted for want of evidence. Excepting in these nine instances convictions were obtained in all the cases.

There were two cases of highway robberies of the mail, against one in the previous year. Both cases occurred in Behar. In one case the parcel mail was plundered at a place called Matipur, 19 miles from Mozufferpur; but, although the greater part of its contents were recovered, the robbers were not discovered. In the other case the letter mail was plundered at a place called Amdhari, about three-fourths of a mile from the Ekma post-office in Sarun, but the entire contents of it were recovered. In this case also the perpetrators of the robbery were not detected, but it was suggested that the robbery was the result of ill feeling on the part of one zemindar towards another.

* 772 miles were shewn last year erroneously.

Zemindary post-offices.

The following table shews the total number of zemindary post-offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen on the 31st March 1881 compared with the number on the 31st March 1880. There was a total increase of five post-offices, 29 letter-boxes, and one village postman.

	1879-80.				1880-81.				Increase.			
	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.
Bengal	173	150	...	...	173	174	...	...	...	24	...	...
Behar	81	48	...	...	86	52	1	...	+5	+ 4	+1	...
Eastern Bengal ...	42	19	...	...	42	20	...	...	...	+ 1	...	...
Grand Total ...	296	217	...	...	301	246	1	...	+5	+29	+1	...

The total mileage of the zemindary dâks, at the end of March 1881, was 12,180 miles, of which 7,342 were in Bengal 3,332 in Behar, and 1,506 in Eastern Bengal.

The total number of articles which passed through the zemindary post was 2,572,855, against 2,374,715 in the previous year, giving an increase of 198,140 articles. The total number of articles returned undelivered by the zemindary post was 86,296. Bengal returned 5 per cent., Behar 9 per cent., and Eastern Bengal 4 per cent. of the articles received for delivery.

The total receipts of the zemindary dâk from the local cess were Rs. 2,86,100-8-11, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,92,477-5-7, against Rs. 2,86,622-0-4 and Rs. 2,75,310-8-3, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase in expenditure of upwards of Rs. 17,000 in 1880-81. The receipts and charges were thus distributed among the different postal circles:—

	1880-81.					
	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	1,63,307	4	1	1,64,670	6	5
Behar	80,165	13	6	82,027	6	8
Eastern Bengal ...	42,627	7	4	45,779	8	6
Total ...	2,86,100	8	11	2,92,477	5	7

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1880-81 *as compared with* 1879-80.

	Major Heads.	Actuals for 1879-80.	Actuals for 1880-81.	Difference.	
				More.	Less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land revenue	3,72,24,343	3,73,96,494	1,72,151	.....
III.	Forest	4,49,524	5,61,340	1,11,816	.....
V.	Assessed taxes	20,87,348	13,02,970	.....	7,84,378
VII.	Customs	88,34,091	90,71,786	2,37,785	.....
VIII.	Salt	2,46,36,981	2,38,47,388	.....	7,89,593
IX.	Opium	7,04,21,999	7,78,04,935	73,82,936	.....
XVIII.	Marine	4,39,273	.....	.....	4,39,273
XXII.	Interest	8,43,509	7,50,940	.....	92,569
XXIII.	Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	75,855	68,652	.....	7,203
XXIV.	Miscellaneous	20,300	43,822	23,522	.....
XXX.	Gain by exchange	57,341	40,784	.....	16,557
	Total ...	14,50,90,474	15,08,89,111	79,28,210	21,29,573

Note.—The difference between the amounts entered in the column for 1879-80 in this statement and those shown in the return for the last year is due to the inclusion of journal entries made subsequent to the submission of the statement last year.

The following paragraphs explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1880-81 as compared with those of 1879-80 :—

Increase.

Land revenue, Rs. 1,72,151.—Chiefly under ordinary revenue (Rs. 94,180), and sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax (Rs. 84,226). A decrease of Rs. 18,360 under miscellaneous.

Forest, Rs. 1,11,816.—Larger receipts under "Timber" form the chief cause. The heads of firewood, charcoal, and miscellaneous also show an increase.

Customs, *Rs.* 2,37,785.—Chiefly due to larger exportation of rice. There was also some increase under import duty.

Opium, *Rs.* 73,82,936.—Higher prices realized from sale of provision opium.

Miscellaneous, *Rs.* 23,522.—A special recredit of unclaimed monies drawn from the treasury some years back for payment of land taken up for the East Indian Railway at Howrah, and larger receipts from sale of Durbar presents.

DECREASE.

Assessed taxes, *Rs.* 7,84,378.—Due to revision of assessments in 1880-81, and the realization of heavy arrears in 1879-80.

Salt, *Rs.* 7,89,593.—Chiefly under import duty. The head of excise duty also indicates a falling off.

Marine, *Rs.* 4,39,273.—These receipts have been transferred from the Accounts of Bengal to those of the Government of India.

Interest, *Rs.* 92,569.—Due chiefly to smaller receipts from the Calcutta Municipality, some portion of the loan having been paid off.

Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., *Rs.* 7,203.—Smaller contributions from officers lent to municipalities, corporations, and foreign service, as well as from persons employed by the Court of Wards.

Gain by exchange, *Rs.* 16,557.—Stores formerly obtained through the Secretary of State were either purchased locally or indented for from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1880-81 *as compared with* 1879-80.

	MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals for 1879-80.	Actuals for 1880-81.	DIFFERENCE.	
				More.	Less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2.	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts.	1,44,464	1,00,647	.....	43,817
3.	Refunds and drawbacks	5,02,783	4,66,277	.....	36,506
4.	Land revenue	4,10,192	4,85,891	75,699	.....
5.	Forest	2,75,324	3,35,359	60,035	.....
10.	Salt	98,768	41,233	... ..	57,535
11.	Opium	2,06,53,338	2,02,50,163	.....	4,03,175
17.	Administration	2,64,192	2,63,021	.....	1,171
18.	Minor Departments	20,934	80,094	59,160	.....
19.	Law and Justice	2,80,132	2,55,657	.....	24,475
21.	Marine	7,26,550	.....	.....	7,26,550
23.	Ecclesiastical	1,84,978	1,83,454	.....	1,524
24.	Medical	3,44,693	3,52,467	7,774	.....
25.	Stationery and printing	4,46,890	13,36,555	8,89,665	.....
26.	Political Agencies	15,936	20,269	4,333	.....
27.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	19,06,205	11,07,878	.....	7,98,327
28.	Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	26,175	30,895	4,720	.....
29.	Superannuation, &c.	18,42,676	11,91,169	.....	6,51,507
30.	Miscellaneous	1,86,109	47,784	.....	1,38,325
	Loss by exchange	356	763	407	.....
	Total ...	2,83,30,895	2,65,49,576	11,01,793	28,32,912

Note.—The difference between the figures entered under 1879-80 in this statement and those shown in the return for the last year is due to the inclusion in the former of journal entries made after the submission of the latter.

The following paragraphs explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1880-81 as compared with those of 1879-80 :—

INCREASE.

Land revenue, *Rs.* 75,699.—Larger expenditure under malikana. There were smaller payments under land settlement charges.

Forest, *Rs.* 60,035.—Extension of the operations of the Forest Department. The excess expenditure was mostly under "timber and other produce removed from the forests," "superior officers," and "subordinate forest and depôt establishment." There was also some increase under "communications and buildings," and "demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests."

Minor departments, *Rs.* 59,160.—Due principally to the expenditure on account of the census, the operations for which began in 1880-81.

Medical, *Rs.* 7,774.—Larger payments for salaries of medical officers in charge of civil stations.

Stationery and printing, *Rs.* 8,89,665.—The bulk of the stationery supplies were obtained and paid for in Calcutta in 1880-81, instead of being indented for from England.

Political Agencies, *Rs.* 4,333.—Increased expenditure under Durbar presents, against decreases under residence and sumptuary allowances to a Bhootan Agent and miscellaneous charges.

Civil furlough, &c., *Rs.* 4,720.—Increased payments to officers on leave.

DECREASE.

Interest on Service Funds and other accounts, *Rs.* 43,817.—Due to unadjusted accounts of interest on District Savings Bank Deposits.

Refunds and drawbacks, *Rs.* 36,506.—There were exceptional refunds in 1879-80 under land revenue and interest; the refunds under Customs and Salt were somewhat heavier last year.

Salt, *Rs.* 57,535.—Transfer of charges on account of Inland Customs establishment in Behar in 1880-81 from the Accounts of Bengal to those of India against an increase under Salt Preventive Establishment, in Orissa.

Opium, *Rs.* 4,03,175.—Smaller payments for cultivation in the Benares Agency.

Administration, *Rs.* 1,171.—A slight saving under Establishments in the Civil Offices of Account and Audit.

Law and Justice, *Rs.* 24,475.—Chiefly under fees to pleaders in Sessions cases. The differences under other heads are unimportant.

Marine, *Rs.* 7,26,550.—This expenditure, like the corresponding receipts, was in 1880-81 transferred from the Accounts of Bengal to those of India.

Ecclesiastical, *Rs.* 1,524.—Smaller payments for travelling allowances against a slight increase under salaries.

Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements, *Rs.* 7,98,327.—Principally due to the transfer to the Madras Accounts of the payments made to the French Government on account of salt. There were also smaller payments under Nizamut Stipend Allowances,

and the annual compensation for resumption of the Bhootan Dooars was withheld.

Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances, Rs. 6,51,507.—There were special payments in 1879-80 to officers of the Public Works Department retiring from the service on the general reduction of expenditure for public works.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 1,38,325.—A payment of Rs. 1,50,000 was made in 1879-80 to the Rajah of Susang for the relinquishment of his rights and claims in the Garo Hills. There was an increase last year under charges for remittance of treasure.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

The number of District Savings Banks at the end of 1879-80 was 45, and the opening of a bank in the Sub-Treasury at Deoghur during the past year raised the number to 46 by the 31st March last. The number of State Railway Provident Institutions was five on the 31st March 1880, but in consequence of the amalgamation of those attached to the Patna and Gya and the Tirhoot State Railways the number was reduced to four by the close of the year. The total number of banks at the close of the past two years was thus the same, viz. 50.

At the end of the past year the number of depositors in District and Railway Savings Banks rose to 7,854 from 5,983 on the 31st March 1880, the increase being 1,871, or about 31 per cent., exclusive of 848* accounts transferred to the dead account ledger. The total number of accounts at the end of the past year was therefore 8,702 against 6,688 at the close of 1879-80.

* Dead accounts transferred		916
„ accounts revived ...		68
Total	...	848

The closing balance of the past year shows an increase of Rs. 9,20,498, or about 58 per cent., exclusive of Rs. 2,827 appertaining to dead accounts. The amount of interest passed to depositors on the 31st March last was Rs. 89,004.

The average number of depositors per bank at the end of each of the past two years, and the average balance in each bank and at credit of each depositor was as shown in the margin.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Average number of depositors per bank ...	130	157
„ balance in each bank	Rs. 34,737	Rs. 50,368
„ „ at credit of each depositor	„ 267	„ 320

The following table shows the number of accounts and balances held by European and Eurasian and Native depositors:—

	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.
		Rs.	Rs.
European and Eurasian depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions ...	684	3,36,362	11,703
Native depositers, inclusive of accounts for local institutions	7,170	21,82,064	77,301
Total ...	7,854	25,18,426	89,004

The classes of persons who deposited money in the Savings Banks in each of the past two years are shown in the following table:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
Class I.—Professional—			
	(*a*)—Having fixed incomes ...	3,429	4,487
	(*b*)—Having variable incomes ...	572	690
,, II.—Domestics		419	665
,, III.—Commercial		245	329
,, IV.—Agricultural		63	79
,, V.—Industrial		23	46
,, VI.—Indefinite or non-productive ...		1,232	1,558
		5,983	7,854

The large increase of business during the year was due to the concession, in 1879-80, of more favourable rates of interest and other more favourable terms to depositors. These concessions were to a great extent withdrawn before the close of the past year but their effect will probably remain, as they have drawn the attention of the public to the advantages offered by the Savings Banks.

Circulation of currency notes.

Excluding the towns of Dacca and Patna, at which the treasury business is conducted by the Bank of Bengal which does not render any statistical returns, the balance of notes in the treasuries in Bengal on the 31st March 1880 amounted to Rs. 41,98,715. During 1880-81 notes to the value of Rs. 3,12,36,205 were received and Rs. 3,26,54,740 issued, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,80,180 on the 31st March 1881.

The notes received from the public exceeded those issued to them by Rs. 1,51,68,810. This excess of receipts over issues is attributed to remittances made in notes to the mofussil for the purchase of country produce or for the payment of land revenue by absentee landlords. In the latter case the notes were paid direct into the treasuries; in the former case they were paid into the treasuries in exchange for cash.

Throughout the year all the treasuries cashed notes freely, except Manbhoom, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Rungpore for one or two months, and Darjeeling, which, being a deficit treasury, could not exchange notes except to a limited extent for the convenience of travellers. The total amount of notes received in exchange for silver was Rs. 98,54,460, while that of notes issued was Rs. 48,76,695. Notes to the value of Rs. 2,65,735 were exchanged for those of other values.

During the year under report no less a sum than Rs. 1,21,55,505 was remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, in currency notes, being the largest amount ever sent from the Bengal treasuries in notes. As nearly all the treasuries in Bengal are surplus treasuries, remitting their surplus to Calcutta, the Government saved the difference between the cost of remittances in specie and in notes.

As compared with the transactions of the two previous years, the receipts of notes from the public during 1880-81 were greater than those of 1879-80 by Rs. 12,43,735, but less than those of 1878-79 by Rs. 36,65,735, as shown in the margin. During the two years 1877-78 and 1878-79 the receipts were, as stated in last year's report, abnormally high, owing to the Bombay and Madras famines. Compared with normal years, the returns of last year show an increase.

RECEIPT OF NOTES.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In payment of Government dues.	1,96,97,585	1,82,13,880	1,87,51,745
In exchange for silver.	1,25,74,355	91,48,590	98,54,460
Total ...	3,22,71,940	2,73,62,470	2,86,06,205

There was a falling off in the issues of notes, Rs. 1,34,37,395 worth of notes having been issued during the past year against Rs. 1,50,01,465 in 1879-80 and Rs. 1,52,63,130 of 1878-79, as shown in the following statement:—

Issues of notes.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In payment of demands against Government ...	90,66,345	87,33,045	85,60,700
In exchange for silver ...	61,96,785	62,68,420	48,76,695
Total ...	1,52,63,130	1,50,01,465	1,34,37,395

The decrease is chiefly in the item of notes issued in exchange for silver. Formerly notes were used very largely for remittance purposes, but since the transfer of the money-order business to the Postal Department remittances by order have been facilitated, and there was not therefore last year the same demand for notes as before.

A comparison of the receipts and issues of notes with the total receipts and payments of cash and notes shows that the highest percentages of notes received and issued were at the Calcutta Collectorate and at the treasuries close to Calcutta, viz. those of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad. In Noakholly Bogra, Gya, Mymensing, Pooree, Singbhoom, and Tipperah the percentages were very low.

Provincial and Local Finance.

Provincial finance.

In the chapter on provincial and local finance in the Administration Report of 1879-80, the general character of the receipts and charges, which were grouped under each of the major heads of accounts, was noticed. It is unnecessary now to enter into the same details again. But as the contract under which certain heads of revenue and expenditure were made over for a term to the management of the local Government in March 1877 will expire with the current year, and the financial settlements with the local Governments will hereafter be based on a new principle, a sketch will be given in the present chapter of the general results of the contract and the effect which five years of extended decentralization have had upon the finances of Bengal. The scheme of decentralization, which was initiated in 1871, received a remarkable development in 1877. Under the first essay of the system, the local Government was entrusted with the management chiefly of spending departments, such receipts as were connected with them being supplemented by large consolidated allotments for their maintenance. The only department in which the revenue exceeded expenditure was Registration; Police, Jails, Education, and Medical were services under which the receipts could never be expected to bear more than a very small ratio to the charges. It was therefore chiefly with a view to economy in administration that the Government of Lord Mayo determined to make the local Government responsible for the financial management of these branches of the Administration. In 1877 the system of decentralization took another step in advance. The Government of India, while handing over other great departments of expenditure to the local Government, also entrusted to its use and responsibility, on fixed terms of progressive payment, all the principal revenues which could be deemed capable of

steady expansion under careful local management. The charge for interest on productive public works was transferred to the Provincial account, and provincial responsibility for all productive works, existing and future, was definitely recognized. The local Government was invited to raise by taxation the funds necessary to meet existing charges, as well as to provide for new works, and the Public Works Cess Act of 1877 was accordingly introduced.

The decentralization measures of 1877 were of a threefold character—(1) certain departments of revenue were made over to provincial management, some for fixed payments, others for progressive contributions to the imperial treasury; (2) certain departments of expenditure were made over to it with fixed allotments; (3) the public works which had been or were to be constructed with borrowed money were made over to it without any assignment.

Under the resolution of the 14th December 1870, Lord Mayo's Government entrusted the Government of Bengal with the financial management of the departments of Police, Jails, Registration, Education, Medical, Printing, Roads, and Civil Buildings. The original assignment which, with the receipts obtainable under some of these heads, was to enable the local Government to administer the departments, was Rs. 1,16,85,920. Some additions and deductions were subsequently made, the principal modification being the deduction of Rs. 13,30,000 on the separation of Assam from Bengal. In March 1877 the provincial allotment on account of the services named above stood at Rs. 1,10,59,000.

Under the contract of March 1877 the local Government was further entrusted with the management of the following heads of revenue: (1) *Excise*, (2) *Customs* (Miscellaneous Receipts), (3) *Salt* (Minor Items), (4) *Stamps*, (5) *Law and Justice* (proper), (6) *Marine*, and (7) *Miscellaneous*; and of the following heads of expenditure: (1) *Refunds* of the assigned revenues, (2) *Land Revenue*, (3) *Excise*, (4) *Customs*, (5) *Salt*, (6) *Stamps*, (7) *Administration*, (8) *Minor Departments*, (9) *Law and Justice*, (10) *Marine*, (11) *Miscellaneous*, and one or two smaller items. The allotment made under the new heads of expenditure was Rs. 1,34,70,000, and the total, including the allotment under the heads previously transferred, was Rs. 2,45,29,000. From this was deducted a lump sum of Rs. 5,90,000, and the net consolidated grant was thus reduced to Rs. 2,39,39,000. The payments to be made on account of the assigned revenues in the first year amounted to Rs. 1,91,07,000, and this was to be increased every year by Rs. 3,75,000 under the heads of Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice. The balance represented the imperial allotment to the provincial revenues. It was thus to be Rs. 48,32,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 44,57,000 in 1878-79, Rs. 40,82,000 in 1879-80, Rs. 37,07,000 in 1880-81, and Rs. 33,32,000 in 1881-82. Adjustments under various heads, however, have always operated to modify these figures.

The following tables show at a glance the progress of the provincial revenue and expenditure during the five years. The sum entered as a receipt under "Assessed taxes" is simply the grant made to the provincial revenues to meet the cost of collections and refunds on account of the license-tax.

Revenue.

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Estimate, 1881-82.
	Rs4	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	2,88,000	*26,90,000	42,79,000	51,04,000	50,37,000
Land Revenue	1,07,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise	68,68,000	70,28,000	72,07,000	85,53,000	90,00,000
Assessed Taxes	.....	2,98,000	4,74 000	3,50,000	3,50,000
Provincial Rates	21,05,000	30,40,000	30,14,000	35,15,000	35,62,000
Customs	75,000	90,000	99,000	1,30,000	74,000
Salt	2,72,000	1,24,000	1,03,000	1,35,000	1,35,000
Stamps	1,08,15,000	1,07,85,000	1,14,99,000	1,13,92,000	1,18,00,000
Registration	6,61,000	9,89,000	10,29,000	10,30,000	10,30,000
Minor Departments...	.....	1,25,000	1,51,000	1,65,000	1,65,000
Law and Justice—					
Law and Justice Proper	8,05,000	10,52,000	10,80,000	9,70,000	9,20,000
Jails	6,89,000	5,94,000	6,96,000	7,87,000	9,00,000
Police	92,000	4,32,000	4,76,000	4,84,000	4,65,000
Marine	14,57,000	11,76,000	11,23,000	12,76,000	12,00,000
Education	5,20,000	4,80,000	4,52,000	4,97,000	5,12,000
Medical	1,59,000	1,96,000	2,66,000	1,54,000	1,65,000
Stationery and Printing	78,000	1,10,000	98,000	1,22,000	1,05,000
Interest	.....	45,000	12,000	13,000	15,000
Miscellaneous	8,33,000	7,96,000	8,48,000	7,56,000	6,55,000
Railways	7,92,000	17,53,000	25,14,000	29,59,000	32,10,000
Irrigation and Navigation	4,95,000	15,27,000	16,69,000	16,71,000	18,73,000
Other public works	98,000	8,38,000	7,56,000	6,86,000	6,72,000
Total Revenue ...	2,69,11,000	3,20,78,000	3,41,66,000	3,56,45,000	3,68,28,000
Contributions	.....	.....	6,000	.....	2,000
Imperial allotment	48,55,000	47,57,000	46,66,000	40,28,000	38,10,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,20,54,000	3,95,25,000	4,31,17,000	4,47,77,000	4,56,77,000

* Includes Rs. 14,52,000 transferred from "Provincial Reserve" and Rs. 44,000 transferred from the old "Wards' Fund."

Expenditure.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest	20,00,000	32,14,000	34,92,000	36,32,000	37,69,000
Refunds	6,32,000	6,51,000	9,32,000	7,39,000	6,46,000
Land Revenue	24,37,000	25,43,000	25,99,000	27,30,000	27,00,000
Forest	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise	3,06,000	2,83,000	2,61,000	2,62,000	2,70,000
Assessed Taxes	.....	2,79,000	1,95,000	1,68,000	1,00,000
Provincial Rates	10,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....
Customs	7,16,000	6,99,000	6,95,000	6,98,000	7,00,000
Salt	40,000	48,000	33,000	18,000	22,000
Opium	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	.....
Stamps	2,48,000	2,51,000	3,81,000	3,99,000	4,34,000
Registration	4,56,000	5,96,000	6,04,000	6,38,000	6,32,000
Administration	13,22,000	14,77,000	14,57,000	14,70,000	14,78,000
Minor Departments	2,65,000	2,45,000	2,80,000	2,75,000	2,86,000
Law and Justice—					
Law and Justice Proper	63,77,000	64,63,000	65,57,000	66,93,000	68,69,000
Jails	16,51,000	18,56,000	18,41,000	16,81,000	22,52,000
Police	41,87,000	40,24,000	40,13,000	40,05,000	41,00,000
Marine	12,72,000	12,37,000	10,68,000	10,87,000	12,17,000
Education	25,24,000	24,88,000	24,75,000	25,55,000	26,90,000
Ecclesiastical	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Medical	13,85,000	12,31,000	11,70,000	10,75,000	11,25,000
Stationery and Printing	8,61,000	9,52,000	8,73,000	9,46,000	8,64,000
Superannuations	.....	.....	1,000	2,000	2,000
Miscellaneous...	3,21,000	2,82,000	4,32,000	3,70,000	3,02,000
Railways	6,26,000	13,47,000	20,05,000	18,98,000	26,40,000
Irrigation and Navigation...	7,03,000	15,29,000	18,61,000	24,34,000	40,00,000
Other Public Works	25,12,000	33,45,000	33,72,000	47,60,000	67,93,000
Total ...	3,08,60,000	3,50,52,000	3,65,17,000	3,85,44,000	4,39,00,000
Contributions to Local	.....	1,94,000	1,81,000	1,96,000	1,95,000
Ditto to Imperial...	.....	.....	13,15,000	10,00,000	.....
	3,08,60,000	3,52,46,000	3,80,13,000	3,97,40,000	4,40,95,000
Closing Balance ...	11,94,000	42,79,000	51,04,000	50,37,000	15,82,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,20,54,000	3,95,25,000	4,31,17,000	4,47,77,000	4,56,77,000

These statements show that the provincial revenues have increased from Rs. 2,69,11,000 to Rs. 3,56,45,000 during the four years from 1877 to 1881, while the expenditure on all accounts has increased from Rs. 3,08,60,000 to Rs. 3,97,40,000. The estimated receipts and expenditure for the current year (1881-82) are Rs. 3,68,28,000 and Rs. 4,40,95,000 respectively. The year 1877-78, however, cannot properly be compared with the succeeding years. In the first place, the whole amount of the Public Works Cess could not be levied during that year. This circumstance affects both sides of the account; for, though the charge for interest for which the local Government was liable in that year on account of capital expenditure on public works up to the close of 1876-77 was Rs. 27,47,000, the Government of India in consideration of the short levy of the cess only insisted on a payment of Rs. 20,00,000. Moreover, the accounts of the Provincial Services for 1877-78 do not include several important items which were afterwards shown under the heads of "Police," "Irrigation and Navigation," and "Other Public Works" on the abolition of the "Provincial Reserve." From 1878-79 the income from pounds and some smaller receipts appear under "Police," receipts from tolls on the Nuddea Rivers and Calcutta and Eastern Canals appear under "Irrigation and Navigation," and receipts from ferries, rents from Strand Bank, and other items appear under "Other Public Works." Finally, there is no entry under assessed taxes in 1877-78, as the license-tax had not then been introduced.

From 1878-79, however, an accurate comparison of the condition of the finances in the different years is possible. The gross revenue was Rs. 3,20,78,000 in 1878-79 and Rs. 3,56,45,000 in 1880-81. In other words, the revenue increased by 11 per cent. in the two years, though there was no new taxation. Of the sum of Rs. 35,67,000, by which the revenue of 1880-81 exceeded that of 1878-79, Excise contributed 15¼ lakhs, Stamps 6 lakhs, Jails nearly 2 lakhs, Railways 12 lakhs, Irrigation and Navigation 1½ lakhs. On the other hand there has been a decrease of 1¼ lakhs in Provincial rates, of more than ¾ lakhs under Law and Justice proper, and of 1½ lakhs under other Public Works. The chief increases in expenditure have been—Interest 4 lakhs, Land Revenue 2 lakhs, Stamps 1½ lakhs, Law and Justice 2¼ lakhs, Education ¾ lakhs, Railways 5½ lakhs, Irrigation and Navigation 9 lakhs, and Other Public Works 14 lakhs.

The progress of the revenue under *Excise* is one of the most noticeable features in the statement. While the revenue has increased from 70¼ lakhs in 1878-79 to 85½ in 1880-81 and an estimated revenue of 90 lakhs in 1881-82, the cost of collecting it has declined from Rs. 2,83,000 to Rs. 2,62,000 in 1880-81. This is the result partly of the extension of the outstill system, and partly of the great prosperity of the province during recent years. The incidence of the excise revenue on the people is however still very small, the rate per hundred of the population of the province according to the recent census being less than Rs. 13 in the year under report. The excise revenue was made over to the management of the Provincial Government for a payment rising from 64 lakhs in 1877-78 to 68 lakhs in 1881-82. The gross profit made by the Bengal

Government has thus been, roughly, 4½ lakhs in the first year, 5¼ lakhs in the second, 6 lakhs in the third, 18½ lakhs in the fourth, and it is estimated at 22 lakhs in the fifth. The fixed grant for managing the revenue is Rs. 2,92,000. The actual cost was Rs. 3,06,000 in 1877-78. This was, as has been already stated, reduced by careful management to Rs. 2,62,000 in 1880-81. Thus, in the year under report the excise receipts exceeded the estimated receipts of 1877-78 by no less than 21½ lakhs of rupees, while the expenditure for collecting the revenue and managing the department showed a reduction of Rs. 30,000.

Under *Stamps* the increase has been less rapid than under excise. It has nevertheless been very satisfactory and sustained. The actual receipts in 1876-77 were Rs. 95,48,000, and the revenue was made over to the Provincial Government for a payment rising by 2½ lakhs a year, from Rs. 98,50,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,08,50,000 in 1881-82. In 1877-78, however, there was a large increase in receipts owing to the operations under the Land Registration Act, and the actual revenue collected was Rs. 1,08,15,000. In 1880-81 the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,13,92,000. The steady and substantial increase in the Stamp Revenue from Rs. 95,48,000 in 1876-77 to Rs. 1,13,92,000 in 1880-81 was undoubtedly to a great extent the result of increased circulation of wealth in the country, and increased facilities for obtaining justice; but much of the increase must also be attributed to improved administration of the department, and the special measures taken to discover and check fraud in the use of stamps. Part of the increase in 1880-81 and the increase in the estimated receipts for 1881-82 result from a change introduced in the procedure for obtaining copies of documents, and there will be a corresponding decrease in fees formerly credited to Law and Justice. There will also be an increase in the cost of establishments debitable to the same head. The gross profit of the Provincial Government has been roughly 9½ lakhs in 1877-78, 6¾ lakhs in 1878-79, 11½ lakhs in 1879-80, and 8 lakhs in 1880-81, and it is estimated at 9½ lakhs in 1881-82. The fixed grant for managing this department of the revenue is Rs. 2,38,000. The actual cost was Rs. 2,48,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 2,51,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 3,99,000 in 1880-81. It is estimated to be Rs. 4,34,000 in 1881-82. The increase in the first two years corresponds with the increase in the receipts, larger sales of stamps being necessarily attended by increased charges for discount. The increase in the later years is due to the transfer of the actual cost of the stamps from the head of "Stationery." The fixed grant under "Stationery" for both stamps and stationery is Rs. 4,98,000. The actual expenditure on both was Rs. 6,89,000 in 1878-79. The expenditure on stationery alone was Rs. 9,46,000 in 1880-81, while the charge for stamps supplied from the stores was Rs. 1,36,000. These are charges which must be expected to grow as the different branches of the revenue and of the administration are developed.

Under *Registration* the receipts have steadily increased, though the progress has not been so rapid in the later as it was in the earlier years. The figures from 1878-79 include Record-room receipts and Land Registration fees transferred from Land Revenue. The Registration receipts proper were Rs. 6,61,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 8,70,000 in 1878-79, Rs. 9,09,000 in 1879-80, and Rs. 10,30,000 in 1880-81.

They were only Rs. 3,66,978 in 1871-72, the first year that the revenue was under provincial management. With increased receipts there is naturally an advance in the charges for commission on the number of documents registered, by which most of the sub-registrars are remunerated.

Law and Justice is the third of the branches of revenue surrendered in 1877 for a progressive payment. The actual receipts in 1876-77 were Rs. 7,30,000. The revenue was surrendered to the Provincial Government for a payment rising by ¼ lakh a year from Rs. 7,25,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 8,25,000 in 1881-82. The actual receipts were Rs. 8,05,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 10,52,000 in 1878-79, Rs. 10,80,009 in 1879-80, and Rs. 9,70,000 in 1880-81, and they are estimated to be Rs. 9,20,000 in 1881-82. The increase in the revenue was chiefly under the head of fees, and corresponded in some measure with the increase under Stamps. The falling off in the later years is explained by the new procedure under which copies of documents are paid for in court-fee stamps instead of by cash. The expenditure under Law and Justice shows a large increase from Rs. 63,77,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 66,93,000 in 1880-81. The fixed grant for this service under the five years' settlement between the Imperial and Local Government is only Rs. 62,97,000, and as the estimate for the current year is Rs. 68,69,000, there will have been a heavy charge on provincial funds. It was, however, in order that the local Government might have the means of providing for improved administration, involving increased expense, that improvable revenue was made over to it. The subordinate executive and judicial services have both been strengthened to meet the growing wants of the country in executive and judicial administration.

Under *Jails* the receipts were Rs. 6,89,000 in 1877-78 and Rs. 7,87,000 in 1880-81. They are estimated to amount to Rs. 9,00,000 in 1881-82. The charges on the other hand rose from Rs. 16,51,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 18,41,000 in 1879-80, and in 1880-81 they aggregated Rs. 16,81,000. For 1881-82 they are estimated at Rs. 22,52,000. A great part of the increase in 1881-82 is for the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. It must be borne in mind that the actual receipts shown to the credit of jails in the accounts do not represent the outturn of the work of the prisoners. Only cash payments are shown; work done for the jail department itself and for other departments of the public service is only acknowledged by departmental credits. The importance of the work done by the jails in supplying clothing, oil, and other requirements of the public service is increasing every year.

The fixed grant made in 1877 for the charges on account of *Land Revenue* was Rs. 22,62,000. With the charges which this was intended to cover have been amalgamated others, chiefly for sub-divisional establishments, which were originally provincial. The gross cost of all in 1876-77 was Rs. 23,53,000. The growing wants of the administration, however, have since carried the expenditure far beyond this limit. The estimate for 1881-82 is Rs. 27,00,000. Establishments have been strengthened and made more efficient, and additions have been made to the staff of deputy collectors.

For the charges recorded under the head of *Administration* the Imperial Treasury allows a fixed grant of Rs. 12,61,000. The cost now exceeds this by 2 lakhs a year. The difference is met from provincial funds.

The expenditure on *Education* was Rs 19,58,000 in 1871-72. This included the charges in Assam. In 1875-76 the expenditure in Bengal amounted to Rs. 26,32,000. In the next year under financial pressure the expenditure was reduced to Rs. 24,48,000, but it has been possible again to make full provision for the needs of this important department. The expenditure in the year under report was Rs. 25,33,000 and the gross expenditure allowed for 1881-82 is Rs. 26,90,000.

In *Medical* administration important savings have been made. The management of the Metropolitan Hospitals has been reformed and much waste of public money has been prevented. Government aid to dispensaries in the interior no longer takes the form of a free supply of expensive instruments and drugs, and careful management has ensued from the responsibility thus thrown on the directing committees. The charges which amounted to Rs. 14,86,000 in 1875-76, Rs. 13,68,000 in 1876-77, and Rs. 13,85,000 in 1877-78, were reduced to Rs. 12,31,000 in 1878-79, Rs. 11,70,000 in 1879-80, and Rs. 10,75,000 in 1880-81. With this reduction in cost there has been an increase in the number of persons actually receiving medical aid.

The figures under *Public Works* and those under *Interest* payable on the capital invested in Public Works should be considered together. In 1877 the following works were made over to the management of the Government of Bengal with the responsibility for the payment of the interest charges on the capital expended on their construction :— the Northern Bengal Railway, Tirhoot Railway, Nalhati Railway Orissa Canals, Midnapore High Level Canal, Hidgellee Canal and Sone Canals. The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway was also made over; but as this line had been making barely sufficient to cover its working expenses, no interest was charged on the capital. In 1878-79 the capital expenditure on railways was Rs. 66,41,000, chiefly on the extension of the Northern Bengal line and the construction of the Patna and Gya line. The expenditure on canals was Rs. 25,44,393. In 1880-81 the expenditure was Rs. 12,87,333 on railways, and Rs. 14,98,013 on canals. The budget estimate for 1881-82 provides from the funds at the disposal of the Supreme Government Rs. 29,98,500 for expenditure on railways, chiefly for the extension of the Tirhoot line to Bettiah on the west and Peepra Ghât on the east, and Rs. 11,50,000 for expenditure on canals.

In 1877-78 the receipts under *Railways* amounted to Rs. 7,32,000 and the charges to Rs. 6,26,000: while the charges for interest amounted to Rs. 8,26,000. The Northern Bengal line was only opened from Poradah to Julpigoree in January 1878; and the extensions from Parbutipore to Rungpore and from Siligoree to Julpigoree were respectively only ready for traffic in July and November 1878. The Patna-Gya line and the extension of the Northern Bengal line to Kownia on the Teesta were opened for traffic in June 1879. Although all these lines have been open such a short time the receipts

under the head of railways in the year under report were Rs. 29,59,000 or an increase of 22¼ lakhs on the receipts of 1877-78. There is still a vast field for railway extension in Bengal and the financial success of any well designed railway is a matter of certainty. The country teems with produce seeking a means of communication with the great highways of commerce. It was once feared that the Gya line would not pay the interest charges on the capital expenditure, and it was with some difficulty that the local Government obtained sanction to the work. Yet in the first complete year during which it was open the line made a clear profit, and it has already had an important effect on the prosperity of the tract south of the Ganges. The success of the State lines shows that large profits await the investment of capital in these works, and it is satisfactory to find that private enterprise is now coming forward to meet the demand for railway communication.

The *Canals* which were taken over by this Government in 1877 were financially of a very different character from the railways, and there was, and still is, no hope of their being in a position to pay the interest on the capital invested in them for many years to come. The construction of the Orissa, Midnapore, and Hidgellee Canals was originally undertaken in 1863 by the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company, with the most extravagant expectations of profit. Five years after the work had been begun, the Government of India purchased the canals from the Company for Rs. 1,17,28,560, and proceeded to develop a modified scheme. Up to the present these works have been a heavy drag on the provincial resources, which have to bear the charges. The receipts from irrigation on the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, however, are steadily increasing; leases are taking the place of yearly agreements; and, as the system of distributaries is extended, the revenue will gradually develop. There is no doubt that one great reason why these canals pay so little is that they were prematurely stopped under a false notion of economy. The head works and canals were finished, while the distributaries have never been constructed; the water is there and the people are ready to use it, but expenditure having been suspended, the water cannot be distributed. The new Coast Canal will increase the navigation receipts on the Orissa and Hidgellee works. The opening of the Sone Canals has given a great impetus to the extension of sugarcane cultivation, and has caused a considerable increase in the agricultural wealth of the tracts supplied. The increase of profit from this source in the district of Shahabad alone was estimated in 1879-80 at Rs. 4,73,000 per annum. The people are also beginning to use canal water as a motive power in sugar and flour mills. Apart from these schemes, other irrigation and canal works have been undertaken from provincial funds. A sum of Rs. 6,28,000 has been spent on a canal to connect the river Gunduck with the principal water-courses of the Sarun district. A still more important work has been the Joojooty scheme, whereby a constant supply of pure water from the river Damoodah is now being poured into old channels in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. The silting up of these channels was undoubtedly for many years the cause of much disease and suffering throughout a large tract of country, and the

introduction of a copious supply of pure water for drinking and irrigation purposes has already had a marked effect on the health and prosperity of the people. Heavy expenditure is also being incurred in the improvement of the condition of the Calcutta Canal, which has hitherto been very unsatisfactory. The storm-water loaded with the sewage of the town discharged into it; boats grounded at low water, causing numerous accidents and hindering traffic; and the channels silted up, entailing very heavy annual expense in maintenance. These defects will now be remedied. Large locks of 40 feet in width, with capacious basins, are being constructed, and it will thus be possible to maintain a sufficient depth of water in the canal. The canal has also been widened, and ample accommodation has been provided for the traffic. In order to supply fresh water to the canal, and to afford the means of flushing the lower end of the new drainage channel, a large inlet is in course of construction at the Hooghly entrance of the canal. Half the cost of the work will be borne by the Calcutta Municipality and the other half will be met from provincial funds. It is expected that the total expenditure on this canal from provincial funds will have amounted to 23 lakhs by the end of 1881-82. Finally, sanction has been obtained to the construction, from provincial funds, of a navigation canal to connect the existing tidal canal in Hidgellee with the Orissa system. This is a work of the first importance. Orissa is at present dependent on the sea for its communications with Bengal; the coasting trade can only be carried on by large vessels; the ports are bad; and if any serious failure of the crops were to occur, it would not be possible to throw a sufficient supply of food into the province. The projected canal will bring Orissa into direct inland communication with Bengal, steamers and country boats will be able to ply at all seasons of the year, and while the province will be protected from famine, a large expansion of trade may be confidently expected. The work is estimated to cost 33 lakhs of rupees and has been commenced. Provision has been made in the budget for an expenditure of ten lakhs in 1881-82.

It is not possible to make any useful comparison of the expenditure under *Other Public Works* before and after the contracts of 1877. The expenditure on works during the scarcity of 1874 was abnormal, the provincial balances were exhausted, and the Government of India found it necessary to accept the outlay, and to make the local Government a net grant of five lakhs with which to begin the year 1876-77. The expenditure on Ordinary Public Works during that year was Rs. 25,59,000. In 1877-78 it was thought necessary to proceed with extreme caution in the matter of expenditure. The charges thrown upon the provincial revenues on account of Productive Public Works were very serious; the full outturn of the Public Works Cess could not be obtained during the year, and it was considered necessary to secure a substantial working balance to provide for emergencies. The expenditure in that year was therefore restricted to Rs. 25,12,000. In framing the revised estimates for 1878-79, it was found possible to make provision for various important and useful schemes that had been left in abeyance for want of funds; but in that year and the next the expenditure was, under the instructions of the Supreme Government, kept

down in consequence of the financial difficulties which famine, war, and adverse exchange had brought upon the Government of India. In 1879 the Government of India found itself compelled to call upon local Governments to make all possible reductions in expenditure. The orders went so far as to direct that no new work estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500 should be commenced, even though it might have already received the sanction of Government. Under the influence of the same policy of retrenchment unduly low estimates were made for 1880-81, but the local Government was afterwards permitted by the Government of India to increase the grant by 20 lakhs, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 47,60,000. The provision for 1881-82 is Rs. 67,93,000. It includes, besides the estimated expenditure on miscellaneous improvements, on buildings, and on the construction, bridging, and metalling of provincial roads, provision for new court-houses at Sealdah, Jessore, Mymensingh, Dacca, Ranchee, Gya, Durbhunga, and Motiharee, for various sub-divisional buildings and Moonsifs' Courts, for new Jails at Julpigoree, Bogra, Pubna, Gya, Durbhunga, and Motiharee, for a college at Rampore Beauleah and a Railway school at Kurseong, and for the completion of the new Secretariat buildings and the new Obstetric Hospital at the Medical College. It seems wrong that large balances should be allowed to lie idle while the revenue is increasing and numerous works of improvement remain to be executed.

That the system of decentralization has been thoroughly successful in Bengal is sufficiently clear from the foregoing sketch. The revenues have rapidly increased, independently of any new taxation; useless expenditure has been curtailed; and funds have been made available for improvement under all branches of the administration. All grades of the service have shown the deepest interest in increasing the resources of Government, under the belief that the surplus revenue would be available for the good of the province. The three heads of improvable revenue made over to the management of the Provincial Government, with an income of 165¼ lakhs in 1876-77, yielded more than 209 lakhs in 1880-81 and are estimated to yield 217¼ lakhs in the current year. In the meanwhile the local Government has been able to carry out numerous works of improvement, many of which, under the previous system, would have been indefinitely postponed. Besides making a special contribution of 20 lakhs to the Imperial treasury in time of need, the means have been found during the five years to increase the staff of executive and judicial officers; to provide increased facilities for the administration of justice; to increase the grant for education; to make grants-in-aid of district communications and of works of drainage, sanitation, and municipal improvement; to build schools, colleges, and hospitals; to replace the huts in which the public business was transacted or prisoners were confined by substantial masonry court-houses and jails; to spend 20 lakhs on railways which will bring in a large return, 5½ lakhs on tramways, ¾ of a lakh on a steamer service to improve communications with Assam, and 2 lakhs on a road to develop the trade with Thibet; to spend 11 lakhs on the first portion of a work which will develop the trade of Orissa and protect it from famine; and to spend 38¼ lakhs on improving navigation and provid-

ing a supply of pure water for the people. While 77¼ lakhs have thus been expended on great measures of material improvement, and the expenditure on Ordinary Public Works has been increased from Rs. 25,12,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 63,53,000 in 1881-82, exclusive of expenditure on preliminary works of railway construction, and while no legitimate outlay has been spared to strengthen every department of the administration, the five years' period, which opened with a credit balance of Rs. 2,88,000 only, will, it is estimated, close with a credit balance of at least Rs. 15,82,000. When it is recollected that under the system which prevailed before 1871 every new charge required the sanction of the Imperial Government, that the decision on the demands of each province took no cognizance of the extent to which it had contributed to the general exchequer, that nothing was to be gained by economy, because money left unspent by any one Government was practically lost to it, some idea may be gained of the advantages which Bengal has reaped from the control of its own finances. There is no department in the province which has not felt the benefit of the financial independence conferred on the Government immediately responsible for its administration.

Local Funds.

The accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds of the year under report were as follow:—

	Opening balance, 1880-81.	Receipts, 1880-81.	Total.	Expenditure, 1880-81.	Closing balance, 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	22,23,982	38,79,466	61,03,448	41,92,620	19,10,828
District Road Account	3,221	59,758	62,979	50,387	12,592
District Port Fund	84,788	2,86,148	3,70,936	2,94,735	76,201
Estates' Improvement Fund	41,230	2,27,424	2,68,654	1,48,833	1,19,821
Inland Labour Transport Fund	—1,02,237	96,949	—5,288	69,344	—74,632
Total ...	22,50,984	45,49,745	68,00,729	47,55,919	20,44,810

The Estates' Improvement Fund has been abolished under the orders of the Government of India, and 10 per cent. on the collections of Government estates will be set aside to meet charges for the management of those estates, and to cover all expenditure on account of their improvement hitherto debitable to the Fund.

The following table shows for 1880-81 the opening balance, receipts, expenditure, and closing balance of the funds included under the head of Excluded Local Funds:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
POLICE FUND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway Police Clothing	1,750	5,283	7,033	5,278	1,755
MARINE FUNDS.					
Hospital Port Dues	22,453	54,379	76,832	83,182	—6,350
Balasore Port	—3,864	7,732	3,868	10,410	—6,542
Cuttack and Pooree Ports	—19,694	18,375	—1,319	12,274	—13,593
Chittagong Ports	—7,446	46,627	39,181	52,771	—13,590
EDUCATION FUNDS.					
Hindoo College	13,002	4,421	17,423	3,240	14,183
Doorga Churn Laha's Scholarship ...	1,735	3,004	4,739	3,017	1,722
Mozufferpore School	1,069	2,822	3,891	3,426	465
Vizianagram Scholarship	4,611	.....	4,611	1,141	3,470
Midnapore High School	192	.....	192	192	.....
Prosonno Nath Roy's Endowment ...	—2,267	5,106	2,839	4,965	—2,126
Mirza Mahomed Hossein's ditto ...	386	1,370	1,756	1,223	533
Behari Lall Mookerjee's ditto ...	1,2073	6,173	18,246	13,147	5,099
MEDICAL AND CHARITABLE FUNDS.					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house Fund	15,886	17,140	33,026	13,686	19,340
Shah Bunwari Lall's Endowment ...	16,963	3,871	20,834	5,174	15,660
Chupra Dispensary	649	1,059	1,708	1,733	—25
Prince Golam Mahomed's Endowment	4,941	19,113	24,054	19,412	4,642
Bengal Charitable Relief Fund	16,246	1,150	17,396	100	17,296
Chinsurah Poor Fund	1,593	1,730	3,323	1,694	1,629
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital	946	1,000	1,946	551	1,395
Unnochutter Fund	—1,410	2,580	1,170	2,552	—1,382
Chconee Lall Seal's Dispensary	2,992	1,998	4,990	3,459	1,531
PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS.					
Darjeeling Improvement Fund	4,949	18,283	23,232	13,560	9,672
Town ditto ditto	3,554	582	4,136	4,774	—638
Juggernath Road ditto	1,563	1,085	2,648	430	2,218
Wahabee Fund	—1,440	7,123	5,683	29,001	—23,318
Mohsin Endowment	25,623	1,16,345	1,41,968	92,804	49,164
Cantonment	6,913	34,132	41,045	32,341	8,704
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.					
Zoological Garden Fund	314	58,826	59,140	60,055	—915
Prince of Wales' Reception	.....	55,077	55,077	29,729	25,348
Obsolete Funds *	5,701	372	6,073	4,962	1,111
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,29,983	4,96,758	6,26,741	5,10,283	1,16,458

* Some of these funds are petty trust funds not yet transferred to local administration; others are funds formerly administered under a procedure now obsolete and the balances of which are still undisposed of.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The new Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October 1880, so that the collections of the road and public works cesses were made under the old Acts during the year under review. These Acts were in operation throughout the cess year in all districts in Bengal, except Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The collection of both cesses was, as in the previous year, made through the same agency.

The public works cess was levied at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee in all the districts in which Act II (B.C.) of 1877 was in force. The road cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts in which Act X (B.C.) of 1871 was in force, except Backergunge, where it was levied at half, and Sarun, Chumparun, and Lohardugga, where it was levied at three-fourths the maximum rate. The following table shows the demands, collections and arrears of the road and public works cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1879-80, *i.e.*, from the 1st October 1879 to the 30th September 1880:—

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the Cess year 1879-80.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT.	Cess.	Arrears outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 & 4).	Previously paid in advance.	Net demand (column 5 less column 6).	Collected during the year on account of arrears.	Collection on account of current demand made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years.	Total collections.	Balance of old arrears (column 3 less column 8).	Current balance [4—(6+9)].	Gross balance (12 + 13).	Remissions.	Net balance (14 minus 15).	Percentage of total collections (column 11) on current demand (column 4).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	Road Cess	8,284	1,70,192	1,78,476	621	1,77,855	5,929	1,62,250	784	1,68,963	2,355	7,321	9,676	25	9,651	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,791	1,70,192	1,77,983	621	1,77,362	5,594	1,62,250	785	1,68,629	2,197	7,321	9,518	25	9,493	...
	Total ...	16,075	3,40,384	3,56,459	1,242	3,55,217	11,523	3,24,500	1,569	3,37,592	4,552	14,642	19,194	50	19,144	99·1
Bankoora ...	Road Cess	3,223	25,511	28,734	30	28,704	2,261	21,653	63	23,977	962	3,928	4,790	29	4,761	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,200	25,511	28,711	30	28,681	2,249	21,652	63	23,964	951	3,829	4,780	29	4,751	...
	Total ...	6,423	51,022	57,445	60	57,385	4,510	53,305	126	47,941	1,913	7,657	9,570	58	9,512	94·0
Beerbhoom ...	Road Cess	807	40,632	41,439	82	41,357	807	38,702	190	39,699	.....	1,948	1,948	934	914	...
	Public Works Cess ...	807	40,631	41,438	82	41,356	807	38,701	190	39,698	.....	1,948	1,948	934	914	..
	Total ...	1,614	81,263	82,877	164	82,713	1,614	77,403	380	79,397	.....	3,696	3,696	1,868	1,828	97·7
Midnapore ...	Road Cess	39,609	1,42,317	1,81,926	888	1,81,038	34,605	1,06,729	1,492	1,42,826	5,004	34,700	39,704	3,601	36,103	...
	Public Works Cess ...	40,324	1,42,317	1,82,641	889	1,81,752	34,600	1,06,730	1,491	1,42,821	5,724	34,694	40,422	...	40,422	...
	Total ...	79,933	2,84,634	3,64,567	1,777	3,62,790	69,205	2,13,459	2,983	2,85,647	10,728	69,398	80,126	3,601	76,525	100·3

Hooghly ...	Road cess ...	6,417	6,577	82,994	1,778	81,216	5,954	68,541	2,998	77,493	463	6,258	6,721	3	6,718	...	
	Public works cess ...	6,887	76,577	83,464	1,779	81,685	6,132	68,541	2,998	77,671	755	6,257	7,012	3	7,009	...	
	Total ...	13,304	1,53,154	1,66,458	3,557	1,62,901	12,086	1,37,082	5,996	1,55,164	1,218	12,515	13,733	6	13,727	101·3	
24-Pergunnahs ...	Road Cess ...	7,650	1,08,210	1,15,860	585	1,15,275	6,679	1,01,350	573	1,08,602	971	6,279	7,246	643	6,603	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	7,557	1,08,210	1,15,767	584	1,15,183	6,879	1,01,351	573	1,08,803	678	6,275	6,953	288	6,665	...	
	Total ...	15,207	2,16,420	2,31,627	1,179	2,30,458	13,558	2,02,701	1,146	2,17,405	1,649	12,550	14,199	931	13,268	100·4	
Nuddea ...	Road Cess ...	4,638	70,502	75,140	600	74,540	4,593	65,532	699	70,824	45	4,370	4,415	24	4,391	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	4,627	70,502	75,129	600	74,529	4,585	65,531	699	70,815	42	4,371	4,413	23	4,390	...	
	Total ...	9,265	1,41,004	1,50,269	1,200	1,49,069	9,178	131,063	1,398	1,41,639	87	8,741	8,828	47	8,781	100·4	
Jessore ...	Road Cess ...	13,128	1,01,906	1,15,034	315	1,14,719	12,609	92,627	793	1,06,029	519	8,964	9,483	40	9,443	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	13,412	1,01,905	1,15,317	316	1,15,001	12,894	92,627	793	1,06,314	518	8,962	9,480	39	9,441	...	
	Total ...	26,540	2,03,811	2,30,351	631	2,29,720	25,503	1,85,254	1,586	2,12,343	1,037	17,926	18,963	79	18,884	104·1	
Moorshedabad ...	Road Cess ...	8,679	81,320	89 999	51	89,418	4,758	63,571	844	69,173	3,921	17,168	21,089	...	21,089	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	8,120	81,321	89,441	582	88,859	4,614	63,576	844	69,034	3,506	17,163	20,669	...	20,669	...	
	Total ...	16,799	1,62,641	1,79,440	1,063	1,78,277	9,372	1,27,147	1,688	1,38,207	7,427	34,331	41,758	...	41,758	84·9	
Dinagepore ...	Road Cess ...	3,707	73,442	77,149	1,803	75,346	3,658	69,944	1,961	75,566	49	1,695	1,744	23	1,721	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	3,799	73,441	77,240	1,802	75,438	3,773	69,944	1,964	75,681	26	1,695	1,721	13	1,708	...	
	Total ...	7,506	1,46,883	1,54,389	3,605	1,50,784	7,431	1,39,888	3,928	1,51,247	75	3,390	3,465	36	3,429	102·9	
Rajshahye ...	Road Cess ...	7,103	80,070	87,173	559	86,614	4,005	71,269	464	75,738	3,098	8,242	11,340	...	11,340	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	9,453	80,424	89,877	562	89,315	5,319	71,457	464	77,240	4,134	8,405	12,539	...	12,539	...	
	Total ...	16,556	1,60,494	1,77,050	1,121	1,75,929	9,324	1,42,726	928	1,52,978	7,232	16,647	23,879	...	23,879	95·3	
Rungpore ...	Road Cess ...	16,797	1,26,856	1,43,653	...	1,43,653	16,793	1,09,256	1	1,26,050	4	17,600	17,604	...	17,604	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	14,963	1,26,856	1,41,819	...	1,41,819	14,960	1,09,256	1	1,24,217	3	17,600	17,603	...	17,603	...	
	Total ...	31,760	2,53,712	2,85,472	...	2,85,472	31,753	2,18,512	2	2,50,267	7	35,200	35,207	...	35,207	98·6	
Bogra ...	Road Cess ...	3,595	34,665	38,260	513	37,747	3,403	31,444	545	35,392	192	2,708	2,900	...	2,900	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	3,618	34,666	38,284	513	37,771	3,426	31,445	543	35,415	192	2,708	2,900	...	2,900	...	
	Total ...	7,213	69,331	76,544	1,026	75,518	6,829	62,889	1,089	70,807	384	5,416	5,800	...	5,800	102·1	
Pubna ...	Road Cess ...	7,253	43,543	50,796	1,002	49,794	6,988	37,676	1,252	45,916	265	4,865	5,130	...	5,130	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	7,267	43,543	50,810	1,002	49,808	7,017	37,676	1,252	45,945	250	4,865	5,115	...	5,115	...	
	Total ...	14,520	87,086	1,01,606	2,004	99,602	14,005	75,352	2,504	91,861	515	9,730	10,245	...	10,245	105·5	

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the Cess year 1879-80—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT.	Cess.	Arrears outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 & 4).	Previously paid in advance.	Net demand (column 5 less column 6).	Collected during the year on account of arrears.	Collection on account of current demand made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years.	Total collections.	Balance of old arrears (column 3 less column 8.	Current balance [4— (6 + 9).]	Gross balance (12 + 13).	Remissions.	Net balance (14 minus 15).	Percentage of total collections (column 11) on current demand (column 4).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling ...	Road Cess	8,773	17,311	26,084	847	25,237	5,172	14,374	481	20,027	3,601	2,090	5,691	94	5,597	...
	Public Works Cess ...	8,772	16,484	25,256	847	24,409	5,171	13,546	481	19,198	3,601	2,091	5,692	94	5,598	...
	Total ...	17,545	33,795	51,340	1,694	49,646	10,343	27,920	962	39,225	7,202	4,181	11,383	188	11,195	116·0
Julpigoree ...	Road Cess	429	34,104	34,533	13	34,520	425	33,730	21	34,176	4	361	365	...	365	...
	Public Works Cess ...	424	34,104	34,528	13	35,515	419	33,730	22	34,171	5	361	366	...	366	...
	Total ...	853	68,208	69,061	26	69,035	844	67,460	43	68,347	9	722	731	...	731	100·2
Dacca ...	Road Cess	11,453	60,147	71,600	1,746	69,854	10,361	48,297	1,876	60,534	1,092	10,104	11,196	...	11,196	...
	Public Works Cess ...	11,330	60,219	71,549	1,746	69,803	10,228	48,356	1,878	60,462	1,102	10,117	11,219	...	11,219	...
	Total ...	22,783	1,20,366	1,43,149	3,492	1,39,657	20,589	96,653	3,754	1,20,996	2,194	20,221	22,415	...	22,415	100·5
Furreedpore ...	Road Cess	22,400	49,717	72,117	1,330	70,787	16,716	37,304	1,852	55,872	5,684	11,083	16,767	...	16,767	...
	Public Works Cess ...	21,237	50,048	71,285	1,331	69,954	16,857	37,435	1,851	56,143	4,380	11,282	15,662	...	15,662	...
	Total ...	43,637	99,765	1,43,402	2,661	1,40,741	33,573	74,739	3,703	1,12,015	10,064	22,365	33,429	...	32,429	112·2

Backergunge ...	Road Cess	52,660	99,115	1,51,775	441	1,51,334	45,975	66,845	232	1,13,052	6,685	31,829	38,514	1,565	36,949	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	96,181	1,95,107	2,91,288	883	2,90,405	84,745	1,30,924	464	2,16,133	11,436	63,300	74,736	1,565	73,171	...	
	Total ...	1,48,841	2,94,222	4,43,063	1,324	4,41,739	1,30,720	1,97,769	696	3,29,185	18,121	45,129	1,13,250	3,130	1,10,120	111·8	
Mymensingh ...	Road Cess	30,418	1,41,105	1,71,518	1,192	1,70,326	14,918	1,33,955	1,923	1,50,796	15,495	5,958	21,453	...	21,453	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	26,408	1,41,105	1,67,513	1,191	1,66,322	13,530	1,33,956	1,922	1,49,508	12,878	5,958	18,836	...	18,836	...	
	Total ...	56,821	2,82,210	2,39,031	2,383	3,36,648	28,448	2,67,911	3,845	3,00,24	28,373	11,916	40,289	...	40,289	106·3	
Tipperah ...	Road Cess	2,602	93,696	96,298	869	95,429	2,578	91,291	777	94,646	24	1,536	1,560	...	1,560	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	2,550	93,696	96,246	870	95,376	2,525	91,292	778	94,595	25	1,534	1,559	...	1,559	...	
	Total ...	5,152	1,87,392	1,92,544	1,739	1,90,805	5,103	1,82,583	1,555	1,89,241	49	3,070	3,119	...	3,119	100·9	
Chittagong ...	Road Cess	29,391	89,463	1,18,854	473	1,18,381	25,873	78,499	1,481	1,05,853	3,518	10,491	14,009	445	13,564	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	28,244	89,463	1,17,707	473	1,17,234	25,849	78,499	1,481	1,05,829	2,395	10,491	12,886	768	12,118	...	
	Total ...	57,635	1,78,926	2,36,561	946	2,35,615	51,722	1,56,998	2,962	2,11,682	5,913	20,982	26,895	1,213	25,682	118·3	
Noakholly ...	Road Cess	25,340	71,168	96,508	181	96,327	18,766	67,112	202	86,080	6,574	3,875	10,449	1,882	8,567	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	19,672	71,869	91,541	180	91,361	13,320	67,745	203	81,268	6,352	3,944	10,296	1,645	8,651	...	
	Total ...	45,012	1,43,037	1,88,049	361	1,87,688	32,686	1,34,857	405	1,67,348	12,926	7,819	20,745	3,527	17,218	116·9	
Patna ...	Road Cess	31,304	1,59,456	1,90,760	3,522	1,87,238	27,182	1,29,093	3,372	1,59,647	4,122	26,841	30,963	...	30,963	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	32,573	1,59,456	1,92,929	3,522	1,88,507	28,183	1,29,093	3,372	1,60,648	4,390	26,841	31,231	...	31,231	...	
	Total ...	63,877	3,18,912	3,82,789	7,044	3,75,745	55,365	2,58,186	6,744	3,20,295	8,512	53,682	62,194	...	62,194	100·4	
Gya ...	Road Cess	5,359	1,98,981	2,04,340	3,958	2,00,382	4,885	1,81,746	4,740	1,91,371	474	13,277	13,751	138	13,613	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	10,517	1,98,982	2,09,499	3,959	2,05,540	9,616	1,81,747	4,740	1,96,103	901	13,276	14,177	226	13,951	...	
	Total ...	15,876	3,97,963	4,13,839	7,917	4,05,922	14,501	3,63,493	9,480	3,87,474	1,375	26,553	27,928	364	27,564	97·3	
Shahabad ...	Road Cess	20,893	1,45,501	1,66,394	...	1,66,394	14,328	1,26,437	...	1,40,765	6,565	19,064	25,629	440	25,189	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	21,204	1,45,501	1,66,705	...	1,66,705	14,638	1,26,433	...	1,41,071	6,566	19,068	25,634	441	25,193	...	
	Total ...	42,097	2,91,002	3,33,099	...	3,33,099	28,966	2,52,870	...	2,81,836	13,131	38,132	51,263	881	50,382	95·8	
Mozufferpore ...	Road Cess	29,349	1,40,398	1,69,747	3,935	1,65,812	27,142	1,11,819	3,893	1,42,854	2,207	24,644	26,851	96	26,755	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	29,663	1,40,398	1,70,061	3,935	1,66,126	27,154	1,11,820	3,893	1,42,867	2,509	24,643	27,152	96	27,056	...	
	Total ...	59,012	2,80,796	3,39,808	7,870	3,31,938	54,296	2,26,639	7,786	2,85,721	4,716	49,287	54,003	192	53,811	101·0	
Durbhunga ...	Road Cess	17,880	1,69,089	1,86,969	4,333	1,82,636	15,527	1,43,153	4,931	1,63,611	2,353	21,603	23,956	167	23,789	...	
	Public Works Cess ...	18,839	1,69,090	1,87,929	4,333	1,83,596	16,290	1,43,153	4,931	1,64,374	2,549	21,604	24,153	232	23,921	...	
	Total ...	36,719	3,38,179	3,74,898	8,666	3,66,232	31,817	2,86,306	9,862	3,27,985	4,902	43,207	48,109	399	47,710	96·9	

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the Cess year 1879-80—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrears outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 & 4).	Previously paid in advance.	Net demand (column 5 less column 6).	Collected during the year on account of arrears.	Collection on account of current made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years.	Total collections.	Balance of old arrears (column 3 less column 8).	Current balance [4—(6+9).]	Gross balance (12+13).	Remissions.	Net balance (14 minus 15).	Percentage of total collections (column 11) on current demand (column 4.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sarun	Road Cess	25,036	1,14,420	1,39,456	2,559	1,36,897	18,214	98,392	2,605	1,19,211	6822	13,469	20,291	1,856	18,435	...
	Public Works Cess ...	33,340	1,52,586	1,85,926	3,412	1,82,514	24,678	1,31,189	3,474	1,59,341	8,662	17,985	26,647	1,965	24,682	...
	Total ...	58,376	2,67,006	3,25,382	5,971	3,19,411	42,892	2,29,581	6,079	2,78,552	15,484	31,454	46,938	3,821	43,117	104·3
Chumparun ...	Road Cess	3,318	56,763	60,081	102	59,979	3,215	55,402	363	58,980	103	1,259	1,362	...	1,362	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,314	75,626	78,940	137	78,803	3,213	73,812	484	77,509	101	1,677	1,778	...	1,778	...
	Total ...	6,632	1,32,389	1,39,021	239	1,38,782	6,428	1,29,214	847	1,36,489	204	2,936	3,140	...	3,140	103·1
Monghyr ...	Road Cess	8,023	96,161	1,04,184	2,818	1,01,366	7,165	84,423	2,783	94,371	858	8,920	9,778	...	9,778	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,762	96,161	1,03,923	2,818	1,01,105	7,036	84,424	2,782	94,242	726	8,919	9,645	...	9,645	...
	Total ...	15,785	1,92,322	2,08,107	5,636	2,02,471	14,201	1,68,847	5,565	1,88,613	1,584	17,839	19,423	...	19,423	98·0
Bhagulpore ...	Road Cess	2,661	1,22,479	1,25,140	3,780	1,21,360	2,016	1,09,196	3,433	1,14,645	645	9,503	10,148	396	9,752	...
	Public Works Cess ...	2,586	1,22,479	1,25,065	3,779	1,21,286	2,007	1,09,196	3,433	1,84,636	579	9,504	10,083	396	9,687	...
	Total ...	5,247	2,44,958	2,50,205	7,559	2,42,646	4,023	2,18,392	6,866	2,29,281	1,224	19,007	20,231	792	19,439	93·6

Purneah	Road Cess	1,730	70,943	72,673	1,069	71,604	1,177	67,750	873	69,800	553	2,124	2,677	...	2,677	...	
	Public Works Cess	1,605	70,943	72,548	1,068	72,480	1,078	67,750	873	69,701	527	2,125	2,652	...	2,652	...	
	Total	3,335	1,41,886	1,45,221	2,137	1,43,084	2,255	1,35,500	1,746	1,39,501	1,080	4,249	5,329	...	5,329	98·3	
Maldah	Road Cess	1,330	24,937	26,267	415	25,852	1,315	23,032	280	24,627	15	1,490	1,505	24	1,481	...	
	Public Works Cess	1,324	24,936	26,260	415	25,845	1,313	23,032	281	24,626	11	1,489	1,500	24	1,476	...	
	Total	2,654	49,873	52,527	830	51,697	2,628	46,064	561	49,253	26	2,979	3,005	48	2,957	98·7	
Cuttack	Road Cess	6,630	54,450	61,080	...	61,080	6,150	45,406	...	51,556	480	9,044	9,524	...	9,524	...	
	Public Works Cess	6,629	54,449	61,078	...	61,078	6,150	45,405	...	51,555	479	9,044	9,523	...	9,523	...	
	Total	13,259	1,08,899	1,22,158	...	1,22,158	12,300	90,811	...	1,03,111	959	18,088	19,047	...	19,047	94·6	
Pooree	Road Cess	.....	26,007	26,007	862	25,145	.....	25,073	184	25,257	.....	72	72	...	72	...	
	Public Works Cess	.....	26,007	26,007	862	25,145	.....	25,073	184	25,257	.....	72	72	...	72	...	
	Total	.....	52,014	52,014	1,724	50,290	.....	50,146	368	50,514	.....	144	144	...	144	97·1	
Balasore	Road Cess	2,424	26,284	28,708	422	28,286	2,400	22,468	341	25,209	24	3,394	3,418	29	3,389	...	
	Public Works Cess	2,438	26,284	28,722	422	28,300	2,400	22,468	341	25,209	38	3,394	3,432	29	3,403	...	
	Total	4,862	52,568	57,430	844	56,586	4,800	44,936	682	50,418	62	6,788	6,850	58	6,792	95·9	
Hazaribagh	Road Cess	663	32,070	32,733	13	32,720	663	31,514	24	32,201	.....	543	543	...	543	...	
	Public Works Cess	662	32,108	32,770	12	32,758	662	31,553	23	32,238	.....	543	543	...	543	...	
	Total	1,325	64,178	65,503	25	65,478	1,325	63,067	47	64,439	.....	1,086	1,086	...	1,086	100·4	
Lohardugga	Road Cess	2,012	34,332	36,344	...	36,344	2,012	33,626	...	35,638	.....	706	706	...	706	...	
	Public Works Cess	2,703	45,775	48,478	...	48,478	2,703	44,836	...	47,539	.....	939	939	...	933	...	
	Total	4,715	80,107	84,822	...	84,822	4,715	78,462	...	83,177	.....	1,645	1,645	...	1,645	103·8	
Manbhoom	Road Cess	9,032	32,283	41,315	...	41,315	9,032	25,386	...	34,418	.....	6,897	6,897	...	6,897	...	
	Public Works Cess	9,032	32,282	41,314	...	41,314	9,032	25,386	...	34,418	.....	6,896	6,896	...	6,896	...	
	Total	18,064	64,565	82,629	...	82,629	18,064	50,772	...	68,836	.....	13,793	13,793	...	13,793	106·6	
Total of all districts	Road Cess	4,81,995	33,36,123	38,18,118	44,237	37,73,881	3,96,249	29,25,867	49,329	33,71,445	85,746	3,66,019	4,51,765	12,454	4,39,311	...	
	Public Works Cess	5,30,834	35,01,254	40,32,088	45,570	39,86,518	4,41,646	30,52,590	50,552	35,44,788	89,188	4,03,094	4,92,282	8,835	4,83,447	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	10,12,829	68,37,377	78,50,206	89,807	77,60,399	8,37,895	59,78,457	99,881	69,16,233	1,74,934	7,69,113	9,44,047	21,289	9,22,758	101·1	

Arrears of cesses.

The statement for 1878-79 showed a closing arrear balance of Rs. 10,22,004, and advance collections on account of 1879-80 amounting to Rs. 1,02,284. It was subsequently found, however, that of the latter sum Rs. 9,175 should have been placed to the credit of 1878-79. The year 1879-80 thus actually opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 10,12,829, comprising Rs. 4,81,995 on account of road cess, and Rs. 5,30,834 on account of public works cess. The demand of the year amounted to Rs. 68,37,377, of which Rs. 33,36,123 belonged to road cess, and Rs. 35,01,254 to public works cess. The demand under road cess showed an increase of Rs. 98,440 compared with the previous year, while under public works cess there was a decrease of Rs. 2,435. The increase under road cess was due to the cess being raised in Rajshahye from three-fourths of the full rate to the full rate and in Gya from one-half the full rate to the full rate. In the public works cess, on the other hand, full rates were levied in both years, and the decrease was merely due to the tendency to a decline that necessarily exists in the interval between the completion of two valuations, cases of hardship, diluvion, or double assessment leading to remission, while no enhancement can be made. The gross demand, including arrears, for both cesses amounted to Rs. 78,50,206. Of this, Rs. 69,16,283 was collected during the year under review, exclusive of the amount collected in advance in the previous year, but inclusive of the amount collected in advance for 1880-81; Rs. 21,289 was remitted; and there was left an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,22,758, namely, Rs. 4,39,311 on account of road cess, and Rs. 4,83,447 on account of public works cess. Of the gross arrears before remission (Rs. 9,44,047), no less than Rs. 1,74,934 had been outstanding more than a year. The arrears were reduced by Rs. 90,071, the percentage of arrears on the gross demand being 11·7 against 13·2 in the previous year, 14·5 in 1877-78, and 12·3 in 1876-77, the earliest year in which the operations were of sufficient magnitude to admit of useful comparison. Better results may be expected under the procedure of the new law.

There was a considerable decrease in the gross amount of arrears at the close of the year in Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, Mymensingh, Sarun, and Furreedpore. In Backergunge there was a very satisfactory decrease in the old balance from Rs. 1,48,841 to Rs. 18,121, and in Chittagong the old balance was reduced from Rs. 57,635 to Rs. 5,913. In the other districts named, however, a large portion of the former balance remained uncollected at the close of the year.

In Moorshedabad, Bhagulpore, Gya, Durbhunga, Shahabad, Rajshahye, and Cuttack there was a considerable increase in the arrears, and in Shahabad a large part of the old balance remained uncollected. In Moorshedabad and Rajshahye a great part of the balance was due from wards' estates which had not sufficient funds to pay the cess demand after discharge of the Government claim for revenue. In the other districts the unsatisfactory results were apparently due to the law not being efficiently administered. It is hoped that the facilities afforded by the new law will enable district officers generally to make the collections keep pace with the current demand.

In the realization of the arrears outstanding at the close of the year under review, good progress was made during the first quarter of 1880-81 in Manbhoom, Bhagulpore, Shahabad, Gya, Backergunge, Rungpore, Jessore, and 24-Pergunnahs, while little was done in Burdwan, Midnapore, Rajshahye, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Patna, Durbhunga, and Monghyr.

The levy of the cess on houses having been suspended from the 1st April 1878, the operations under this head were confined during the year to the collection of arrears. The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 40,969, the amount realized was Rs. 2,799, and the balance left was Rs. 38,170, which has been written off the accounts.

Re-valuation.

One important subject which occupied attention during the cess year ending 30th September 1880 was the revaluation of estates in districts in which the quinquennial period had expired. Complete re-valuations were sanctioned by Government in the districts of Julpigoree, Manbhoom, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Maldah; and partial re-valuations were ordered in Beerbhoom, the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Bogra, Tipperah, and Mymensingh, in addition to the districts named in the margin in which operations had been commenced during the previous year. The re-valuations in Rajshahye, Hazaribagh, and Purneah were brought to a close during the year and resulted in a net increase of Rs. 15,302 in Rajshahye, Rs. 28,547 in Hazaribagh, and Rs. 8,06,717 in Purneah. The Collector's proceedings in Purneah were, however, vitiated by an error of procedure, and a further revision was necessary.

Rajshahye.	Dacca.
Hazaribagh.	Nuddea.
Purneah.	Furreedpore.
Hooghly.	Burdwan.
Beerbhoom.	

Land Revenue.

Number of estates on the revenue-roll.

THE total numbers of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll for the last three years are compared in the following table:—

Class of estate.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I.—Permanently settled estates	138,031	139,049	140,007
II.—Temporarily ditto ...	7,607	7,643	7,670
III.—Government estates ...	2,573	2,618	2,720
IV.—Ryotwari tracts ...	23	23*	23
Total ...	148,234	149,333	150,420

Partitions were, as usual, the main cause of additions to the number of permanently settled estates. More than half of the added temporarily settled estates are situated in the Nuddea district, and seven of the remainder in the Dacca Division. Sales for arrears of revenue, escheats, alluvial reformations, and other causes, account for the increase in the number of Government estates. The redistribution of areas between the Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, and Presidency Divisions, and the retransfer of Tipperah from the Dacca to the Chittagong Commissionership, caused numerous minor variations in the district and divisional revenue-rolls.

Current demand.

The current demand on all classes of estates showed an increase of Rs. 3,22,235 as compared with that for the previous year, and was larger by Rs. 5,46,905 than that for 1878-79: thus—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I ...	3,23,46,686	3,23,43,356	3,23,17,554
„ II ...	23,98,229	24,37,381	26,23,293
„ III ...	17,21,152	17,37,945	18,37,106
„ IV ...	5,28,216	7,00,271	7,63,235
Total ...	3,69,94,283	3,72,18,953	3,75,41,188

The fluctuations were in most districts small, and were to a great extent nominal, the result of transfers of estates from one district to another. Settlement operations, however, caused an increase of

* The number of ryotwari tracts was incorrectly shown as 22 last year.

demand in Midnapore and Julpigoree. There was an increase also in Gya and Patna, owing, in the former district, to the larger demand on Government estates under the system of direct management, and, in the latter, to three estates having escheated to Government.

Arrear demand.

The arrear demand for the last three years is compared below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	8,07,106	6,51,388	6,72,494
,, II	4,15,716	4,00,980	5,22,172
,, III	8,25,260	8,16,632	8,14,491
,, IV	1,72,273	1,03,268	1,32,127
Total ...	22,20,355	19,72,268	21,41,284

The aggregate demand, both current and arrear, amounted to Rs. 3,96,82,472.

Collections.

The following were the comparative collections of current and arrear revenue for the year under report and the two preceding years :—

Current Collections.

Year.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.	Percentage on demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	3,17,35,779	21,28,247	12,60,597	4,62,301	3,55,86,918	96·19
1879-80	3,16,98,674	19,76,681	13,07,150	6,01,124	3,55,83,629	95·6
1880-81	3,17,20,739	21,80,221	13,70,740	6,09,663	3,58,81,363	95·5

Arrear Collections.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	7,49,327	2,94,989	4,60,588	1,50,821	16,55,725	74·57
1879-80	6,02,118	2,79,864	4,64,744	64,865	14,11,591	71·54
1880-81	6,05,862	2,86,522	5,54,042	86,505	15,32,931	71·58

Together the current and arrear collections amounted to Rs. 3,74,14,294, or 94·28 per cent. of the demand, as against Rs. 3,69,95,220, or 94·39 per cent. of the demand in the previous year. Of the nine districts mentioned last year, in which the collections fell short of 90 per cent. of the demand, seven—Midnapore (81·10), Darjeeling (54·58), Backergunge (79·63), Chittagong (88·04), Noakholly (86·34), Furreedpore (86·35), and Lohardugga (83·54)—again failed to reach this standard, and a similar deficiency was on this occasion apparent in Julpigoree (88·16), Dacca (89·88), and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (80·50).

Remissions.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,01,922, against Rs. 1,66,696 in 1879-80 and Rs. 98,686 in the previous year, as shown in the following table:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	13,683	10,933	18,149
„ II	31,074	33,583	35,445
„ III	47,068	1,19,395	1,25,282
„ IV	6,861	2,785	23,046
Total ...	98,686	1,66,696	2,01,922

Of the total sum remitted, Rs. 56,262 was recorded as consisting of merely nominal remissions, while Rs. 47,156 and Rs. 98,504 were remissions of right and of grace respectively. The nominal remissions were largest in Gya and Pubna. In the former district a sum of Rs. 10,529 was remitted on account of the revenue formerly assessed on escheated estates which, owing to an oversight, was not struck out of the accounts when the lands came into the hands of Government. In the latter the amount (Rs. 7,834) was assessed on Government lands which had diluviated, or were in the hands of persons other than those on whom the demand was made. In Pooree a total sum of Rs. 13,447 was remitted as of right under the terms of the settlement on account of loss of crops by flood. In Gya most of the sum remitted (Rs. 6,282) represented the remission, for a portion of the year, of revenue due from the late Maharajah of Deo, sanctioned by the Government of India on account of his services during the mutiny. In the district of Backergunge Rs. 77,525, and in that of Noakholly Rs. 9,339, were remitted as of grace on account of the damage done in the Sunderbun estates of Backergunge and certain alluvial tracts of Noakholly by the cyclone of 1876. Pending the resettlement of these estates, which is now nearly complete, it has been necessary to make large annual remissions on this ground.

Balances.

The balances outstanding at the close of the year are compared below with the corrected figures for the two previous years:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	6,51,388	6,72,494	6,45,298
„ II	4,00,980	5,22,172	6,43,277
„ III	8,16,632	8,14,491	6,01,533
„ IV	1,03,268	1,32,127	1,76,148
Total ...	19,72,268	21,41,284	20,66,256

The proportions borne by the total balance to the total demand for the three years were as follows:—4·77 per cent. in 1878-79, 5·17 in the succeeding year, and 5·2 in that under report.

The demand on *permanently settled estates* was realized in full in all districts of the Orissa Division, in Manbhoom, and in Singbhoom. Over 99 per cent. was collected in eleven districts, between 98 and 99 per cent. in twelve, between 97 and 98 per cent. in seven, between 96 and 97 per cent. in one, and between 95 and 96 per cent. in three (all in the Dacca Division). The districts of Midnapore (94·96) and Moorshedabad (93·24) alone fell below 95 per cent. The divisional results were best in Orissa (100 per cent.) and Chota Nagpore (99·17), and worst in the Presidency (96·75) and Dacca (95·85). The arrear balances due from wards' estates, which amounted at the close of 1879-80 to Rs. 2,48,217, were reduced to Rs. 87,083.

The total unrealized balance on *temporarily settled estates* (Rs. 6,43,277) amounted to 20·45 per cent. on the total demand, as against 19·31 in the previous year. The collections since the close of the year have amounted to Rs. 38,845, and further sums, amounting to Rs. 35,463, are believed to be irrecoverable. The full demand was collected in four districts, but the amount was, except in one of them (Singbhoom), inconsiderable; 15 districts collected over 90 per cent. The following districts showed the heaviest balances:—

	Amount.	Percentage of arrears to demand.
	Rs.	
Midnapore	3,81,372	53·30
Backergunge	75,245	38·59
Furreedpore	51,729	33·78
Dacca	18,878	38·93
Noakholly	17,516	40·97
Pubna	14,673	28·98

The arrears in Midnapore were, as was explained last year, mainly due to the resistance offered by the ryots of the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates to the assessment imposed upon them under the recent settlement. The new rates came into force in September 1879, and though only contested in the Civil Court by 2,654 ryots out of 75,000 were practically repudiated by all the cultivators on the estates. Most of the cases have recently come to trial, and 2,202 have been decided entirely, and 189 partially, in favour of Government. No case has been fully decided in favour of the ryots. The enhanced rates on homestead lands have in some cases been modified, but the general equity of the settlement rates has been fully vindicated. Pending the decision of these cases, Government, in order to check to some extent the accumulation of arrears, determined to levy rents at the old rates, but even these the ryots declined to pay, and the balance in consequence amounted by December 1880 to about 8 lakhs of rupees. The measures since taken to compel payment have resulted in the realization of about 3 lakhs, and the combination among the ryots has been entirely broken up. It is feared, however, that some time must elapse before the excitement caused by the litigation is allayed, and the habit of combining to resist payment of rent overcome. The good harvests of the last two years will, it is

hoped, prevent the collection of the outstanding balances from falling heavily on the people, though possibly the heavy floods in August may render some further consideration necessary. The percentage of the demand collected was also unsatisfactory in the following districts :— Burdwan (65·73), Jessore (59·49), Rajshahye (77·03), Rungpore (58·83), Darjeeling (45·49), Monghyr (76·84), Maldah (44·22), and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (79·95).

The total collections on *Government estates* amounted to Rs. 19,24,782, or 72·58 per cent. on an aggregate demand of Rs. 26,51,597—a result which, though by no means satisfactory, was better by 3·22 per cent. than that of 1879-80, and by 4·99 per cent. than that of the previous year. The number of districts in which the total collections amounted to 90 per cent. of the demand increased to 15, as against 14 in the previous year and 10 in 1878-79. The proportion of total collections to current demand is shown in the following table :—

	Demand.	Collections.	Difference.	Percentage of collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	16,38,545	14,29,261	—2,09,284	87·22
1878-79	17,21,152	17,21,185	+33	100
1879-80	17,37,945	17,71,894	+33,949	101·95
1880-81	18,37,106	19,24,782	+87,676	104·77

These results indicate that increased care has been bestowed on the subject by district officers.

The collections in *ryotwari tracts* (Rs. 6,96,168) gave a percentage of 77·75 only on the aggregate demand, and of 91·21 only on the current demand,—a result which compares unfavourably with that of previous years. The balances outstanding at the close of the year increased from Rs. 1,32,127 in 1879-80 to Rs. 1,76,148 in 1880-81. Of the eleven districts in which ryotwari trats exist, Darjeeling, Singbhoom, and Sarun alone showed really good collections. Some improvement was manifest in the 24-Pergunnahs and Purneah, but the results were conspicuously worse in Julpigoree, Backergunge, Monghyr, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Lohardugga.

Sales of Government estates and railway lands.

Twenty Government estates, with an aggregate area of 509 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 628, were sold for Rs. 15,627, against nine estates, with an area of 399 acres and a demand of Rs. 936, sold for Rs. 7,123 in 1879-80. Two small plots of C-class railway lands were sold for Rs. 2,660. These cost originally Rs. 462-11-11, and involved an abatement of Government revenue of Rs. 8-1-9½. Eighty-five acres of land comprising three estates in Furreedpore, and 386 acres divided into five plots in Bhagulpore, were sold as being scattered lands which could only have been retained at a loss.

Miscellaneous revenue.

The *miscellaneous* revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,93,846, as against Rs. 1,67,492 in the previous year. Rs. 29,386 were remitted, and the outstanding balance amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 37,817, of which two-thirds had accrued from fines under Act XX of 1848 the greater part of which will have to be remitted.

Estates' Improvement Fund.

The receipts and disbursements on account of the Estates' Improvement Fund amounted to Rs. 2,07,459 and Rs. 1,64,335 respectively, against Rs. 1,95,183 and Rs. 1,94,712 in the previous year. Under recent orders of the Government of India the Fund has been abolished, but the Supreme Government has, in order to cover the cost of improvements, made a grant to the provincial revenues of three per cent. on the collections from Government estates and estates the rental of which accrues temporarily to Government.

Subordinate executive establishments.

While the good work done by the Subordinate Executive Service has been generally recognized, there has for some time been reason to believe that both Sub-Deputy Collectors and canoongoes have to a great extent been engaged in judicial and sedentary work to the exclusion of the revenue and executive employment for which they were intended. A committee was accordingly appointed to consider the question of the best manner of utilizing these establishments, and their proposals have since the close of the year been sanctioned by the Government of India. The principal features of the scheme are to lessen the numbers and improve the position of the members of the Subordinate Executive Service, and to more closely define the duties on which they are to be employed. The pay of the first grade of canoongoes has been raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month, and that of the second grade from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. It will thus, it is hoped, be possible to attract a better class of men to the service and to increase the efficiency while lessening the expense of the work performed.

Land registration.

Reports of the completion of land registration work under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 had been received from 21 districts by the close of the year, and in 11 others but little, if anything, remained to be done. The anticipation expressed last year that in all districts, save Chittagong and Cuttack, the work would be finished within the year was not entirely realized. No progress was made in Mozufferpore and Bhagulpore, where the number of institutions increased more rapidly than that of disposals. Midnapore and all the districts of the Orissa Division were still behind hand, and in Cuttack, notwithstanding the employment of two Special Sub-Deputy Collectors who disposed of 22,508 cases, the arrears amounted to 45,214 cases. Fourteen thousand and sixty-three cases were disposed of in Balasore, and the balance pending was comparatively small. In Pooree the number of cases cleared off the file was small, and the average cost was consequently high. Satisfactory results have followed the efforts to realize the fees in every Division, and the total number of cases in which fees remained to be realized was only 20,094, as against 1,25,335 last year. Appeals were preferred to Collectors in 879 cases during the year, and 175 cases were referred to the Civil Court. Of the latter 137 were in the Rajshahye district alone.

Operation of the sale laws.

The number of estates and of shares, rights, and interests in estates which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue during the year was 7,794, as against 14,281 in 1879-80 and 20,648 in the preceding year. The actual number of sales was 1,768, as against 2,947

and 2,510 respectively in the previous years. Over 25 per cent. of the defaults, and over 72 per cent. of the sales, took place in the district of Chittagong alone. The revenue demand on the estates sold was Rs. 1,13,994, and the arrears for which they made default amounted to Rs. 42,708. The prices realized reached, in the aggregate, Rs. 9,20,078. For Rs. 306 Government purchased 201 estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,294. Twenty-four petitions for the annulment of sales were successful out of 73 preferred. The sales of five whole estates and of one share were cancelled on the ground of hardship. The majority of the sales which actually took place were brought about voluntarily, being due to a desire to realize the full value of estates, to disagreements among shareholders, to diluvion, or to the wish to get rid of under-tenures. On the whole the law was applied with much leniency, but to prevent the possible occurrence of cases of hardship, a circular was issued prohibiting sales for very small arrears without first giving the defaulter reiterated notice and exceptional opportunities of paying the arrears. In Chittagong the large number of very petty tenures compelled a strict application of the law, the result of which was a decrease in the number of defaulters from 15,453 in 1878-79 to 1,965 in the year under report. The sales in the same period fell from 2,050 to 1,274.

The working of the certificate procedure was generally favourably reported upon. Out of 96,503 certificates filed, 37,315 were filed in the Midnapore district, nearly two-thirds of these being for the realization of revenue on the Jellamutha and Majnamutha estates, and the majority of the remainder to compel payment of water-rate. The number of certificates made for recovery of rent in wards' estates was only 8,254, Collectors having generally exercised a wise discretion in the employment of this means of realization in the case of these estates. In the Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, and Orissa Divisions payment was generally made on receipt of notice. Recourse had, in the Patna Division generally, and in the Dacca Division almost always, to be had to attachment, and the same was to a great extent the case in the Chittagong and Noakholly districts. Actual sale had seldom to be anywhere insisted on.

Partition of estates.

Though some improvement was made in the number of partitions disposed of in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, where partition cases are of most frequent occurrence, yet the state of the pending files in both Divisions was less satisfactory at the close than at the commencement of the year. In the former Division 292 and in the latter 47 cases were disposed of, against 189 and 15 respectively in the previous year. The institutions in the same period were 411 in Patna and 81 in Bhagulpore, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year 943 in the former and 156 in the latter Division. The appointment of Special Deputy Collectors for these cases has done some good; but from the lengthy nature of the enquiries to be made, and the necessity for the confirmation of all cases by the Collector and Commissioner, no rapid progress is possible. The question of providing some remedy for the state of affairs now existing was before the Board of Revenue during the year, and they have recently submitted a report, recommending that partitions only be allowed in cases in which the revenue payable by the whole estate

exceeds Rs. 10. This proposal, which, if sanctioned, will prevent the institution of a large number of very petty but very troublesome cases, is now before the Government of India.

Redemption of land revenue.

Of the 77 cases of redemption of land revenue which took place during the year, 23 occurred in Dacca, 2 in Mozufferpore, and the remainder in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The total number of estates which were redeemed was 16,462. No redemptions took place in Chittagong, owing apparently to an apprehension felt by proprietors that by being struck off the revenue-roll they incur some risk of losing their rights.

Acquisition of lands for public purposes.

The amount of land taken up for public purposes during the year was 16,506 acres 2 roods 32 poles, at a cost of Rs. 13,80,376-13-7 and an abatement of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 2,714-9-10, as shown in the following statement:—

	Area.	Revenue abated.	Total cost.
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For various departments of Government	383 2 10	43 13 0	4,71,733 2 1
„ Government irrigation works	13,480 2 1	2,273 3 0	6,73,679 4 11
„ Municipalities	10 1 14	4 2 11	8,799 14 4
„ Railways	1,613 3 34	376 11 5	1,92,573 2 7
„ District Road Committees	939 2 30	16 11 6	29,895 9 2
„ Chowkidars deprived of service lands ...	78 2 23	.....	3,704 12 6
Total ...	16,506 2 32	2,714 9 10	13,80,376 13 7

Lease of waste lands.

The following table gives particulars of the waste lands now held under cultivation leases:—

Districts.	Leased in 1880-81.				Altogether to end of 1880-81.			
	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum income.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Sunderbuns	7	7,019	313	6,874	25	27,256	8,281	20,972
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	45,734	17,136	26,752
Julpigoree {Ordinary leases ...	150	5,228	1,099	3,633	1,568	79,867	13,976	68,266
Julpigoree {Tea leases	9	4,172	.....	3,112	47	24,113	3,721	18,067
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	6	12
Total ...	166	16,419	1,412	13,619	1,696	176,985	43,120	1,34,069

The number of leases held in the Sunderbuns, under the rules of 1853, has been reduced from 135 with an area of 535,406 acres to 131 with an area of 504,263 acres. The present income has increased from Rs. 65,148 to Rs. 66,710, while the eventual maximum income has receded from Rs. 1,54,734 to Rs. 1,45,883. This reduction was in consequence of commutations which were allowed in four cases in consideration of the lessees having received no previous intimation of the orders of April 1879, under which such commutations were prohibited.

Patwaris in Behar.

The question of the continuance of the *patwari* system in the Patna Division was under consideration during the year, and it was determined to maintain the existing practice of appointing and registering patwaris, who will be recognized partly as the servants of Government and partly of the zemindari for which they are appointed. They will be required to keep up the prescribed registers and accounts, but will no longer be compelled to file copies in district or sub-divisional offices. These orders have been extended to the Bhagulpore and Purneah districts since the close of the year.

Notices of enhancement and relinquishment, and rent-suits in revenue courts.

Notices of enhancement of rent increased from 8,636 in 1879-80 to 10,530 in 1880-81, and notices of relinquishment from 4,849 to 8,034. The Board remarked on this subject in their annual report—

"The general increase in enhancement notices is attributed, but probably with little justice, to an impression among zemindars that the provisions of the new Rent Bill will affect their powers of enhancing rent in future. If such an impression had really influenced the action of the landlord class, the increase would have been much greater than it is. It is pointed out in the Patna Division that the increasing number of partitions tends to the enhancement of rent. No sooner is a partition concluded than each proprietor tries, as a rule, to raise the rents of the ryots in his own estate; the petty *maliks* being from the nature of the case the most exacting in their demands. It is said of one district in this Division that it is of pressing importance to secure to the ryots fixity of tenure at fair rates of rent, for the district is now rack-rented and cannot afford to pay higher rates. In Eastern Bengal the relation between zemindars and ryots continues strained, and attempts at enhancements not unfrequently lead to disturbances and riots, which have to be sharply repressed by law.

"The large and general increase in the number of relinquishments is doubtless owing to the very favourable harvests and corresponding fall in prices which has induced the ryots to surrender holdings of inferior lands, from which, during the previous two or three years of high prices, they have been able to obtain a profit."

The number of rent-suits under Acts X of 1859 and I (B.C.) of 1879 in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling, which fell from 22,033 in 1878-79 to 20,534 in the following year, declined further to 18,071 in that under report. The decrease in Julpigoree and Cuttack was under miscellaneous applications and execution cases, that in Pooree chiefly under the former head. In Balasore there was a decrease under suits to recover arrears of rent, suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand and miscellaneous applications. In Hazaribagh and Manbhoom suits to recover arrears of rent alone fell off. Darjeeling and Singbhoom show a slight increase in the number of institutions. It is proposed during the next session of the Bengal Council to introduce a short Bill to amend Act I (B.C.) of 1879, the Chota Nagpore Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, by supplying a few material omissions and clearing up some doubtful points in the existing law.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

Customs.

The following table shows the gross and net customs duties, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, for each of the last five years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)...	80,20,800	95,40,663	76,81,798	72,18,176	72,72,428
Ditto on salt	2,47,85,604	2,56,69,262	2,24,04,388	2,33,22,924	2,27,44,388
Export duty	21,91,722	22,44,339	21,89,826	16,15,050	17,99,354
Total gross duty ...	3,49,98,126	3,74,54,264	3,22,76,012	3,21,56,150	3,18,16,170
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	2,90,965	3,33,957	2,34,327	2,25,800	3,37,096
Exports	39,517	1,42,022	1,11,681	66,526	71,979
Total ...	3,30,482	4,75,979	3,46,008	2,92,326	4,09,075
Total net duty ...	3,46,67,644	3,69,78,285	3,19,30,004	3,18,63,824	3,14,07,095

There was thus a decrease in the net revenue of over 4½ lakhs of rupees, a result which was chiefly due to the diminished income from the duty on salt and grey piece-goods: under these two heads there was a falling off in duty of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees. Had, therefore, the abundant crops and consequent general prosperity of the year, not led to a great increase in imports of all kinds, in consequence of which the falling off under salt and piece-goods was to a large extent neutralized, the net revenue results of the year would have been much more unfavorable than they actually were. The charges of the department rose from Rs. 10,38,067 in 1879-80 to Rs. 11,61,637, and the total net revenue, including receipts other than duty, amounted, after deduction of all expenditure, to Rs. 3,09,41,086 against Rs. 3,13,68,069 in the previous year. The falling off was heaviest in Calcutta, amounting to Rs. 2,50,384, but the percentage of decrease was ·8 only. In Chittagong there was a falling off of Rs. 1,24,216 or 14·3 per cent. of the previous year's revenue, owing principally to decreased clearances of salt for home consumption.

Details of the sea-borne trade of Bengal will be found in the chapter of this report on trade.

OPIUM.

Results of the season.

The following statement shows the cultivation and produce in each Agency for the last two years :—

Season.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Beeghas.*	Beeghas.	Mds. s. c.
1878-79	500,371	415,289	41,268 1 4½
1879-80	473,550	461,086	53,593 23 1
Increase ...	.....	45,797	12,325 21 12½
Decrease ...	26,821	.....	.....
Benares.			
1878-79	416,015	395,820	56,636 35 8½
1879-80	451,641	438,531	45,475 37 0½
Increase ...	35,626	42,711	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	11,160 38 8

* The area of the beegah is 3,025 square yards.

While there was a decrease of 26,821 beeghas in the area sown for cultivation in the Behar Agency, the actual cultivation was more than in 1878-79 (when there occurred an extensive failure of crop) by 45,797 beeghas, and the net produce, at a consistence of 70°, was greater by more than 12,325 maunds than in 1878-79. The additional area thus put under crop lay chiefly in unirrigated tracts, the total unirrigated area cultivated being 123,104 beeghas against 81,911 in 1878-79. In the Benares Agency, there was a decrease of 11,160 maunds in the net produce, notwithstanding the fact that there were 35,626 beeghas more brought under cultivation, and that the area of net cultivation was greater by 42,711 beeghas in the year under review than in the previous year.

The decrease in the area sown in Behar is said to have been due in some parts to sickness among the cultivators and murrain among the cattle, and in some to the fact that extensions have been already pushed too far; but the falling off was probably mainly the result of the disheartening effect of two bad seasons, the reduction in the price of the crude drug from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 per seer, and the increasing remunerativeness of other crops. In the region south of the Ganges, sugarcane has become a most formidable rival to opium cultivation in consequence of the adoption by both European and native sugar manufacturers of a system of advances enabling the smaller cultivators to grow this remunerative crop, which, owing to its occupying the land for the whole year, was formerly only taken up by the more substantial ryots. Under the orders of the Government of India the price of crude opium was raised to the old figure, but the Agent is

doubtful whether this will suffice to secure extensions to really profitable lands, or even to bring about the recovery of such lands as have been already lost to opium cultivation. Endeavours are being made to ascertain whether some improvements calculated to increase the popularity of the cultivation cannot be effected in the present system of advances and adjustment of accounts.

In the Benares Agency every endeavour was made under the orders of the Government of India to extend the cultivation, and a net increase of nearly 60,931 beeghas was obtained over the settlements of the previous year. Unfortunately, a severe epidemic of fever broke out, many of the cultivators who had taken advances died, and many more were disabled from cultivating the amount of land for which they had taken settlement. The result was that the net area cultivated fell short of that settled by 22,867 beeghas. There is, however, no reason to anticipate any disinclination to cultivate the poppy in these provinces. The crop continues to be popular, and further extensions are, under the orders of the Government of India, being made in the current year.

One of the main differences between the cultivation in Behar and Benares is the large proportion of unirrigated land in the former Agency. In the year under review there were in Behar 1,23,104 beeghas unirrigated, while in Benares only 10,091 beeghas came under that category. There are large tracts north of the Ganges in Behar where well-irrigation would, owing to the large amount of alkali in the soil and in the subsoil water, only serve to destroy the crop. But it seems probable that more might be done in the way of well-making in tracts where this peculiarity of soil is less marked. In the Aliganj sub-district satisfactory results have followed the encouragement of the construction of permanent wells, and orders have been passed with a view to further action in this direction. During the year only Rs. 11,294 was given in advances for wells in Behar. In Benares Rs. 9,894 was advanced, most of the area cultivated being irrigated already.

Maps and registers were introduced in the Behar Agency after the pattern of those in use at Benares.

An experiment tried in the Ghazipore and Fyzabad sub-agencies, under which miniature licenses were issued to each cultivator, having proved successful, its extension to the whole of the Benares Agency and to the Gya and Aliganj sub-agencies of the Behar Agency has been ordered. The object of the system is to supply each cultivator with an extract from the combined license issued to the *lumberdar*, and thus to provide him with a separate record of his own transactions with the Agency. These miniature licenses are convenient also to the officers of the department when testing measurements, or on any other occasion when enquiries may be necessary, and serve in some measure to check illicit cultivation.

In the Behar Agency, especially in the districts on the north of the Ganges, the year was very favourable. Fears which were at one time entertained of a blight were not realized, and the moderate rain which fell in February, though injurious to the manufacture of leaves and causing some reduction in the consistence of the drug, did more good than harm by bringing on the plants which, owing to the

lateness of the rains in the previous year, were in a backward condition. In Benares, on the other hand, although the season commenced well, the rains in February were so heavy as to injure the strength and productiveness of the plants, and they were followed by unusually early hot winds that scorched up the crops of the later sowings and reduced the outturn.

Outturn.

The following table shows the average outturn per beegha in both Agencies for the last five years :—

	Behar.		Benares.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1875-76	5	13¼	6	4
1876-77	4	14¾	6	9
1877-78	3	5½	5	1¼
1878-79	3	15½	5	7¼
1879-80	4	10¼	4	0¼

The year under review is the first in this period in which the average outturn from Behar has surpassed that of Benares. The decline in the Benares average since 1876-77 seems to justify the inference that in the desire to extend cultivation inferior land has been taken up.

The total deliveries of opium at the Patna factory, taken at 70° consistence, amounted to maunds 53,593-23-1¼, or maunds 12,325-21-13 more than last year. From Benares, Patna received maunds 8,073-14-9¼ for excise opium and lewah. The factory made 31,118 chests of provision opium at 74° and 75° against 29,786 in 1878-79, and 3,318½ chests of excise opium against 3,297½. The deliveries of free pussewah rose from maunds 46-7-2½ in 1878-79 to maunds 942-23-6½ equivalent to damdatta (70°) maunds 323-27-9½. The quality of the opium was generally good. Maunds 6-4-1½ were confiscated as adulterated after being passed by Sub-Deputy Opium Agents as good, against maunds 4-34-9½ last year. There was a large increase in the number of deliveries of opium marked as 'suspected' by the district officers, indicating greater strictness in examination, and the quantity on which fines were imposed rose from maunds 86-37-15 to maunds 435-29-8. The total quantity confiscated was maunds 21-11-3 against maunds 16-4-5 in 1878-79. With the object of inducing the headmen and ryots of Nepalese villages to bring in their opium for sale, the payment of commission to them was sanctioned after the close of the year. The result appears so far to have been satisfactory.

In the Benares Agency the net outturn at 70° consistence was maunds 45,475-37-0¼, or less by maunds 11,160-38-8 than in 1878-79, showing a decrease in outturn of 24·54 per cent., although the area under crop was 8·56 per cent. greater. These results are attributed entirely to the unfavourable weather. The quantity of opium sent in as suspected was maunds 116-25-9 against maunds 122-5-6 last year. The amount actually confiscated out of this was maunds 35-20-3 against maunds 21-32-13. Fines were imposed on maunds 655-28-5 against maunds 709-13-8. There was an increase

(from maunds 4-28-5½ to maunds 5-3-2) in the amount of opium passed as good by the out-stations and found at the factory to be adulterated. It is believed that in the most serious case the jars had been tampered with in transit. The deliveries of pure pussewah were maunds 172-18-4 against maunds 8-21-7 last year. The orders sanctioning a commission of one rupee per maund for free pussewah brought in are believed by the Benares Agent to have had a good effect in encouraging its separation. The Behar authorities, on the other hand, attribute the larger quantity delivered in this year to the fact that the season was favourable to the production of pussewah. The time for which the orders were in force before the close of the year was too short to admit of a decision as to the effect of the grant of commission, and the continuance of the payment has therefore been ordered for the current year. The Ghazipore factory made 21,851 chests of provision opium against 20,175 in 1878-79, and 177 chests of excise opium against 2,308. The bulk of the cakes ranged between 69·50° and 70° consistence, none being lower than 69·50°.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,06,35,352 in Behar against Rs. 83,42,062 in 1878-79, and in Benares Rs. 92,73,815 against Rs. 1,12,52,285.

The outstanding balances for the year amounted at its close to Rs. 10,914 and a small sum remained unrealized from previous years.

Prosecutions and rewards.

The number of prosecutions instituted in the Benares Agency was 855, in 766 of which convictions were obtained. The amount realized as fines was Rs. 13,198-3-6, and that given in rewards Rs. 15,950-12-9. These numbers are throughout below those of the previous year. In Behar 45 cases of opium-smuggling in which the offenders belonged to the Patna Division, were successfully prosecuted. Of the 59 persons concerned in these cases, 41 were imprisoned, and were under the standing orders of Government brought to Bankipore jail in order that they might be identified, but in the majority of cases the prisoners evaded recognition by giving false names and addresses.

Packing and storing of opium.

Numerous and in some cases important improvements were effected by the Principal Assistant of the Behar Agency in the working of the Patna factory and it is hoped that the measures adopted by him for the careful supervision of cake-making and packing will do something towards removing the cause of the complaints now made in China of the defective condition of the Behar opium on arrival there. The whole question of packing and storing provision opium has recently been exhaustively dealt with by Government on the report of a special committee appointed to consider the matter, and it has been decided that only the number of chests required for sale up to the end of October in each year shall be stored in Calcutta. The rest of the opium will be carefully packed in chests at the factories and stored there instead of in the Presidency opium godowns.

General remarks.

Twenty-eight thousand and two hundred chests of opium made at Patna were sold during the year at an average per chest of Rs. 1,361-0-7 against Rs. 1,188-11-7 in the previous year, the average cost per chest being Rs. 308-11-1

against Rs. 251-15-5. Of Benares opium 21,851 chests were sent to the Presidency, but the results of sales are not given. The average cost of each chest was Rs. 350-5-10 against Rs. 356-3-6.

Results for the official year 1880-81.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1880-81 compared with the results of the official years 1864-65, 1865-66, 1874-75, 1878-79, and 1879-80. Some of the figures for 1879-80 differ from those given in the last report, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement, from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1880-81 are open to correction.

I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests of provision opium sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65 ...	29,946	24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,67,150	14,78,297	5,25,54,467	2,37,14,631	2,88,39,836
1865-66 ...	31,284	24,727	56,011	3,60,21,398	2,68,27,225	10,53,690	6,39,02,313	1,89,10,117	4,49,92,196
1874-75 ...	26,115	18,885	45,000	3,21,26,795	2,21,89,250	17,12,210	5,60,28,255	2,33,82,946	3,26,45,309
1878-79 ...	30,000	25,500	55,500	3,79,30,190	3,00,56,205	20,54,899	7,00,41,294	1,69,57,276	5,30,84,018
1879-80 ...	29,550	29,550	59,100	3,56,24,395	3,35,17,850	12,79,404	7,04,21,649	2,06,55,259	4,97,66,390
1880-81 ...	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,91,05,862	3,77,29,720	9,64,367	7,77,99,949	2,01,81,553	5,76,18,396

II.

Items.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1874-75.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	5,10,76,170	6,28,48,623	5,43,16,045	6,79,86,395	6,91,42,245	7,68,35,582
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes	12,94,769	10,30,332	6,002	6,036	10,241	5,561
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal ...	.....	.....	5,07,030	5,14,297	5,26,356	5,18,066
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments ...	.....	.....	10,57,023	12,86,992	... ...	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts	1,81,337	23,103	1,42,155	2,46,973	7,42,807	4,40,740
Confiscations	1,691	250	.....	1	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	5,25,54,467	6,39,02,313	5,60,28,255	7,00,41,294	7,04,21,649	7,77,99,949
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	8,77,223	6,90,556	7,83,039	7,72,646	7,63,257	7,78,203
Manufacturing charges ...	14,31,498	10,79,803	13,76,952	12,10,080	14,05,819	15,57,227
Payments for cultivation ...	2,14,00,356	1,71,39,758	2,12,19,101	1,49,68,546	1,84,76,133	1,78,37,205
Confiscations	5,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	.....	.....	3,854	6,004	10,050	8,736
Total Charges ...	2,37,14,631	1,89,10,117	2,33,82,946	1,69,57,276	2,06,55,259	2,01,81,553
Net revenue ...	2,88,39,836	4,49,92,196	3,26,45,309	5,30,84,018	4,97,66,390	5,76,18,396

III.

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkari Opium :—

YEAR.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1864-65	26,44,024	10,77,508	15,66,516	* The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer has been discontinued since 1871-72.
1865-66	29,22,914	8,07,944	21,14,970	
1874-75	11,58,603	*6,703	11,51,900	
1878-79	13,34,652	*6,325	13,28,327	
1879-80	13,62,408	*4,300	13,58,108	
1880-81	13,95,079	*4,751	13,90,328	

The number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review was thus 56,400, being 2,700 chests less than the number sold during the preceding 12 months. The total receipts were Rs. 7,77,99,949, and the charges Rs. 2,01,81,553, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 5,76,18,396, or Rs. 78,52,006 in excess of that of the preceding year, and Rs. 45,34,378 more than that of 1878-79. The average price realized per chest was Rs. 1,362-5-3¾, against Rs. 1,169-14-8½ in 1879-80, showing an increase in the price per chest of Rs. 192-6-7¼ as compared with that in the previous year.

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar Agency available for sale in 1882 is reported to be 24,200 chests, or 6,918 chests less than the number manufactured in 1879-80. The outturn in the Benares Agency is reported to be 25,532 chests, against 21,851 chests manufactured in 1879-80.

The total quantity of provision opium manufactured during the season 1880-81 was 49,732 chests. As far as is yet known 56,400 chests will be brought forward for sale in 1882, but these will include the reserve (21,752 chests) of the manufacture of the season 1879-80.

The statement given in the margin shows the quantity of land engaged for cultivation during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under report there was a decrease in the Behar Agency of 18,203 beegahs on the area engaged in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency of 19,528 beegahs. There was thus a decrease of 37,731 beegahs in the aggregate cultivation of both Agencies.

AGENCY.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Difference.
	Beegahs.	Beegahs.	Beegahs.
Behar ...	483,297	465,094	18,203
Benares ...	451,641	432,113	19,528
Total ...	934,938	897,207	37,731

SALT.

Revenue and expenditure.

As noticed in last year's report, the salt revenue for the period then under review showed an improvement of Rs. 4,58,708 after the fall caused by the reduction of duty in 1878. This improvement was not maintained during 1880-81; and though the net decline shown by the figures was only Rs. 1,48,633 as compared with the previous year, this result was attained by a large, and to some extent accidental, decrease in the charges of the department. The receipts fell from Rs. 2,47,40,617 to Rs. 2,39,82,429, the decline in the receipts from duty being Rs. 7,89,593. The rent of bonded ware-houses increased by Rs. 47,391, while the miscellaneous revenue was lower by Rs. 15,986. The total reduction in charges compared with the charges of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 6,09,555, of which Rs. 86,124 were due to the transfer of the Inland Customs establishment, Behar, to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, and Rs. 14,973 to the reduction in the establishment of the Sulkea Golahs. Under the head of refunds there was an increase of Rs. 1,02,590. The chief cause, however, of the reduction in the charges of the year was the short payments of compensation made under the conventions with the French Government. The sums annually payable to that Government under the conventions of 1815 and 1839 amount to Rs. 4,46,666; but full payment is frequently not taken in the year in which it falls due, and an unequal burden is consequently thrown upon the revenues of different years, *e.g.* the payments on this account amounted in 1878-79 to Rs. 1,26,500, in 1879-80 to Rs. 6,59,000, and in the year under review to Rs. 20,000 only. Excluding from the figures for both years accidental inflations and accidental reductions of charges, the result still shows a net decrease of revenue in the year under review of about eight lakhs of rupees. Looking, however, to the fact that the year closed with a much larger stock than usual, it is possible that this decrease in revenue is properly attributable rather to short clearances towards the end of the year than to any other more permanent cause. It is impossible to judge of the increase or decrease of the consumption of salt by taking the figures of any individual year, the only real test being to take a series of years in groups. One year frequently suffers by large clearances at the end of the previous year of salt which is consumed months later.

Transactions during the year.

The year commenced with a stock of 13,28,348 maunds in the golahs and salt-works, and closed with a stock of 20,36,503 maunds. During the year duty was paid on 87,41,759 maunds, 54 maunds were imported free, and 34,251 maunds were written off as wastage, against 94,84,219 maunds, imported or manufactured. The principal items for the two years are compared in the following table:—

		1879-80.			1880-81.			
		In stock at commencement of the year.	Imported or manufactured.	Paid duty.	In stock at the commencement of the year.	Imported or manufactured.	Paid duty.	In stock at close of 1880-81.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imported salt...	Calcutta and Sulkea ...	9,56,577	83,38,402	82,48,362	10,00,243	85,21,500	80,83,999	14,15,730
	Balasore	2,829	.....	.....	1,513	.....	10	1,503
	Chittagong ...	19,602	3,12,382	2,60,075	71,475	3,46,944	2,29,845	1,87,576
	Total ...	9,79,008	86,50,784	85,08,437	10,73,231	88,68,444	83,13,854	16,04,809
Manufactured salt	24-Pergunnahs	12,339	15,399	15,030	11,753	22,562	3,000	30,817
	Cuttack	14,976	59,179	42,307	30,589	59,159	44,397	43,994
	Pooree	1,69,089	2,51,981	3,10,999	99,886	2,81,422	2,42,073	1,35,071
	Balasore	86,343	1,75,024	1,42,880	1,12,889	2,52,632	1,38,435	2,21,812
	Total ...	2,82,741	5,01,583	5,11,216	2,55,117	6,15,775	4,27,905	4,31,694
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,61,749	91,52,367	90,19,653	13,28,348	94,84,219	87,41,759	20,36,503

Of the total amount of salt (88,68,444 maunds) imported during the year, 68,95,508 maunds or 77·75 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. The importations from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Bombay were respectively 11,56,572 maunds or 13·04 per cent., and 5,93,493 maunds or 6·69 per cent., while the rest was made up by Italy (1·55 per cent.), Spain (1·17 per cent.), France (·75 per cent.), and Madras (·01 per cent.). The most noticeable changes as compared with last year were the falling off of 93,706 maunds in the imports from the United Kingdom, and the increase of 4,24,213 maunds from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The latter increase is said to be due to the cheapness of rice, which induced a number of ships freighted with salt to come for rice cargoes, and to a very large increase (3,10,374 maunds) in salt imported by steamers. One result of this large importation of Jeddah salt was that its price in Calcutta fell during the year from Rs. 76 to Rs. 50 the hundred maunds. Spain appeared in the list of countries importing salt into India for the first time for six years.

Clearances.

The clearances of imported salt from shipboard, notwithstanding an increase in the sales of salt from bond, showed a diminution as compared with the previous year:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.		DIFFERENCE.		PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENCE	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.		
Sales from shipboard...	67,32,127	1,85,33,522	63,20,466	1,75,78,512	−4,11,661	−9,55,010	−6·1	−5·1
Sales from bond ...	17,76,309	44,86,869	19,93,387	50,10,524	+2,17,078	+5,23,655	+12·22	+11·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	85,08,436	2,30,20,391	83,13,853	2,25,89,036	−1,94,583	−4,31,355	−2·28	−1·87

The high rates of freight prevailing in 1880-81 are assigned as

the cause of the decrease in the sales from shipboard at Calcutta and the increase in sales from bond, as shippers were unwilling to sacrifice the chance of earning high freights to the possibility of realizing better prices for the salt by keeping it longer afloat. The increase in sales from bond was confined to Calcutta. The clearances at Chittagong showed a falling off, owing to a decline in the demand for salt for Noakholly, Tipperah, Naraingunge and Chittagong. A scheme has very recently been sanctioned by the Government of India for a system of transport of salt in bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge, which it is hoped will to some extent stimulate the trade.

Manufacture of excise salt.

The manufacture of excise salt, which last year showed a falling off of 82,811 maunds as compared with 1878-79, rose again from 5,01,588 maunds to 6,15,775 maunds. With the exception of Cuttack all salt-producing districts showed a very large increase, that in the 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore amounting to 46·5 and 44·35 per cent. respectively, while the outturn in Pooree was greater than last year by 11·68 per cent. The rise in the production of the districts of Pooree and Balasore is accounted for by the season having been a favourable one for the manufacture of salt, and by the endeavours of the manufacturers to turn out a quantity the duty on which would be twenty times the cost of establishment, so as to transfer such cost to Government. It is said also that the manufacturers were induced to throw more energy into their operations under the apprehension that the labour at their disposal would shortly be drawn off by the demand for the Coast Canal work.

Sales of excise salt.

The increased manufacture of excise salt was not followed by increased sales. In this respect all districts showed a falling off except Cuttack, of which the requirements were not fully met by local manufacture. The decline in the 24-Pergunnahs amounted to 12,000 maunds or 80 per cent., and is said to be due to the acquirement of a taste for the cheaper Liverpool salt during the year 1878 in which there was no local manufacture. The reduction in sales of salt manufactured in Pooree from 3,10,999 maunds to 2,42,072 maunds was due to the fact that the salt contractors on the Chilka Lake were holding out for a price of Rs. 3-8 a maund.

Consumption in the saliferous tracts.

The total sales of salt for consumption in the saliferous districts amounted to 9,81,137 maunds, and were 9,562 maunds in excess of those of the previous year. The increase was largest in Chittagong (14,237 maunds) and Backergunge (5,994 maunds). A slight increase was manifested in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Noakholly, while Midnapore, Howrah, Cuttack, and Balasore showed a decline.

Seizures of salt.—Prosecutions.

The number of seizures of salt was 684, showing an increase of 4·1 per cent. on the seizures of the previous year. The quantity seized, however, was 54·4 per cent. less than in 1879-80. The total number of prosecutions for breaches of the salt laws fell from 1,345 in 1879-80 to 1,054 in the year under review, the falling off being common to all the saliferous districts except the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Pooree,

and most marked in Midnapore, Chittagong, and Cuttack. In Midnapore the fall from 210 to 122 cases is attributed partly to the diminished vigilance of the police in checking illicit manufacture, and partly to the fines inflicted in the previous year on salt traders. The decrease in Chittagong was large, but corresponds to a large diminution in the amount of salt in respect of which offences were committed.

Bonding operations.

The quantity of salt bonded in the Sulkea Golahs during the year was 22,43,105 maunds as compared with 16,50,102 in 1879-80 and 12,81,730 in 1878-79. The following statement shows the amount in stock at the close of each of the last five years :—

	Maunds.
1876-77	37,12,165
1877-78	18,73,424
1878-79	9,46,385
1879-80	10,01,898
1880 81	14,25,702

The increase is mainly due to the larger quantities of Liverpool and Arabian salt bonded, for the reason given above. The duties of Superintendent of the Golahs were amalgamated during the year with those of Superintendent of the Calcutta Preventive Service.

EXCISE.

The only changes in the administration of the Excise Department made during the year were an increase in the price of excise opium in all districts outside the Patna Division, and the adoption of rules for the importation of *charas* under a duty of Rs. 8 a seer. The outstill system was further developed and extended.

Financial results.

The financial results were very satisfactory. There was an increase of Rs. 13,45,528 in the revenue with an increase of Rs. 997 only in the charges. The following statement shows the progress made by this branch of the revenue of late years :—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of five years from 1874 to 1879	63,73,043	2,93,390	60,79,653
1879-80	72,09,817	2,65,245	69,44,572
1880-81	85,55,345	2,66,242	82,89,103

Compared with the first period, the past year thus shows an increase of nearly 22 lakhs in the revenue, with a decrease of over ¼ lakh in the charges. Only four districts, Moorshedabad (Rs. 12,179), Darjeeling (Rs. 2,700), Pubna (Rs. 2,232), and Julpigoree (Rs. 786), show a decrease of revenue in 1880-81 as compared with 1879-80. The largest increase is shown in Gya (Rs. 1,63,654), Patna (Rs. 1,35,774), Bhagulpore (Rs. 1,06,460), Lohardugga (Rs. 91,835), and Calcutta with the Suburbs and Howrah (Rs. 86,305). The following statement shows the gross amount of excise revenue in each Division with the incidence on the population. The figures of the recent census have only

been taken in calculating the percentage for 1880-81. The incidence of the revenue in 1879-80 was thus really less than the figures taken for that year would show.

Division.	Total revenue.	Incidence per 100 of population—	
		In 1879-80.	In 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	8,93,386	10	12
Calcutta, with Suburbs and Howrah	14,54,949	17½	18
Rest of Presidency Division	7,26,428	9	9
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	5,59,429	7	7
Dacca	5,64,066	6	6
Chittagong	1,99,617	5	5
Patna	20,70,094	11	13
Bhagulpore	11,96,300	13	15
Orissa	4,09,859	12	11
Chota Nagpore	4,81,117	10	11
Total ...	85,55,345	11	13

There was thus an increase of Rs. 2 per 100 of population throughout the province. In the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions the incidence was stationary. There were increases of Rs. 9 in Calcutta and its environs, Rs. 2 in the Burdwan, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions, and Re. 1 in Chota Nagpore, while there was a decrease of Re. 1 in Orissa. The districts in which the incidence was highest were Patna (Rs. 36), Darjeeling (Rs. 29), Gya (Rs. 23), Lohardugga (Rs. 22), Hooghly (Rs. 20), 24-Pergunnahs and Bhagulpore (Rs. 18), and Maldah and Burdwan (Rs. 17). It was lowest in Durbhunga, Nuddea, and Rajshahye (Rs. 5); Jessore, Pubna, Backergunge and Tipperah (Rs. 4); Furreedpore and Singbhoom (Rs. 3); and Noakholly (Re. 1). It is to be observed, however, that both Patna and Gya show a much larger revenue from wine and fermented liquors, including tari and pachwai, than any other district in the province. The revenue under this head was Rs. 90,519 in Patna and Rs. 80,163 in Gya. In only three other districts—Beerbhoom, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga—did it exceed Rs. 50,000, and the incidence of the excise revenue in these districts was only Rs. 14, Rs. 6, and Rs. 5 respectively for every hundred of the population.

The following table shows the share of each Division and of Calcutta in the gross increase in the revenue:—

	Rs.
Burdwan	1,32,502
Calcutta with Suburbs and Howrah	86,305
Rest of Presidency	69,612
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	36,043
Dacca	67,286
Chittagong	40,651
Patna	5,07,291
Bhagulpore	2,32,635
Orissa	12,329
Chota Nagpore	1,68,874
Total ...	13,45,528

The average revenue for every hundred of the population was Rs. 2 from spirits manufactured after the European method, Rs. 6 from country spirits, Re. 1 from wine and fermented liquors, Rs. 2 from opium and preparations of opium, and Rs. 2 from ganja and other items. The different Divisions contributed in the following order to the revenue under the three heads of country spirits, fermented liquors, and drugs :—

Division.	Country spirits. Revenue per 100 inhabitants.	Division.	Fermented liquors. Revenue per 100 inhabitants.	Division.	Drugs. Revenue per 100 inhabitants.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Presidency* ...	12·9	Patna ...	2·5	Orissa	9·7
Chota Nagpore ...	9·4	Burdwan ...	2	Presidency* ...	9·6
Patna ...	9·3	Bhagulpore ...	1·29	Burdwan ...	5·5
Bhagulpore ...	8	Presidency* ...	1·2	Bhagulpore ...	
Burdwan ...	4·9	Orissa ...	·7	Rajshahye ...	4·9
Rajshahye ...	1·9	Chota Nagpore ...	·2	Dacca ...	4·4
Dacca ...	1·6	Rajshahye ...	·08	Chittagong* ...	4·1
Chittagong ...	1	Chittagong ...	·05	Patna ...	1·8
Orissa ...	·9	Dacca ...	·04	Chota Nagpore ...	1·5
Total ...	6·3	Total ...	1·18	Total ...	4·9

* Including Calcutta.

The fluctuations under each head of revenue are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	Revenue. Average of 1874-75 to 1878-79.	Revenue. In 1879-80.	Revenue. In 1880-81.	In 1880-81, compared with 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	26,44,783	31,88,851	42,21,299	10,32,448	.....
Rum	2,66,624	1,46,789	1,16,796	.....	29,993
Imported wines, &c.	99,146	1,29,504	1,67,634	38,130	.....
Tari	6,24,897	6,34,739	6,43,557	8,818	.....
Pachwai	1,16,273	1,38,812	1,53,996	15,184	.....
Charas	2,961	4,547	8,688	4,141	.....
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang ...	13,386	20,354	26,610	6,256	.....
Majum	2,483	2,279	2,578	299	.....
Madat	66,054	73,986	81,771	7,785	.....
Chandu	18,596	19,324	22,429	3,105	.....
Spirits used for arts	3,580	224	365	141	.....
Ganja	12,21,752	12,90,158	14,54,674	1,64,516	.....
Opium	12,89,180	15,53,584	16,43,980	90,396	.....
Miscellaneous	3,328	6,666	10,968	4,302	.....
Total ...	63,73,043	72,09,817	85,55,345	13,75,521	29,993

The past year compared with its predecessor thus shows a decrease only under the head of *Rum*. This decrease corresponds with an increase in the competition of Shahjehanpore rum which pays duty to the Excise Department of the North-Western Provinces. Arrangements have now been made to secure a share in this duty for the Bengal revenues. On the expiry of the current five years' financial settlement, all the duty will be credited to this Government. Under all other heads, especially under *Country Spirits*, *Ganja*, *Opium*, *Imported wines*, *Pachwai*, and *Tari*, there was an increase. This general increase in the consumption of all exciseable articles was the natural result of the good harvests of the past two years and the growing prosperity of all classes of the population.

Country Spirits.

The outstill system

The following statement shows the progress of the extension of the outstill system and the financial results that attended it during the year :—

YEAR.	SHOPS.			REVENUE FROM FEES AND LICENSES.		
	Sudder distillery.	Outstill.	Total.	Sudder distillery.	Outstill.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	902	4,981	5,883	13,75,092	18,13,759	31,88,851
1880-81	627	5,657	6,284	11,31,717	30,39,582	42,21,299

The sudder distillery system was entirely withdrawn during the year from the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, and from Purneah, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom. The general results were satisfactory, and as a rule the outstill system was introduced with discretion and good judgment. The returns, however, show that in some instances the district officers took an erroneous view of both the interests of the revenue and the interests of the people. The outstill system has been found by experience to be the only system that can be worked with success in the present condition of Bengal. But to ensure what is more important than mere financial success, and to prevent the recurrence of a state of things almost as unsatisfactory as the sale of illicit liquor at nominal rates under the sudder distillery system, it is essential that district officers should be on their guard against allowing an undue multiplication of shops at unduly low rates, and thus both reducing the price of spirits and giving unnecessary facilities for obtaining them. If, however, they exercise care in selecting the sites for shops, and stimulate a healthy competition among the bidders for licenses, there can be little doubt that, as has been the case under the fixed duty system, the revenue paid to Government and the price charged to the public will rise with the desire and power of the public to purchase. It is only by confining the number of shops and stills to the genuine wants of the district, fixing a substantial upset price and encouraging competition among candidates for licenses that the price of liquor can be kept at rates sufficiently high to act as a check on consumption. These considerations unfortunately did not receive due weight from all district officers in

making the settlements for 1880-81. In Bankoora the number of shops was increased from 190 in 1879-80 to 273 in 1880-81, or from one shop for every 5,097 inhabitants to one for every 3,824. In Monghyr the number of shops was 478, or one for every 3,967 inhabitants, in 1879-80. This was increased to 493 in 1880-81, while the highest fee paid for a license fell from Rs. 5,472 to Rs. 3,324. In Gya the number of shops was increased from 482 to 493, and in Patna from 303 to 364. In districts containing sparsely inhabited tracts it is impossible to adhere to rules regarding the proportion of shops to population which may be appropriate elsewhere: but there appears to have been no good ground for such a multiplication of shops as was allowed in the districts above named. In Darjeeling and Maldah, and apparently in Burdwan and Lohardugga, the number was also unduly large. The principles stated above which have throughout formed the basis of the Government orders on the subject of the outstill system were, however, carefully adhered to in most districts. They have also been generally attended to in fixing the settlements for the current year, and a decrease of 683 has been made in the number of outstills in 12 districts, while in most cases the decrease has been attended by a considerable increase of revenue. In Gya 205, in Patna 114, in Sarun 66, in Beerbhoom 58, and in Darjeeling 23 out of 45 outstills have been closed, while the average monthly fee per outstill has risen in Patna from Rs. 101 to Rs. 158, in Gya from Rs. 56 to Rs. 154, in Sarun from Rs. 43 to Rs. 78, and in Darjeeling from Rs. 58 to Rs. 142. On the other hand it is quite clear that in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions, and also in the Jessore and Nuddea districts of the Presidency Divison, there is room for an increase in the number of outstills. The average population to each outstill is 44,164 in Chittagong, 30,878 in Dacca, 25,935 in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, and 32,998 in Jessore. The continuance of illicit distillation in some of these districts plainly shows that there is a want which may be legitimately supplied by a judicious increase in the number of shops. Thus in Dinagepore, where the police in the course of an ordinary investigation found illicitly distilled spirits in 18 houses in one village, there are only 76 outstills, with an average area of between 30 and 40 square miles each. Under the old system there were only 49 shops, supplying an average area of between 50 and 60 square miles each, and it can easily be imagined to what extent illicit distillation must have formerly flourished, when, with a diminished area to be supplied by each shop, and with a distributing agency directly interested in the suppression of illicit dealings, it is still carried on to the serious extent indicated by the instance mentioned above.

The question of the effect of the outstill system in encouraging the consumption of liquor occupied much attention in the year under report. In a few districts, such as Bankoora, Gya and Patna, where the system was mismanaged in the face of the orders of Government, some increase in drunkenness among the labouring classes took place. This is the result that must ensue where shops are multiplied and let for small fees, and it is entirely independent of the system under which the liquor is manufactured. The dealers compete among

themselves for the custom of consumers instead of being compelled to compete for the original right to sell, and they are enabled to sell spirits at low rates because they have low rates of fees to pay to the State. Precisely the same result would ensue under the sudder distillery system if shops were scattered in clusters over the country while the rate of duty was reduced to a minimum. In those districts, however,—and these form the large majority—where the outstill system has been managed with discretion, and where the orders of Government have been strictly obeyed, the results have been very different. Illicit distillation has been suppressed and the interests of the State have been protected, while the people have been supplied with a wholesome weak spirit at reasonable rates. That a larger quantity of this weak liquor is consumed, there can be no doubt, but there is nothing whatever to show that the consumption of alcohol has increased beyond the normal increase which always takes place when the people have money to spend on luxuries, or that drunkenness has been in any way promoted by the outstill system. No comparison can be made between the quantity of spirits actually consumed under the two systems. The accounts kept by the distillers cannot be taken as accurate, and the strength of the two classes of liquor is different. No doubt the people have actually spent more money on drinking during the past two years than they did before, but this is a result which would have occurred altogether apart from any change in system. Evidence of the increased expenditure on exciseable articles presents itself on all sides, and the increased spending power of the people is shown equally in larger sales of the ordinary articles of commerce. Notwithstanding the competition of outstill liquor, the quantity passing into consumption from such sudder distilleries as remain has shown a steady increase. In Calcutta and the Suburbs with a decrease of seven shops it rose from 161,465 gallons in 1879-80 to 173,342 gallons in 1880-81. In Hazaribagh, while the number of shops was constant, it rose from 34,871 to 43,750, and in Lohardugga, with a decrease of one shop, from 17,619 to 20,149. The people also spent more money on ganja, on opium, on imported wines, on pachwai, on tari, on madut, on siddhi, on charas, and on majum. The case of rum, as has already been explained, is special. Under every other class of excised articles more money was spent last year than in 1879-80, and country spirit formed no exception to the rule.

The question of the quality of the spirit offered for sale at outstills also formed the subject of considerable discussion during the year under review. It is generally admitted that the illicitly distilled liquor which was largely consumed under the sudder distillery system was frequently adulterated, but it has been asserted that the outstill liquor is of even a worse character, and the Board have been requested by Government to obtain samples from several districts through reliable agency and to have them analysed. One gentleman was however good enough recently to supply Government with two samples of what he believed to be a "wretched concoction which is drugged and corrupted with all manner of cheap and nasty narcotics." A bottle of this spirit was said to be capable of making two men drunk, and it was added that it not only produced intoxication, but brought on excessive thirst, "a feeling of

languor," and "a severe headache." In consequence, apparently, of the symptoms it produced, it was declared to contain *nux vomica* and dhatura. These samples were on receipt sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, and the following is an extract from that officer's report:—

"The bottles contained 112 c. c. each of slightly turbid fluid, acid in reaction, and which had the characteristic odour of mahwa spirits. The contents of No. 1 bottle yielded on distillation 10·96 and No. 2 bottle 13·43 per cent. of London proof spirit by volume. Copper and the active principle of dhatura, *nux vomica*, and aconite were especially sought for, but with negative results. The solid residue after removal of alcohol from 200 c. c. of the mixed liquors was injected into a cat's stomach without causing any symptoms. * * * * * * * * *

"Regarding the question of adulteration of country liquor, poisonous drugs, *e.g. nux vomica*, dhatura, &c., are sometimes used in the manufacture, but as far as I have been able to ascertain, the admixture is made either *during the fermentation of the mahúa* or *during the distillation of the liquor*. With some exceptions the active principles of poisonous vegetable drugs are non-volatile at the temperature of boiling water, and the active principles of *nux vomica*, dhatura, aconite, &c., belong to this class, the result being that although these drugs may be added to the contents of a still during distillation, yet the distilled liquor will be found harmless. Obviously the addition of dhatura, &c., to liquor after it has been distilled would render it poisonous. I believe the only adulterant purposely added to country liquor is *water*."

This analysis entirely bears out the results of the enquiries previously made by Government in various parts of the country. There seems to be no reason to disbelieve the general report that outstill liquor is more wholesome than the concentrated spirit manufactured at sudder distilleries, and that it is only adulterated by the addition of water.

Other exciseable liquors and drugs.

The revenue from country-made *Rum*, as has already been stated, showed a decrease of Rs. 29,993. The number of wholesale and retail licenses issued was only 154, against 161 in the previous year; but the amount realized from fees was Rs. 38,334, against Rs. 35,397, the collections for the year including fees which would have been paid in 1879-80 had not the settlements been delayed by a combination among the vendors. The collections on account of duty amounted to Rs. 78,462 only, against Rs. 1,11,392 in 1879-80 and Rs 2,00,546 the average of the years 1875—80. This was chiefly the result of the competition of Shahjehanpore rum. The quantity of this spirit imported was 20,476 gallons in 1878-79, 22,798 gallons in 1879-80, and 25,338 gallons in 1880-81.

The total number of licenses, wholesale and retail, for the sale of *Imported liquors* was 931, against 834 in 1879-80. The increase in the revenue from fees was still larger,—from Rs. 1,29,504 to Rs. 1,67,634. This points to increased competition under the auction system resulting from brisker trade. The duty on these liquors is credited to the

Imperial Treasury as Customs revenue. The amount realized in each year on liquor actually passing into consumption was—

	Wine and liqueurs.	Spirits.	Beer, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80 ...	2,52,022	9,71,282	30,262	12,53,566
1880-81 ...	2,56,406	10,37,750	30,594	13,24,750

The revenue from *Tari* is entirely derived from license fees. The number of licenses issued was 25,562 against 21,578 in 1879-80, and the revenue realized amounted to Rs. 6,42,899 against Rs. 6,33,617. The increase was most marked in the Dacca Division, where the number of licenses for unfermented tari rose from 3,079 to 6,827.

The number of *Pachwai* licenses was 2,034 against 2,066 in 1879-80, but the revenue from fees increased from Rs. 1,38,812 to Rs. 1,53,996. In some districts competition produced a large increase in the revenue from fees with very little increase, and in some even with a decrease, in the number of licenses issued. Thus in the Sonthal Pergunnahs only three new licenses were issued, but the revenue from fees rose from Rs. 11,165 to Rs. 16,254. In Beerbhoom the number of shops was reduced from 475 to 450, but the revenue from license fees rose from Rs. 43,557 to Rs. 54,078.

The *Ganja* crop of the year was much more plentiful than in either of the two previous years, and the result was a considerable fall in prices. There was an increase in the number of shops, from 3,210 to 3,411; in the quantity consumed, from 5,137 maunds to 5,600 maunds; in the revenue from license fees, from Rs. 5,28,669 to Rs. 6,26,557; and in the revenue from duty, from Rs. 7,61,489 to Rs 8,28,117. Altogether the increase in the revenue amounted to Rs. 1,64,416. The increase was very general throughout the province, but was most marked in the Patna, Bhagulpore, and Dacca Divisions. It was no doubt in great measure the result of the prosperity and increased spending power of the people. In the Bhagulpore Division with an actual decrease in the consumption, the revenue showed an increase of Rs. 24,333, and this entirely resulted from the enhanced sums offered at auction for licenses, which must have gone to increase the selling price of the drug.

The selling price of *Excise Opium* was raised in October 1880 in all but the producing districts, the increase varying from Re. 1 a seer in Chota Nagpore to Rs. 3 a seer in Orissa. The result was a decrease in the consumption and a large increase in the revenue. There was also a considerable increase from license fees owing to enhanced competition among the vendors, and the ultimate result was a large increase in the selling price to consumers. Notwithstanding this, the Dacca Division showed a small increase in consumption, from 98 maunds to 101. The quantity, however, was still considerably below the average of the previous five years; and, looking to the habits and condition of the population, there can be little doubt that illicit dealings in opium have been very common in the Division. The decrease from 30 maunds to 25 maunds in the Patna Division seems also to indicate smuggling on a large scale, and opium-eaters, who abound in Mozufferpore did not apparently experience any inconvenience from the closure of the only opium-shop in the town.

Offences against the excise laws.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws was 4,296, against 3,897 in 1879-80 and 2,442 in 1878-79. The number of persons convicted was 3,627, against 3,285 and 2,442 respectively.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 53,233, against Rs. 44,915 in 1879-80. Altogether Rs. 39,038 was disbursed as rewards, against Rs. 25,636 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

The stamp revenue was, as in the previous year, realized under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court Fees' Act, VII of 1870. The most important change of system in connection with the stamp revenue of the past year was the extension throughout the province of a scheme previously tried with success in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, under which fees for the preparation of copies of judicial documents are realized by means of impressed stamps. As a temporary measure the surplus stock of impressed sheets of the value of two annas has been utilized in working the scheme, but orders have been issued for the preparation of a special impressed stamp to be used exclusively on copies of judicial documents. A revised set of rules under sections 9, 15, 17, 32, 51, and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act was published by the Government of India on the 26th February last.

Sales of stamps.

The estimated receipts from sales of stamps were Rs. 1,09,13,714, of which Rs. 31,29,616 was on account of non-judicial stamps, and Rs. 77,84,098 on account of judicial stamps. The actual results of the year are given in the following statement, which shows the gross collections from sales of the several denominations of stamps during each of the last five years :—

Year.	Sales of Stamps under the Indian Stamp Act.									Sales under the Court Fees' Act.		Total sales of stamps under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees' Act.
	Impressed stamps including certificate stamps, customs and salt-bond forms, and Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Special adhesive stamps or stamped labels.	Hoondi or bill of exchange stamps.	One-anna revenue stamps used for receipts, cheques, &c.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Sales of adhesive court fee labels, High Court service, and Small Cause Court stamps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	17,03,845	5,46,324	88,378	1,62,921	5,093	33,075	...	...	25,39,536	.....	68,52,158	93,91,694
1877-78	18,43,199	6,03,856	1,10,788	1,84,021	5,205	31,282	...	...	27,78,351	.....	78,53,311	1,06,31,662
1878-79	19,89,374	5,47,114	1,03,375	1,76,066	6,460	25,408	...	...	28,47,797	.....	77,52,775	1,06,00,572
1879-80	23,88,414	5,86,794	1,10,969	1,92,153	5,138	50,725	73	...	33,14,266	.....	79,97,276	1,13,11,542
1880-81	22,75,082	5,89,092	89,251	1,95,786	5,079	38,597	859	7,800	32,01,537	1,46,917	78,51,937	1,12,00,391

The most marked feature in this statement is the decline in the receipts from sales of non-judicial stamps. In the year 1879-80, when the new Stamp Act, I of 1879, came into force, there was a general increase under all of the sub-heads but that of 'Share transfer stamps,' and the revenue derived from non-judicial stamps received an addition of Rs. 4,66,469, or 16·3 per cent. Last year although increases are noticeable under the heads 'Stamped labels,' 'One anna revenue stamps,' 'Foreign bill stamps,' 'Notarial stamps,' and 'Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps,' there was a decrease amounting to Rs. 1,12,729 or 3·4 per cent. in the total sales of non-judicial stamps, owing chiefly to the reduced sales of impressed sheets and bills of exchange stamps. Notwithstanding the falling off as compared with 1879-80, the total receipts from non-judicial stamps were far in excess of the receipts in any year previous to the introduction of the new Act. The decrease shown in column 12, under the head of adhesive court fee labels, &c., is only nominal, as the new stamps prescribed for copies have replaced the court fee stamps formerly used for the purpose.

Impressed stamps.

The receipts under the head of 'impressed stamps' amounted to Rs. 22,75,082 against Rs. 23,88,414 in 1879-80, Rs. 19,89,374 in 1878-79, and Rs. 18,43,199 in 1877-78. The increase, as compared with the years previous to 1879-80, is due to the operation of the new Stamp Act, I of 1879. As compared with the year 1879-80, the falling off in the past year is in part ascribed to the abnormal increase in the stamp revenue of 1879-80 owing to the new law of limitation, but there can be no doubt that it was mainly due to the abundant harvest of the past year, which caused a general improvement in the circumstances of the agricultural classes and thus reduced the number of loan transactions throughout the country. A corresponding decrease took place during the year in the operations of the Registration Department. In thirteen districts there was an increase in the receipts under impressed stamps owing to special causes, which counterbalanced the general tendency to a decrease. The only districts, however, in which the increase exceeded 15 per cent. were Calcutta, Pubna, and Chumparun.

Other non-judicial stamps.

As regards the other classes of stamps under Act I of 1879, there was a decrease of Rs. 21,718 under stamps on hundis and bills of exchange, an increase of Rs. 3,634 on the sales of one-anna stamps for receipts and cheques, an increase of Rs. 7,871 on foreign bill stamps and a new receipt of Rs. 7,800 for advocate, vakeel and attorney stamps. The fluctuations in the sales of other classes of stamps were too small to require notice. Of the falling off under hundi stamps, Rs. 10,035 was due to the district of Moorshedabad, where there is reported to have been a total stoppage of the local banking business owing to the failure of the Marwari bankers of Azimgunge and Baluchur. The other districts that mainly contributed to the decrease are the 24-Pergunnahs, Rungpore, Purneah, Pubna, and Bhagulpore, while Calcutta was the only place in which there was any material increase in the sales of hundi stamps. The increased facilities for making remittances now afforded by the postal department no doubt contributed to the general decline in the sale of this class of stamp, but the main cause appears to have been the financial

embarrassments of some of the principal native bankers in the province. The only districts in which the sales of one-anna revenue stamps differed very much from those of the previous year, both in amount and in proportion to the total sales, were Calcutta and Hooghly. In the former there was an increase of Rs. 20,365 due to the more general observance of the requirements of the stamp law in consequence of several successful prosecutions, to the equalization of the rates of discount allowed at Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Calcutta, and to the order issued during the year that a licensed vendor must obtain all the supplies of stamps which he is authorized to sell from the treasury of the district in which his license was granted and that he must sell the stamps only at the place mentioned in his license. The two causes last mentioned account for the falling off of Rs. 19,884 in the sales of one-anna revenue stamps in the Hooghly district. The increase in the sales of adhesive stamps for foreign bills is attributed to an increase in the aggregate value of foreign bills, cheques, and promissory notes negotiated in Calcutta during the year under review. The new adhesive stamps used for the entry of advocates, vakeels, and attorneys on the roll of the High Court were introduced on the 1st June 1880, so that there were no receipts under this head in the previous year.

Court-fee stamps.

The receipts from court-fee labels including stamps for copies were, as shown in the statement above, Rs. 79,98,854 as compared with Rs. 79,97,276 in the previous year. Although the net increase of Rs. 1,578 or ·01 per cent. is too small to call for remark, there were very considerable fluctuations in several districts as compared with 1879-80. In 22 districts there were increased sales, the increase exceeding Rs. 20,000 in each of the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Hooghly, Furreedpore, Sarun, and Bankoora. In the remaining 22 districts there was a decrease in the sales, the falling off exceeding Rs. 20,000 in each of the districts of Burdwan, Mozufferpore and Nuddea, and reaching the sum of Rs. 93,412 in Calcutta. One or two suits of high value in a district during the year are however quite sufficient to account for any of the fluctuations that occurred and even the large decrease of Rs. 93,412 in Calcutta is fully explained by the decrease in probate duty as compared with 1879-80. In that year Rs. 75,000 was paid on the letters of administration of two estates. There were no such heavy items in the year under review.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the total receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Stamp Department during the past five years:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court Fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	24,77,960	1,22,430	23,55,530	70,69,340	1,47,373	69,21,967	95,47,300	2,69,803	92,77,497
1877-78	28,36,688	1,27,863	27,08,825	79,76,633	1,69,625	78,07,008	1,08,13,321	2,97,188	1,05,15,833
1878-79	28,02,064	1,33,583	26,68,481	79,82,530	2,24,334	77,58,196	1,07,84,594	3,57,917	1,04,26,677
1879-80	33,37,092	1,54,437	31,82,655	81,61,330	2,28,537	79,32,793	1,14,98,422	3,82,974	1,11,15,448
1880-81	34,91,233	1,56,941	33,34,292	78,96,712	2,22,734	76,73,978	1,13,87,945	3,79,675	1,10,08,270

The budget estimate of the stamp revenue of the past year was Rs. 1,11,00,000. There were twelve districts, as compared with thirteen in the previous year, in each of which the stamp revenue exceeded three lakhs of rupees. These districts are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	Non-judicial stamps.	Judicial stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	9,40,376	9,26,685	18,67,061
Dacca	1,49,602	3,97,188	5,46,790
Mymensingh	1,56,433	3,74,625	5,31,058
24-Pergunnahs	1,03,307	4,07,487	5,10,794
Jessore	87,172	4,12,983	5,00,155
Backergunge	89,119	3,45,590	4,34,709
Midnapore	74,925	2,87,395	3,62,320
Tipperah	82,527	2,75,198	3,57,725
Chittagong	88,752	2,47,503	3,36,255
Mozufferpore	75,445	2,59,870	3,35,315
Patna	95,858	2,20,353	3,16,211
Nuddea	65,841	2,48,947	3,14,788

Of the districts not included in the above statement, twelve yielded each less than a lakh of rupees in stamp revenue, the revenue being least in Singbhoom, where the total sales amounted to Rs. 5,689. The greatest increase during the year was in the Dacca district, where the receipts were Rs. 61,564 more than in 1879-80; the greatest decrease was in the Burdwan district, where they were Rs. 49,798 less than in the previous year. The general incidence of the stamp revenue on the population of Bengal, as ascertained by the census of 1881, was two annas six pies per head; in Calcutta, where the rate was highest, it was Rs. 4-5-6, while in the interior it ranged from a minimum of two pies in Singbhoom to a maximum of four annas six pies in Noakholly.

Breaches of the stamp law.

The following statement shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts and Collectors under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act during the past two years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DUTY AND PENALTY WERE LEVIED BY			AMOUNT OF DUTY AND PENALTY REALIZED BY		
	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Total.	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1879-80 ...	910	1,268	2,178	7,782 15 0	12,268 12 6	20,051 11 6
1880-81 ...	1,062	1,598	2,660	10,944 13 0	19,840 12 0	30,785 9 0

This table shows that much increased attention has been paid generally both by judicial and revenue officers to the duty of enforcing the observance of the law. With the exception of the Patna

Division, all the divisional figures show an increase in the number of cases in which penalties were levied by Revenue officers, the increase being most marked in the districts of Jessore, Chittagong, Dacca, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Rungpore, Mymensingh, and Sarun. As regards the detection by civil courts of cases of evasion of the stamp law, there was an improvement in every Division except Patna and Chota Nagpore. Orders were passed last year by the Board of Revenue, directing that as a general rule prosecutions under section 61 of the Act should be instituted against persons who attempt to evade payment of the additional duty and penalties imposed by Collectors by abandoning their impounded documents and the effect will no doubt be to secure a much more general observance of the requirements of the law.

There was a great improvement in the year under review in the manner in which the penal provisions of the law were enforced. In 1879-80, 299 cases in which 427 persons were concerned were instituted, but in the past year the number of cases instituted and persons prosecuted rose to 556 and 674 respectively. Out of the 632 defendants actually tried during the year, 558 were convicted and 74 acquitted. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 7,021 as compared with Rs. 3,193 in the preceding year. Although the fines were on the average higher than in the year 1879-80, they were still in many cases inadequate. As the Board observe, "the imposition by Magistrates of nominal fines in cases of prosecution under section 61 is a direct encouragement to the public to evade the payment of the penalty imposed by the Collectors under section 37 by not appearing to claim their documents." Even with the best endeavours of the revenue officers many cases must remain undetected and the only way in which the comparatively small number of cases that are detected can be be compensated for is by the infliction of exemplary fines in the cases of evasion of the law which are brought to light.

Stamp frauds committed in record-rooms.

The inspection of record-rooms by the special Deputy Collectors appointed in August 1879 to examine the stamps affixed to records with a view to detect any cases of forgery was continued during the year, and inspections have been made of the stamps in the record-rooms of all the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, Bhagulpore and Orissa Divisions. No cases of forged stamps were discovered, but several cases of fraudulent abstraction and re-use of court-fee stamps were brought to light, besides numerous cases of negligence and irregularities.

LICENSE-TAX.

The license tax was administered during the year under a new Act, II (B.C.) of 1880. By this measure the tax was made uniform throughout the province, all incomes below Rs. 500 a year were exempted, and assessees were absolved from the liability to take out more than one license, however many places of business they might have. The relief afforded to the poorer classes of persons assessed under the old Act was very marked. While the exemption of incomes between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 in September 1879 relieved 579,674 persons from taxation, the effect of the restriction of the lowest grade under the new

Act to incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, instead of from Rs. 250 to 1,000, was to reduce the number of assessees in this class from 115,946 in 1879-80 to 49,379 in 1880-81. Thus 66,567 persons with incomes below Rs. 500 per annum were exempted during the year under report. The alteration in the minimum taxable income in the lowest class necessitated a complete revision of the assessment lists of that grade, as the records did not contain sufficiently detailed information to admit of distinction between incomes above and below Rs. 500. It was also considered that the assessments in the higher grades required careful scrutiny, and a complete reassessment of the province was accordingly ordered. It was the desire of Government that this important duty should be entrusted as far as possible to deputy collectors, in order that a trustworthy basis for future operations might be obtained; and that, while the people were secured from hardship at the hands of temporarily-employed officials, they might also be relieved of the inconvenience of annually-recurring enquiries of a detailed nature. Practical difficulties, however, were experienced in giving effect to this policy. In one case only—that of the Suburbs of Calcutta—was it found possible to depute a Deputy Collector to conduct the assessment. Elsewhere, however, sub-deputy collectors were employed on this duty, and liberal salaries and travelling allowances were given to the assessors temporarily appointed, while it was made generally known that good work would give a claim to permanent employment later on.

On the whole the work was satisfactorily performed. Of 220,645 villages in Bengal,—the total including the 616 streets of Calcutta,—59,477 were visited by the assessing officers against 25,875 in the preceding year, and assessees were found in 30,537. This alone shows the need that existed of a fresh assessment. The degree of activity displayed by the assessors varied, however, considerably in different districts. In Bankoora the assessing officers only visited 461 out of 5,384, in Midnapore 1,721, out of 14,907, in Dinagepore 615 out of 7,336, in Rajshahye 416 out of 5,183, in Noakholly 313 out of 2,496, in Patna 271 out of 2,825, in Gya 572 out of 9,774, in Chumparun 425 out of 2,155, in Pooree 433 out of 5,173, and in Balasore 398 out of 6,388. In some cases even villages known to contain assessees were not visited. Thus in Midnapore the number of villages containing assessees was of 1,909, while the number visited by the assessors was only 1,721. In Dinagepore the figures were 902 and 615 respectively. In other districts the work of assessment was, so far as can be ascertained, very thoroughly done. In Hooghly with Howrah the assessors are said to have visited 3,342 villages out of a total number of 3,716, in the 24-Pergunnahs 2,030 out of 4,131, in Moorshedabad 2,926 out of 3,673, in Dacca 4,393 out of 5,038, in Backergunge 3,276 out of 3,284, in Tipperah 5,046 out of 6,509, and in Maldah 2,768 out of 3,324.

The number of persons assessed was 88,899. Of these 15,877 were exempted on objection, and 1,466 on appeal. The number actually required to take out licenses was 71,556. The number assessed under the old Act up to the 31st March 1880 was 138,620. The changes that have been introduced render it impossible however to make any useful

comparison between the numbers under each class in the two years. One license for the principal place of business now covers transactions not only in different districts of the province, but in different provinces; and several firms have declared their principal place of business to be in Bombay, where the fee is lower than in Bengal. There is now no separate schedule of rates for Calcutta. Finally, there was the change already noticed in the constitution of the last class. The 71,556 persons who paid license-tax under the new Act were thus distributed under the different classes :—

Class.	Income.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.
	Rs.	Rs.	
First class	25,000	500	507
Second „	10,000	200	803
Third „	5,000	100	1,590
Fourth „	2,500	50	3,849
Fifth „	1,000	30	15,428
Sixth „	500	10	49,379

Calculated on the figures of the recent census, the proportion of assessees was 1 in every 930, against 1 in every 78 in 1878-79 and 1 in every 480 in 1879-80. Considerably above the average were Calcutta (1 in 52), Darjeeling (1 in 436), Maldah (1 in 471), Hooghly with Howrah (1 in 527), Monghyr (1 in 587), Bhagulpore (1 in 622), and the 24-Pergunnahs (1 in 659). Considerably below the average were Singbhoom (1 in 3,725), Cuttack (1 in 2,509), Sonthal Pergunnahs (1 in 2,070), Noakholly (1 in 1,958), Champarun (1 in 1,910), Rajshahye (1 in 1,758), Bankoora (1 in 1,639), and Nuddea (1 in 1,534). The general proportion of outturn of tax to population was Re. 1 for every 44 persons. According to this test the following districts have to be added to the list of those considerably below the average :—Lohardugga (93 persons to Re. 1 of tax), Chittagong (92), Balasore (91), Manbhoom (89), Midnapore (87), Furreedpore (85), and Shahabad (85). In some of these districts, a small outturn was to have been expected. In others, however, the results point to inefficient administration.

Of 88,899 persons assessed no less than 55,167, or 62 per cent., filed petitions of objection. Of these 38,557 belonged to the sixth class, in which the tax had been raised from Rs. 5, calculated on a minimum of Rs. 250, to Rs. 10, calculated on a minimum of Rs. 500. The number of objections in the first four classes was large, but this was the natural result of the reassessment under the new law and of the provision which allows objections on plain paper. In some districts, however, the high proportion of objections to assessments cannot be attributed altogether to these causes. The percentage was in Furreedpore 89·7, in Singbhoom 83, in Midnapore 80·9, and in Balasore 80·2. In the first, third, and fourth of these districts the proportion was also unduly high in 1879-80. Of the 39,266 persons whose petitions did not result in total exemption, 5,093 appealed. The proportion of appeals was largest in Durbhunga, the 24-Pergunnahs,

Dacca, and Hazaribagh. Altogether 1,466 persons obtained exemption on appeal.

The gross demand represented by the original assessments of the year was Rs. 28,48,045, against Rs. 20,52,990 in 1879-80; while the net collections were only Rs. 14,84,861, against Rs. 14,68,997. Remissions before realization amounted to Rs. 11,87,921 against Rs. 5,17,322 in the previous year, and refunds to Rs. 92,489 against Rs. 40,062. The excess of remissions was most noticeable in the first two classes, in which they amounted to Rs. 5,15,000 and Rs. 1,76,600, against Rs. 76,800 and Rs. 79,488 respectively. One important cause of heavy remissions, particularly in these two classes, was the rule already mentioned under which persons are liable to be assessed only in one place. Under this rule several firms, on the ground that their principal place of business was at Bombay, obtained remission of tax in Calcutta, and escaped with a payment of Rs. 200 in Bombay, although their profits in Calcutta alone would have rendered them liable to a tax of Rs. 500 had they not been fortunate enough to have houses in Bombay as well. In Bengal the operation of this rule was generally in favour of Calcutta, and remissions had to be given in the districts where branches had been assessed. The districts most affected were Hooghly, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, and Cuttack. The total sum remittted or refunded on account of these double assessments in the first five classes was Rs. 2,61,199. Nevertheless the net collections under these classes amounted to Rs. 10,11,385 against Rs. 8,98,879. The actual increase from the re-assessment in them was therefore Rs. 3,73,706. The net collections under the different classes in the two years are shown below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	1,53,469	2,33,000
„ II	1,20,410	1,48,800
„ III	1,47,362	1,49,120
„ IV	1,74,461	1,82,744
„ V	3,03,177	2,97,721
„ VI	5,70,118	4,73,476
Total ...	14,68,997	14,84,861

The principal districts in which a decrease occurred in the collections under the first five classes, after allowing for loss from double assessments, were Midnapore (Rs. 4,660), Mozufferpore (Rs. 3,275), Burdwan (Rs. 3,030), Pooree (Rs. 2,590), Hazaribagh (Rs. 2,204), Chumparun (Rs. 1,915), Purneah (Rs. 1,610), Maldah (Rs. 1,545), and Shahabad (Rs. 1,534). In Midnapore the decreaso appears to have been due to inefficient administration, and having regard to the circumstances of the district, there can be little doubt that the incidence of the tax, Re. 1 to 87 persons against the provincial average of Re. 1 to 44 persons, was unduly low. The decrease in Mozufferpore

is attributed to the slackness of the grain trade and the great decline in the trade in saltpetre. The falling off in Burdwan was the result of changes of jurisdiction. The decrease in Pooree is attributed to the contraction of the rice trade. In Hazaribagh it was due to the unsatisfactory work of one of the assessors, and a careful revision of the assessments is being carried out during the current year. The explanation in regard to Chumparun and Shahabad is the same as that for Mozufferpore.

The districts in which there was the largest increase under the first five classes are—

District.	Amount of increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	
Pubna	7,725	90
Calcutta	1,56,285	68
Bankoora	2,064	42
Jessore	5,460	33

The gross charges in connection with the license-tax amounted to Rs. 1,62,694 against Rs. 1,47,785 during the previous year, the increase being the result of the enhanced rates of pay given to the assessors. The provincial percentage of charges to total receipts was 10·4. The proportion was highest in Singbhoom where it was 58·8 per cent., and it was also much above the average in the following districts—Burdwan (25·2), Tipperah (22), Nuddea (21·7), Chittagong (21·4), Rajshahye and Darjeeling (21·2), Noakholly (21·1), Sonthal Perguunahs (20·9), and Manbhoom (20·3). The rate was lowest in Calcutta (3·5), Monghyr (6·9), Mozufferpore (7·3), Mymensingh (8·6), Bhagulpore (8·1), Durbhunga (8·2), Hooghly (8·7), and Dinagepore (8·9).

The reports of the local officers with reference to the popular feeling regarding the tax entirely confirm the views expressed in the last Administration Report. The exemption of incomes between Rs 250 and Rs. 500 has relieved those on whom the impost pressed most severely, while the restriction of the assessment to a single fee for the principal place of business has removed a ground of complaint among the wealthier traders. Neverthless the evils of change have also been felt, the reconstitution of the lowest grade, while it excluded incomes below Rs. 500, involving an increase from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 on incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Gradually, however, this change will be found beneficial as tending to equalize rates, and a licensee is no longer able to complain that while he pays Rs. 20 on an income of Rs. 1,000, his neighbour pays only Rs. 5 on an income of Rs. 900. Cases of misconduct on the part of the subordinate staff were very rare during the year under report. As a rule the tax was judiciously administered and where this was the case there were but few complaints against it.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Census of 1881.

A SHORT time before the close of the year under report an operation was carried through which had engaged the attention of officials and roused the fears or curiosity of the people for the greater part of the preceding six months. The census of Bengal, which was taken in connection with the general census of the whole of India, was held on the night of the 17th February; and, although it is impossible to form a final opinion before the returns have been fully compiled, it is believed that the undertaking was accomplished with complete success.

Preliminary operations.

The operations preliminary to the census began so long ago as February 1880, when Government issued its first general circular of instructions on the subject. In March the Inspector-General of Registration, Mr. Bourdillon, was appointed to superintend the census in these provinces, and he was deputed exclusively to this duty from the beginning of the following December. Meanwhile during the summer and the rainy season some of the preliminary arrangements were made, and the printing of the schedules was commenced in July. In the same month printed letters of authority in the vernacular languages were issued to district officers for distribution to the persons appointed as enumerators. By the middle of September the first supply of schedules was printed off, and the distribution of the books of schedules began in the last week of November.

During this period district officers were also engaged in making the arrangements preliminary to the census. Before the country could be properly divided into enumerators' blocks it was necessary to go over the ground very carefully in order to see that no villages were omitted or counted twice over, and that the boundaries of districts and thanas were clearly and unmistakeably laid down. Under the orders of Government, the Boundary Commissioner's lists of survey villages in each thana were taken as the basis of this examination of area, and each district officer was directed to prepare for each thana in his district two lists, one showing the survey villages,

and the other the inhabited villages in the thana. These lists had then to be carefully compared and discrepancies reconciled, and when this was done registers were prepared showing the villages classified according to the two lists with cross references from one list to the other. In almost every district the preparation of these lists was a work of great labour, and serious discrepancies were found not only in the boundaries of thanas, but in those of districts, which involved prolonged correspondence and detailed enquiries. Once these registers were prepared, however, district officers were enabled to divide their districts finally into charges, circles, sub-circles, and blocks—arrangements which had been merely tentative up to that time. While this work was going on supervisors and sub-supervisors were being selected, and their subordinate enumerators appointed to the number of about 2,15,000. These men almost without exception gave their services gratuitously, paid enumerators being allowed only in very backward districts, where intelligent men could not be obtained on the spot. The next steps were the numbering of the houses in each block and the preparation of house lists—operations which were almost everywhere successfully carried out, and which were found to be of the first importance to the success of the enumeration.

The general plan of the census operations was that there should be first of all a preliminary enumeration of the population, made carefully and at leisure some time before the actual date of the census, and that secondly there should be on one night, the 17th February,—the same for the whole of the Indian empire—a final correction of the previous entries. During the interval which elapsed between the conclusion of the preliminary enumeration and the date of the final census the supervising officers were directed to check the entries in the schedule books as thoroughly as possible. In order to obviate the necessity of many corrections and additions on the night of the final enumeration, it was desirable that the date for the commencement of the preliminary enumeration should be as late as possible, yet not so close to the 17th February as to allow too small a margin for the occurrence of the unavoidable delays and disappointments which must always occur in conducting large operations of this kind, or to leave insufficient time for the checking of the preliminary entries. Accordingly the 5th of January was selected as the first day of the preliminary enumeration, and it was to be completed everywhere by the end of the month, thus leaving rather more than a fortnight for the operations of the checking officers. This programme was for the most part carried out; and although from unavoidable causes some district officers were late in beginning their preliminary enumeration, yet it was everywhere completed before the census day, and the entries in the schedules were adequately checked in every district, and very elaborately checked in some districts. Such was the general plan; but special arrangements had to be devised for the enumeration of boats both in inland waters and along the coasts; for the counting of the population on railways, both resident and travelling; for the census of persons in camp, travelling by roads, or without a home; for the enumeration of cantonments; for jails, hospitals, and other public institutions; and for the census of the Sunderbuns. These operations involved much forethought and

previous arrangement on the part of the officers entrusted with the conduct of the census, but are believed to have been successful. On the night of the 17th February each enumerator visited every house in his block, taking with him the book of schedules prepared during the preliminary enumeration, and then and there corrected and completed it, striking out the entries for those persons who had left the house, and entering all particulars for those persons who had come to the house since the date of the preliminary counting.

Attitude of the people.

The demeanour of the people throughout these proceedings was for the most part all that could be desired. Among a people so uneducated and so credulous as are the mass of those who inhabit these provinces, it was to be expected that much apprehension would be caused by an operation on the elaborate scale of the recent census, involving the record of personal matters respecting every soul in the country, of whatever sex or age, and yet conducing to no definite result clearly perceptible by the native mind. While, however, the bearing of the people was generally submissive, the wildest rumours were in many places circulated and only partially dissipated by the explanations of Government officers and of the more intelligent natives, and in some few tracts of the country there was a show of resistance to the taking of the census. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in those parts of the neighbouring districts where Sonthals form a large proportion of the population, interested agitators seized the opportunity of the census for a tribal demonstration. Objection was taken to the numbering of the houses and of the people, and to the record of their names; while the fact that the final enumeration was to be carried out at night lent colour to representations that some widespread policy of violence was meditated by Government. In the districts adjoining the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the exertions of district officers were sufficient to allay this irritation, but in the Sonthal Pergunnahs themselves, where the people were terrified by the rumours circulated among them and were in a highly excited condition, it was thought necessary to dispense with the final nocturnal enumeration, and to overawe the Sonthals by marching detachments of troops through their country. These measures were entirely successful, and the night of the census passed quietly away. In a remote part of the district of Pooree, and in isolated villages, chiefly in backward districts inhabited by aboriginal and half-civilised tribes, some slight reluctance was manifested, but in every case it yielded to remonstrance, and the taking of the census throughout the province may be said to have passed off with perfect success and without disturbance except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Census Act which became law in November 1880 was extended by a notification of Government to all parts of British territory within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. There was however scarcely any occasion to make use of the penal clauses of the Act; the nominations and appointments made under its provisions were on the whole cheerfully accepted, and the prescribed duties were loyally carried out.

The attitude of the people is all the more gratifying when it is considered that much more information was required by the schedule of 1881 than by that of 1872, and that much more minute enquiries

were necessitated. In 1872 the particulars required were, for each person—

Age (divided into two periods—under or over 12 years).
Sex.
Religion or caste.
Race or tribe.
Occupation.
Infirmities.

At the census of February 1881 the enumerator's schedule contained columns for the following information :—

Age (to be given as exactly as possible).
Sex.
Conjugal condition.
Religion.
Caste or sect.
Birthplace.
Mother tongue.
Degree of education.
Occupation.
Infirmities.

Thus four entirely new matters were introduced, and the information as to age was sought in much greater detail. As in the previous census, the names of males only were asked for, and the names of females were not demanded if there was any objection to giving them.

Results of the census.

The mass of details obtained by the census will eventually be worked up into a series of tabular statements which will no doubt furnish both Government and the public with much useful and interesting information as to the condition of the people. For the first time in Bengal the ages of the population will be shown in detail, thus supplying material for testing the accuracy of the present census and a basis for comparison with the results of similar operations in the future. Much light will be thrown on the conjugal relations of the people by the tables which show for each religion the conjugal condition of its followers combined with their ages: the movements of the population will be demonstrated by the birthplace and mother tongue of the persons found in each district: and much information is anticipated on the interesting questions of the growth or decline of Mahomedanism and the progress or extinction of the aboriginal tribes: the state of education or of ignorance of the different classes of the population will be clearly exhibited: and lastly an elaborate series of tables will show not only what the occupations of the people are in each district, but in what proportion each occupation is followed by Hindoos, Mahomedans, and persons professing any other religion.

The preparation of these statements, is however, necessarily a work of much labour and time, and, as the detailed results of the census of India could not be available by the date fixed for the issue of the provincial adminstration reports for the year 1880-81, the supreme Government has directed that a full account of the census be postponed until the publication of the report for the following year.

At present it is only possible to give a brief general account of the operations and to notice the general results of the enumeration which was arrived at by a preliminary totalling of the district figures under the direction of each district officer before his schedules were sent in to the head office for compilation. The figures obtained by this process are necessarily only approximate, and are subject to revision. They afford however trustworthy information as to the broad facts of the increase or decrease of the population, the proportion of males to females, and the density of the inhabitants of any large area.

After the figures for the census of 1872 had been compiled, the original sheets, showing under various aspects the population of each village, were, under the orders of Sir George Campbell, returned to the officers of the districts to which they referred, and abstracts of the results, technically called "census pamphlets," were circulated in print to all Government officers, while copies of them were retained in Calcutta. As each transfer of territory has been notified by Government,—and these have been very numerous, affecting as many as twenty districts—the Central Census Office in Calcutta has demanded from district officers copies of the entries in their village registers relating to the thanas or villages transferred, and on receipt of these extracts the proper corrections and additions have been made in every case in the copies kept in Calcutta. For this work a small establishment has been continuously attached to the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and small special establishments have been sanctioned from time to time for district officers to make the extracts from the original papers. By this means a complete record has been kept of all such transfers, and the figures now given for the census of 1872, when not identical with those in the statements appended to Mr. Beverley's report, are the proper figures corrected as above described. An accurate record is thus available showing for each district as it is now constituted the population which inhabited the same area in 1872, so that it is possible to compare closely and at once the facts and figures for each thana, district, or division at the last and the present census.

Since the census of 1872 the Commissionership of Assam has been severed from Bengal, and has been constituted an independent province under a Chief Commissioner. The gross area of the districts which now compose that province was estimated in 1872 to be 53,856 square miles, and they contained a population of 4,129,388. Deducting these figures from the totals for Lower Bengal at the same date, the population in 1872 of the territories which now constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, including the Native States of Cooch Behar and Hill Tipperah and the Tributary Mehals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, was 62,727,471 persons inhabiting an area of 187,126 square miles, thus giving for the whole province an average of 335 persons to the square mile. The figures of the recent census now available show that the area being the same, the population of Bengal has increased during the nine years which have elapsed since 1872 to 69,133,619, which shows an advance of 6,406,148, or 10·2 per cent. Excluding the Native States and Tributary Mehals just mentioned, the population of the Lower Provinces is according to the recent census 66,530,127 as compared with 60,505,528 in 1872, showing an

increase of 6,024,599 or 9·95 per cent. Some portion of this increase must probably in some districts be set down to the more careful manner in which the recent census was taken, and to the means employed to prevent the omission of a single village; but the proportion of the provincial increase which is due to these causes is probably extremely small, and the greater part of the advance is no doubt the result of the natural progress of the population during a decade which has been marked by no general calamity, and has on the whole been favoured with good harvests. The Burdwan epidemic fever and the cyclone of October 1876 with their consequences have caused a diminution of the population in some of the districts of the Burdwan, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, and individual districts in other Divisions show a small falling off, but, as above stated, the general result is an advance of 9·95 per cent. on the figures of the census of 1872, if the Native States in Bengal are excluded, and of 10·2 per cent. if those States are included. The extensive measures of relief adopted by Sir Richard Temple in 1874-75 under the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India prevented the scarcity in Behar in that year from having any lasting effect upon the population.

The population of each district and Division in Bengal, as it stood in 1872, is contrasted with the population in 1881 in statement I appended to this chapter, the figures for each sex being separately given. Of the three great provinces which compose the Lieutenant-Governorship, Bengal is incomparably the most important, whether regard is had to the extent of its territory, the richness of its resources, or the extent of its population. After the census of 1872 it was estimated that nearly 38 millions of persons were speakers of Bengali, while the Hindi-speaking races were rated at 20 millions, the Ooriyas at 4 millions, and the aboriginal tribes, speaking chiefly their own patois, at 2 millions. If the test of language is put aside, and each province is considered as including the administrative divisions which technically compose it, the totals at the census of 1872 were as follows:—

Bengal	...	...	...	34,350,639
Behar (including Chota Nagpore)		...	...	24,058,833
Orissa	...	...	...	4,317,999

During the nine years which have passed since that date, these provinces have however, increased at very different rates of progress, for while the population of Orissa is now higher than it was in 1872 by 20 per cent., the percentage of increase for Behar is 15, and for Bengal only 6; that is to say, Orissa has increased more than three times as fast as Bengal, and one-third as fast again as Behar. These figures are full of interest but any discussion of them must be postponed until the district figures have been finally collated and all possible doubt as to their correctness has been set at rest. For the present it is enough to note that Orissa and Behar contain the most backward and undeveloped districts in these provinces; that it is, therefore, only natural that the increase in their numbers should be exceptionally high, and that both the causes which were noticed above as having caused a diminution of the population in certain areas operated only within the limits of Bengal proper.

Taking next the divisional figures, the statement below shows that the Patna Division still retains its place as the most populous division in these provinces.

Patna Division	14,975,951
Dacca ,, ...	8,646,012
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division ...	8,407,559
Presidency Division	8,113,125
Bhagulpore ,, ...	7,974,608
Burdwan ,, ...	7,385,849
Orissa ,, ...	5,184,036
Chota Nagpore ,, ...	4,714,291
Chittagong ,, ...	3,732,167

Since 1872 several changes have taken place in the composition of these nine divisions: the severance of Assam resulted in the amalgamation of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions; and to compensate for the increase of territory thus placed under the care of the Commissioner, the districts of Maldah and Moorshedabad were transferred—the former to the Bhagulpore Division, and the latter to the Presidency Division. At the same time the Dacca Commissionership was deprived of the two districts of Sylhet and Cachar. If these changes are borne in mind, the differences between the divisional figures as now ascertained and those given in the report on the census of 1872 become intelligible; and in the figures appended to this chapter all transfers have been allowed for, so that the increase or decrease noted in each case has actually occurred within the same area. Only one division, that of Burdwan, shows a decrease; the populations of all the other divisions have increased, though in different degrees, as shown in the following list of percentages:—

Division.	Percentage of increase since census of 1872.
Chota Nagpore	... + 29·2
Orissa	... + 20·
Patna	... + 14·1
Dacca	... + 13·8
Bhagulpore	... + 9·3
Chittagong	... + 7·2
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	... + 6·2
Presidency	... + 4·6
Burdwan	... — 2·8

These figures show that Bengal is not exempt from the operation of the general law that in agricultural countries the population increases most rapidly where there is most land available to support the people. In the Presidency Division there is probably but little waste land to be taken up, and a much greater portion of the population is urban than elsewhere in the province. On the other hand, in the Chota Nagpore Division land is being largely reclaimed from the forest, and immigration from other parts of the country has set in. In Orissa the recuperative powers of the people, aided by an almost uninterrupted series of good harvests, have more than made good the ravages of the great famine of 1866; but both in this division and in Chota Nagpore it is possible that some of the increase may be only apparent and due to a more accurate census. The advance of 13·8 per cent. in the Dacca Division would have been greater

still but for the cyclone of October 1876, and the fatal sickness which followed it. The storm fell with the greatest violence on the seaboard thanas of the Noakholly district in the neighbouring division of Chittagong; but its effect was hardly less severe in parts of Backergunge—reducing the population so that the census shows a small decrease instead of an increase. The increase of 14·1 per cent. in the Patna Division is particularly noteworthy as it has often been supposed that a large part of the division, and especially the northern districts, possessed even at the time of the census of 1872 a more numerous population than the land can well support. The recent census however shows an increase in every district, the increase being greatest in Durbhunga, which in 1872 formed a portion of the densely populated district of Tirhoot. There is no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the summary now given of the figures of the recent census, and when the details are available it may be possible to reconcile the growth of the population with the circumstances of the people and country.

As the figures in the annexed statements are except in a few cases only approximate, it is useless at present to suggest any explanations of small variations from the results of the previous census, or to draw any inferences from the figures unless they have been finally checked. Some of the more remarkable instances of increase in the district figures are however noted below, and of these an explanation can be given at once :—

District.	Increase.
Hill Tipperah	170 per cent.
Singbhoom	73·2 ,,
Darjeeling	65·8 ,,
Chittagong Hill Tracts	45·7 ,,
Hazaribagh	38·9 ,,
Julpigoree	36·1 ,,

In most of these cases the increase is probably more apparent than real: it certainly is so in some of them. The figures given for Hill Tipperah by the local authorities in 1872 were undoubtedly incorrect, for a census held in 1878 showed a total of 91,759, which, if both totals were correct, would show an increase of 160 per cent. in six years. In Darjeeling and Julpigoree much of the increase has doubtless been caused by the development of tea cultivation, but quite as much is probably the result of more complete census arrangements. The advance in Hazaribagh and Singbhoom is attributed by the local officers partly to immigration and partly to a more accurate enumeration. The increase in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is due in part to more careful enumeration and the checking of the enumeration by the chiefs by paid supervisors, and partly to the inclusion of some Looshai villages omitted fom the census of 1872.

Of the districts which have lost ground, those of the Burdwan Division, which have suffered from the ravages of epidemic fever, stand out most prominently. The final figures of two of these districts, Burdwan and Howrah, are available, and those for Burdwan give ground for hoping that the falling off in the division is not so great as the approximate figures indicate. Only two districts, Bankoora and the small urban district of Howrah, show an increase of population.

In Hooghly the figures would seem to show that one person out of every eight has been swept away.

Out of the grand total of 69,133,619, which represents the population of all Bengal including Native States, males number 34,361,705 and females 34,771,914, the latter thus exceeding the former by 410,209, or 1·2 per cent. When a similar calculation was made after the census of 1872, it was found that the numbers for those parts of Bengal and Assam for which sex details were available were—males 33,398,605 and females 33,274,074, giving an excess of males over females of 124,531, or 1·8 per cent. It is a generally recognized fact of statistics that the number of male births slightly exceeds that of female births, but that owing to various causes the number of females of all ages alive at any given time is usually in excess of that of males. Censuses in India, have, however, always shown an excess of males, for, owing to the feelings of the people on the subject of their women, the error to which an Indian census is most liable is the understating of the female population. Taking the figures given above as correct, they show that here, as in other parts of the world, the females are in excess of the males; and if this is so, the accuracy of each succeeding census may be roughly tested by the proportion which it brings out between the males and females. In special tracts of country, however, the general law is subject to exceptions. In towns and large villages the males will always exceed the females, owing to the fact that many men leave the female members of their families at home when they resort to the towns for trade or service. Similarly in purely agricultural districts an excess of females may *primâ facie* be expected. Again, in some districts special causes, operating permanently or at certain seasons of the year only, attract large numbers of male labourers, whose families remain at home. On the other hand, other districts have to supply a large proportion of their population to a distant labour market. Examples of all these different circumstances are to be found in Bengal.

In the Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions females predominate; and this result is what might have been expected in each case. All the districts of the Burdwan Division are drained to supply the clerks and shopkeepers of Calcutta: Chittagong provides seamen for the whole of the Bay of Bengal: Orissa sends domestic servants, coolies, and palki-bearers all over Lower Bengal, especially to Calcutta and its neighbourhood: the reapers and road coolies of Chota Nagpore are to be found in almost every district of these provinces, while the more stalwart inhabitants of Behar leave their homes for service in the army or the police, or find employment in districts other than their own as gatekeepers, orderlies, and grooms. On the other hand, in three Divisions—those of the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca—the males are in excess of the females. The existence in the Presidency Division of the great city of Calcutta at once accounts for its excess of males; in the Dacca Division the excess is due partly to the large proportion which the boating population bears to the whole, partly to the development of the trade in jute, and partly to the great increase in Mymensingh which the Collector attributes to the

deficiencies of the census of 1872; in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division the cause of the excess would appear to be twofold, viz. the congregation of coolies in the tea-gardens of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and the inclusion in the divisional returns of a number of persons who were passing through the division to and from two large fairs held about the time of the census.

Calcutta and the Suburbs.

While the general census of Bengal was, as stated above, supervised by Mr. Bourdillon, the Inspector-General of Registration, who was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, the important operation of enumerating the population of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta was made over to Mr. Beverley, Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah, who conducted the Calcutta census of 1876 and the general census of Bengal in 1872 with marked success. At the beginning of 1880, when the preliminary arrangements for the census were considered, Mr. Beverley was officiating as Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners; and at their request, and after consultation with the Health Officer of the town he prepared a scheme for taking the census of the municipality, which was accepted by the Municipal Commissioners and approved by Government. This scheme contemplated the record of other statistics besides those required for the general census, and the opportunity was to be taken to prepare maps of the sewage and of the water communications at the same time that maps were made of each block for purely census purposes. Before this work had passed beyond the first stage of preparation, Mr. Beverley ceased to be Chairman; but when he was again placed in charge of the census in December he was able to carry out the scheme that he had originally devised. The census of both the Town and Suburbs was taken with great success and the final results were reported by Mr. Beverley to Government early in September.

The Calcutta census of 1876 was virtually taken by the police, but on this occasion an endeavour was made to carry out the preliminary operations as much as possible without directly employing the police. For purposes of supervision and check, however, advantage was freely taken of their local knowledge and authority, and on the night of the census a constable accompanied each enumerator round his beat, while the superior officers of the police were active in supervision. The whole of the census arrangements for the city of Calcutta were based upon the municipal assessment registers. The municipality is divided into 18 wards, each of which was placed under a supervisor. Survey maps for each ward exist, but they had to be revised so as correctly to represent existing facts. This done, each ward was broken up into enumerators' blocks, and for each of these again a block plan and a correct list of the houses it contained had to be prepared. This operation, and the numbering of the houses and huts which followed, were very tedious, and were not always carried out without opposition on the part of the inhabitants. Eventually, however, they were concluded, and the enumerators were next required to prepare a house register in a form prescribed for the purpose. By the time that this part of the work was finished, the enumerators' schedules were ready, and the preliminary enumeration was commenced; and although the

commencement of the preliminary enumeration was allowed to approach much nearer the date of the final census than was originally intended, yet by great exertions the preliminary entries were everywhere filled in before the 17th February, and the work of every enumerator was tested either by the supervisor of the ward or by a police officer of superior grade.

The census of the Suburbs was arranged in a similar manner by the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality working in concert with Mr. Beverley. Special arrangements had also to be made for the Port of Calcutta, including not only the boats which ply within its limits and the vessels lying along the banks, but the sea-going steamers and sailing ships which are constantly passing up and down the river. The census of the Fort was taken by the Military authorities.

When the census of Calcutta was taken in 1872, considerable doubt was cast upon the accuracy of its results, and owing to the destruction of the original papers the figures could not be again checked. Under these circumstances a second census was devised and carried out in 1876, in a manner which left no room for doubt as to the general correctness of the results. According to the census of 1872 the population of Calcutta consisted of 299,857 males and 147,744 females, giving a total of 447,601: the population of the Suburbs at the same time was 257,149, of whom 151,011 were males and 106,138 were females. The grand total of the Town and Suburbs was therefore 704,750, of whom 450,868 were males and 253,882 were females. When the census of 1876 was taken, a considerable diminution was found in the population of the town for which no very satisfactory explanation could be given. The recent census shows a slight increase of 3,684 in the Town population since 1876. For the Suburbs the figures show a falling off of 5,710 since 1872. The results of the three enumerations are shown in the following statement, the figures for each sex being entered separately:—

	Males.			Females.			Total, both sexes.		
	1872.	1876.	1881.	1872.	1876.	1881.	1872.	1876.	1881.
Calcutta	299,857	282,506	288,817	147,744	147,029	144,402	447,601	429,535	433,219
Suburbs	151,011	.....	147,205	106,138	.....	104,234	257,149	.....	251,439
Total ...	450,868	.....	436,022	253,882	.....	248,636	704,750	.....	684,658

There has thus for Calcutta proper been an increase in the number of males and in the total population since 1876, and a falling off in the number of females, while in the Suburbs there has been a falling off in both the sexes and in the total. The whole of the increase in the town is moreover due to a large advance of 10,504 in the population of the Port, and the true figures for the Town proper, like those for the Suburbs, show a falling off under each sex. These results have, it is believed, been caused partly by the public improvements which have been carried out in Calcutta in recent years and have necessitated the

removal of a large number of native huts from different parts of the town, partly by the centrifugal force which is always at work in large towns sending those who work there during the day to comparatively distant homes for the night, partly by the different seasons of the year at which the two censuses were taken, partly by the high death-rate combined with a low birth-rate caused by the preponderance of males, and partly by a variation in the conditions of the demand for labour. The details of the results of the census show that though there has been a falling off in the number of temporary residents, the permanent population has, if anything, advanced a little. The increase in the population of the Port was to a great extent due to the inclusion in the recent census of (1) vessels belonging to the Port but stationed outside at the Sandheads or elsewhere, (2) out-going vessels that had not left the Sandheads before the night of the 17th February, (3) incoming vessels that arrived from Indian ports after the census and had not been entered elsewhere.

The detailed information obtained by the census of Calcutta will be noticed at length in the next report when the figures for the whole province will be available. A few of the facts brought out by the recent census may however be noticed here. Classifying the population by their religions, Hindus preponderate, numbering 428,692 in the Town and Suburbs combined, while the Mahomedans are 221,013 and the Christians 30,478. The number last-named includes 2,791 Christians in the Port of Calcutta and 1,574 in Fort William. Buddhists number 1,705, but no other religion has 1,000 followers in Calcutta and the Suburbs. By far the most numerous of the Hindu castes in the Town and Suburbs are the Brahmans (52,241) and Kayasths (52,351). Next to them come the Kaybartas (34,262), the Chamars (21,501), and the Subarnobaniks (17,535).

Dividing the inhabitants according to their ages, the adult population still in the prime of life is vastly in excess of the children and the aged. The number of children of both sexes from 0 to 9 years of age is only 95,853, while the population from 20 to 29 years old amounts to 170,030, that from 30 to 39 to 148,641, and that from 40 to 49 to 93,194.

Excluding the "Indefinite and Non-productive" class, which contains all those who are unemployed and whose occupations were not specified in the returns, and thus embraces all the children and almost all the women, the class most largely represented is the Industrial which numbers 99,098 persons, five-sixths of whom are males; the Domestic class stands second, with 63,643, of whom about one-third are females.

In noticing the population of Calcutta, that of Howrah should also be considered. This suburb is as much a part of the city as Southwark is of London; and since the Hooghly bridge has been completed, the bond of union has been drawn still tighter. The population of the Howrah Municipality has been ascertained by the recent census to be 105,575, and its area is 12 square miles. If these figures are added to those for the town, the suburbs, and the port, they place the metropolis of Bengal at the head of the three great presidency towns, whether it is considered with regard to the number of its population,

the extent of its area, or the importance of its shipping. The following table contrasts the areas and populations of the three towns:—

	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Remarks.
	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.	
Municipality ...	8	405,019	22	663,416	27	405,049	* Includes Howrah, 12 square miles.
Suburbs	35*	357,014†	11	84,893	.....	.....	† Includes Howrah, 105,575.
Port	.....	28,200	.....	24,887	.....	1,068	
Total ...	43	790,233	33	773,196	27	406,117	

These figures show that in order of density of population within the town and suburban area Bombay stands first, with a pressure, excluding the port, of 22,676 persons to the square mile; while Calcutta has 17,722 and Madras 15,001. The area of the Calcutta Municipality itself is much more strictly urban than that of either of the other two, as Bombay contains miles of land covered with uninhabitable rock, overgrown with cocoanut-trees, or given up to cultivation, while the Madras Municipality includes nearly four square miles of unoccupied land. Taking the boundaries of the three municipalities proper, as they stand, Calcutta shows a density of 50,627 per square mile, Bombay of 31,064, and Madras of 15,001.

I.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1881.

Statement showing the population in each District of Bengal in 1872 *and in* 1881.

N.B.—The figures for 1881 *are for the most part only approximate, and are liable to revision: those for Calcutta and the Suburbs, Burdwan, Howrah, Shahabad and Sarun are the correct figures as finally checked.*

Changes of jurisdiction have been taken into consideration, and the figures for 1872 *have been corrected for the districts as they now stand.*

District.	1872.			1881.			Actual.		Percentage of—		Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
BURDWAN DIVISION.											
Burdwan	726,066	757,784	1,483,850	668,258	723,478	1,391,736	.....	92,114	.....	6·2	
Bankoora	480,339	488,258	968,597	508,048	536,147	1,044,195	75,598	.....	7·8	.....	
Beerbhoom	408,578	445,207	853,785	380,966	411,445	792,411	.....	61,374	.....	7·1	
Midnapore	1,259,299	1,285,880	2,545,179	1,242,606	1,272,066	2,514,672	.....	30,507	.....	1·1	
Hooghly	559,449	597,936	1,157,385	485,723	521,722	1,007,445	.....	149,940	.....	12·9	
Howrah	292,758	303,107	595,865	316,479	318,902	635,381	39,516	.....	6·7	.....	Net decrease in the Division—218,821.
Total ...	3,726,489	3,878,172	7,604,661	3,602,080	3,783,760	7,385,840	115,114	333,935	.....	.....	Percentage of net decrease 2·8.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
24-Pergunnahs	1,004,748	948,150	1,952,898	1,015,571	978,628	1,994,199	41,301	.....	2·1	.....	At a census taken in 1876 the population of Calcutta was 429,535.
Suburbs	151,011	106,138	257,149	147,205	104,234	251,439	.....	5,710	.....	1·3	
Calcutta	299,857	147,744	447,601	288,817	144,402	433,219	.....	14,382	.....	3·3	
Nuddea	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	983,719	1,038,826	2,022,545	209,750	.....	11·5	.....	
Jessore	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	1,126,065	1,084,833	2,210,898	135,877	.....	6·5	.....	
Moorshedabad	580,165	633,939	1,214,104	582,033	618,792	1,200,825	.....	13,279	.....	1	Net increase in the Division—353,557.
Total ...	3,964,032	3,795,536	7,759,568	4,143,410	3,969,715	8,113,125	386,928	33,371	.....	.....	Percentage of net increase—4·6.

District.	1872.			1881.			Actual.		Percentage of—		Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.											
Dinagepore	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	790,270	739,636	1,529,906	27,982	.....	1·8		
Rajshahye	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	658,313	674,924	1,333,237	22,508	.....	1·7		
Rungpore	1,096,911	1,056,775	2,153,686	1,100,327	1,069,372	2,169,699	16,013	.....	·7		
Bogra	347,864	341,603	689,467	371,855	361,691	733,546	44,079	.....	6·3		
Pubna	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	650,315	662 662	1,312,977	101,383	.....	8·3		
Darjeeling	53,057	41,655	94,712	89,510	67,528	157,038	62,326	.....	65·8		
Julpigoree	216,893	201,772	418,665	299,068	271,142	570,210	151,545	.....	36·1		
Cooch Behar	278,585	253,980	532,565	310,790	290,156	600,946	68,381	.....	12·8		
Total ...	4,022,841	3,890,501	7,913,342	4,270,448	4,137,111	8,407,559	*494,217	.....	*6·2		* Net increase.
DACCA DIVISION.											
Dacca	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	1,073,598	1,123,043	2,196,641	343,648	.....	18·5	.....	Net increase in the Division—1,053,080. Percentage of net increase—13·8.
Furreedpore	736,788	765,648	1,502,436	798,282	815,801	1,614,083	111,647	.....	7·4		
Backergunge	965,303	922,283	1,887,586	963,154	922,029	1,885,183	.....	2,403	.....	·1	
Mymensing	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	1,494,105	1,456,000	2,950,105	600,188	.....	25·5		
Total ...	3,795,828	3,797,104	7,592,932	4,329,139	4,316,873	8,646,012	1,055,483	2,403	.....	.....	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.											
Chittagong	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	570,489	650,484	1,220,973	93,571	.....	8·2	.....	* Includes the Lushai Field Force—6,553.
Noakholly	425,955	414,421	840,376	415,358	406,970	822,328	.....	18,048	.....	2·1	† At a census taken in 1878 the number was found to be 91,759.
Tipperah	718,503	688,986	1,407,489	756,206	735,556	1,491,762	84,273	.....	5·9		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	40,883	28,724	*69,607	56,491	44,976	101,467	31,860	.....	45·7		
Hill Tipperah	‡18,262	‡17,000	†35,262	51,458	44,179	95,637	60,375	.....	170·		‡ Estimated.
Total ...	1,739,662	1,740,474	3,480,136	1,850,002	1,882,165	3,732,167	270,079	18,048	.....	.....	Net increase in the Division—252,031. Percentage of net increase—7·2.

PATNA DIVISION.										
Patna	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	875,941	920,708	1,796,649	237,011	.....	15·1	The figures for Shahabad and Sarun are the corrected figures.
Gya	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	1,007,315	1,050,665	2,057,980	108,230	.....	5·5	
Shahabad	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	950,250	1,014,659	1,964,909	240,935	.....	13·9	
Mozufferpore	1,107,016	1,138,392	2,245,408	1,266,852	1,322,672	2,589,524	344,116	.....	15·3	
Durbhungah	1,084,748	1,054,550	2,139,298	1,266,377	1,311,713	2,578,090	438,792	.....	20·5	
Sarun	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	1,083,565	1,196,817	2,280,382	216,522	.....	10·4	
Chumparun	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	862,719	845,698	1,708,417	267,602	.....	18·5	
Total ...	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	7,313,019	7,662,932	14,975,951	*1,853,208	.....	*14·1	* Net.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.										
Monghyr	897,871	916,667	1,814,538	962,784	993,136	1,955,920	141,382	.....	7·7	
Bhagulpore	916,386	908,352	1,824,738	957,354	965,922	1,923,276	98,538	.....	5·4	
Purneah	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	920,575	903,142	1,823,717	108,922	.....	6·3	
Maldah	331,087	345,339	676,426	347,055	363,255	710,310	33,884	.....	5	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	760,000	801,385	1,561,385	302,098	.....	23·9	
Total ...	3,651,380	3,638,404	7,289,784	3,947,768	4,026,840	7,974,608	*684,824	.....	*9·3	* Net.
ORISSA DIVISION.										
Cuttack	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	844,892	886,656	1,731,548	236,764	.....	15·8	
Pooree	389,449	380,225	769,674	444,030	441,764	885,794	116,120	.....	15	
Balasore	379,077	391,155	770,232	461,110	481,304	942,414	172,182	.....	22·3	
Angul	39,777	38,597	78,374	51,916	50,180	102,090	23,716	.....	30·2	
Banki	24,970	24,456	49,426	28,104	28,509	56,613	7,187	.....	14·5	
Other Tributary States ...	581,458	574,051	1,155,509	740,439	725,168	1,465,607	310,098	.....	26·8	
Total ...	2,140,061	2,177,938	4,317,999	2,570,485	2,613,581	5,184,066	*866,067	.....	*20	* Net.
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.										
Lohardugga	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	795,486	811,552	1,607,038	369,915	.....	29·9	Net increase in the Division—1,067,985. Percentage of net increase—29·2.
Hazaribagh	397,045	374,830	771,875	524,260	548,226	1,072,486	300,611	.....	38·9	
Singbhoom	159,285	158,895	318,180	275,999	275,349	551,348	233,168	.....	73·2	
Manbhoom	413,371	407,150	820,521	516,028	526,089	1,042,117	221,596	.....	27	
Tributary States	252,461	246,146	498,607	223,581	217,721	441,302	.....	57,305	.....	11·4
Total ...	1,843,710	1,802,596	3,646,306	2,335,354	2,378,937	4,714,291	1,125,290	57,305	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,361,359	31,366,112	62,727,471	34,361,705	34,771,914	69,133,619	6,851,210	445,062	.....	.....

Net increase for Bengal—6,406,148, or 10·2 per cent.

DIVISIONAL TOTALS.

Division.	1872.			1881.			Actuals.		Percentage of—		Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Burdwan	3,726,489	3,878,172	7,604,661	3,602,080	3,783,760	7,385,840	.....	218,821	.....	2·8	Net increase for all Bengal —6,406,148, or 10·2 per cent.
Presidency	3,964,032	3,795,536	7,759,568	4,143,410	3,969,715	8,113,125	353,557	.....	4·6	.....	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	4,022,841	3,890,501	7,913,342	4,270,448	4,137,111	8,407,559	494,217	.....	6·2	.....	
Dacca	3,795,828	3,797,104	7,592,932	4,329,139	4,316,873	8,646,012	1,053,080	.....	13·8	.....	
Chittagong	1,739,962	1,740,474	3,480,136	1,850,002	1,882,165	3,732,167	252,031	.....	7·2	.....	
Patna	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	7,313,019	7,662,932	14,975,951	1,853,208	.....	14·1	.....	
Bhagulpore	3,651,380	3,638,404	7,289,784	3,947,768	4,026,840	7,974,608	684,824	.....	9·3	.....	
Orissa	2,140,061	2,177,938	4,317,999	2,570,435	2,613,581	5,184,066	866,067	.....	20	.....	
Chota Nagpore	1,843,740	1,802,596	3,646,306	2,335,354	2,378,937	4,714,291	1,067,985	.....	29·2	.....	
Grand Total ...	31,361,359	31,366,112	62,727,471	34,361,705	34,771,914	69,133,619	6,624,969	218,821	.....	.....	

II.

CENSUS OF BENGAL 1881.

General Statement of area and population showing the results of the preliminary addition.

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Total population of both sexes.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns and villages per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan Division.							
Burdwan	2,693	3,658	1,391,736	668,258	723,478	516·7	1·3
Bankoora	2,621	5,256	1,044,195	508,048	536,147	398·3	2
Beerbhoom	1,756	3,295	792,411	380,966	411,445	451·2	1·8
Midnapore...	5,082	14,913	2,514,672	1,242,606	1,272,066	494·8	2·9
Hooghly	1,225	2,685	1,007,445	485,723	521,722	823	2·1
Howrah	476	1,535	635,381	316,479	318,902	1,334·8	3·2
Total ...	13,853	31,342	7,385,840	3,602,080	3,783,760	533·1	2·3
Presidency Division.							
24-Pergunnahs	2,765	6,443	1,994,199	1,015,571	978,628	721·2	2·3
Calcutta	8	1	433,219	288,817	144,402	54,152·3	·1
Suburbs	23	2	251,439	147,205	104,234	10,932	·08
Nuddea	3,421	4,021	2,022,545	983,719	1,038,826	591·2	1·1
Jessore	3,653	5,838	2,210,898	1,126,065	1,084,833	604·4	1·5
Moorshedabad	2,141	3,619	1,200,825	582,033	618,792	560·8	1·6
Total ...	12,016	19,924	8,113,125	4,143,410	3,969,715	675	1·6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.							
Dinagepore	4,117	7,333	1,529,906	790,270	739,636	371·6	1·7
Rajshahye	2,359	5,177	1,333,237	658,313	674,924	565·1	2·2
Rungpore	3,488	9,117	2,169,699	1,100,327	1,069,372	622	2·6
Bogra	1,497	4,195	733,546	371,855	361,691	490	2·8
Pubna	1,847	3,962	1,312,977	650,315	662,662	710·9	2·1
Darjeeling	1,234	1,200	157,033	89,510	67,523	127·2	·9
Julpigoree	2,911	4,000	570,210	299,068	271,142	195·8	1·3
Cooch Behar	1,307	1,172	600,946	310,790	290,156	459·7	·9
Total ...	18,760	36,156	8,407,559	4,270,448	4,137,111	453·5	1·9
Dacca Division.							
Dacca	2,796	6,550	2,196,641	1,073,598	1,123,043	785·6	2·3
Furreedpore	2,267	4,501	1,614,083	798,282	815,801	711·9	1·9
Backergunge	3,648	4,436	1,885,183	963,154	922,029	517	1·2
Mymensingh	6,287	12,883	2,950,105	1,494,105	1,456,000	469·2	2
Total ...	14,998	28,370	8,646,012	4,329,139	4,316,873	576·5	1·8
Chittagong Division.							
Chittagong	2,567	2,000	1,220,973	570,489	650,484	475·6	·8
Noakholly	1,641	1,938	822,323	415,358	406,970	501·1	1·1
Tipperah	2,491	6,576	1,491,762	756,206	735,556	598·8	2·6
Hill Tipperah	3,867	.....	95,637	51,458	44,179	.....	.....
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,419	2,000	101,467	56,491	44,976	18·7	·2
Total ...	15,985	12,514	3,732,167	1,850,002	1,882,165	*300·1	*1

* Exclusive of Hill Tipperah.

II.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1881—*continued.*

General Statement of area and population showing the results of the preliminary addition—continued.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Total population of both sexes.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns and villages per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna Division.							
Patna	2,078	5,496	1,796,649	875,941	920,708	864·6	2·6
Gya	4,712	8,731	2,057,980	1,007,315	1,050,665	436·7	1·8
Shahabad	4,366	4,816	1,964,909	950,250	1,014,659	450	1·1
Mozufferpore	3,004	4,000	2,589,524	1,266,852	1,322,672	862	1·3
Durbhungah	3,335	3,500	2,578,090	1,266,377	1,311,713	773	1
Sarun	2,625	4,000	2,280,382	1,083,565	1,196,817	868·7	1·5
Chumparun	3,531	7,899	1,708,417	862,719	845,698	483·8	2·2
Total ...	23,651	38,442	14,975,951	7,313,019	7,662,932	633	1·6
Bhagulpore Division.							
Monghyr	3,922	6,480	1,955,920	962,784	993,136	498·8	1·6
Bhagulpore	3,268	6,500	1,923,276	957,354	965,922	450·6	1·5
Purneah	4,957	6,664	1,823,717	920,575	903,142	367·9	1·3
Maldah	1,859	3,326	710,310	347,055	363,255	382	1·8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,483	10,000	1,561,385	760,000	801,385	281·1	1·8
Total ...	20,489	32,970	7,974,608	3,947,768	4,026,840	389	1·6
Orissa Division.							
Cuttack	3,516	13,087	1,731,548	844,892	886,656	592·4	3·7
Pooree	2,472	5,208	885,794	444,030	441,764	358·1	2·1
Balasore	2,068	6,393	942,414	461,110	481,304	456·1	3
Angool	881	460	102,090	51,910	50,180	115·8	·5
Banki	116	177	56,613	28,104	28,509	480	1·5
Tributary Mehals	15,187	11,180	1,465,607	740,439	725,168	96·5	·7
Total ...	24,240	36,505	5,184,066	2,570,485	2,613,581	213·8	1·5
Chota Nagpore Division.							
Hazaribagh	7,021	7,835	1,072,486	524,260	548,226	151·7	1·1
Lohardugga	12,044	13,275	1,607,038	795,486	811,552	133·4	1·1
Singbhoom	3,897	3,937	551,348	257,999	275,349	141·4	1
Manbhoom	4,147	7,000	1,042,117	516,028	526,089	251·2	1·6
Tributary Mehals	16,025	3,001	441,302	223,584	217,721	27·5	·1
Total ...	43,134	35,048	4,714,291	2,335,354	2,378,937	109·3	·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	187,126	271,371	69,133,619	34,361,705	34,771,914	*376·7	*1·4

* Exclusive of Hill Tipperah.

III.

CENSUS OF BENGAL 1881.

CALCUTTA.

Statement showing the population of the Town, Fort, Port, and Suburbs in 1881 *as compared with that at the time of the last previous Census.*

	Previous census.	Census of 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Town Proper	(1876) 409,036	401,671	—1·8
Fort William	„ 2,803	3,348	+19·4
Port of Calcutta	„ 17,696	28,200	+59·35
Total ...	„ 429,535	433,219	+0·85
Suburbs ...	(1872) 257,149	251,439	—2·2
GRAND TOTAL ...	686,684	684,658	—0·29

Registration of Births and Deaths.

THE number of births registered in 1880 in the areas selected for operations was 35,779 against 30,479 in the same areas in 1879. The general results of registration in the two years are shown in the table below:—

	1879.	1880.
Number of children still-born ...	1,169	1,472
Ditto ditto born alive ...	30,479	35,779
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population ...	19·97	23·44
Ditto deaths per 1,000 of ditto ...	38·23	31·00
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths ...	.....	.....
Ditto 1,000 of deaths over births ...	18·26	7·56
Number of circles that registered births in excess of deaths	4	22
Number of circles that registered deaths in excess of births	42	24

Under orders passed last year, births are now only registered in first-class municipalities and in such towns as in 1879 gave returns of 25 per mille and upwards. There was some improvement in the registration of births in 1880, but it is still far from complete. The general rate is only 23·44 per mille, and the proportion of male births registered to female births is as high as 116 per cent.

Out of the 46 towns in which births were registered, 34 showed an increased rate. In two the registered birth-rate exceeded 50 per mille, in three it was between 40 and 50, and in twelve between 30 and 40. In nine, however, it was less than 20, and in one of these less than 10.

Deaths.

The number of registering circles was the same as in 1879, viz. 1,793. Of these 463 were urban and 1,330 were rural circles. The population among which the registration was carried on was 59,890,237, namely 29,832,408 males and 30,057,829 females, against a population of 59,965,483 in 1879, of which 29,872,599 were males and 30,092,884 were females.

The table below shows the number of deaths reported during the year and the proportion per thousand of the population compared with the corresponding figures for 1879. The figures do not include

still-born children, who numbered 12,182, or 1·30 per cent. of the total reported mortality :—

	Number of Deaths.			Proportion per mille.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1879	78,769	872,112	950,881	33·53	15·13	15·85
1880	63,784	858,849	922,633	26·86	14·93	15·40
Decrease	14,985	13,263	28,248	6·67	·20	·45

It will be seen that there was a decrease of 28,248 in the number of deaths registered in 1880 compared with those registered in the preceding year. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the decrease was due to a considerable reduction of mortality from cholera and to a general abatement of casualties from bowel-complaints. There was on the other hand a very large increase of mortality from fevers. Small-pox was fatal to about the same extent as in 1879.

The circles which showed death-rates above 40 per mille are shown below—

Urban Circles.	Death-rates per mille.	Rural Circles.	Death-rates per mille.
Meherpore ...	66·34	Meherpore in Nuddea	164·57
Pooree	64·99	Soojagunge in Moorshedabad ...	140·14
Kishnaghur ...	64·37	Mynaguri in Julpigoree ...	132·32
Busirhat ...	50·96	Shahanagore in Moorshedabad ...	56·29
Kendraparah ...	50·08	Dinagegore ...	50·91
Ranchee ...	45·09	Hanskhally in Nuddea	49·15
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	44·53	Gaighatta in ditto	48·78
Ranaghat ...	43·85	Gope in Pooree ...	43·43
Jajpore ...	43·53	Nakasipara in Nuddea	43·02
Purneah ...	41·41	Kishengunge in ditto	41·97
Gya ...	41·38	Charghat in Rajshahye	40·38
		Bhatooria in Burdwan	40·25

The proportion of registered male deaths to every 100 female deaths was 127 for both urban and rural circles. Comparing this with the English proportion of deaths, viz. 104 males to every 100 females, the registration is obviously unsatisfactory. Only two towns, namely Ranaghat and Mozufferpore, reached the English proportion; 20 approximated to it; in 12 it was below it, indicating defective registration of male deaths; and in 63 it was above it, denoting defective registration of female deaths. The mortality among infants was greater in 1880 than in 1879. The ratio per mille of deaths of children under one year to total births for the 46 towns in which births were registered during the year was 227·98, which was somewhat lower than the Calcutta rate for the year, viz. 332·9. Considering these towns individually the proportions stood as follows :—In three

they exceeded the Calcutta rate, the proportions being 591·3, 414·6, and 361·8, and in 43 the rates were lower, ranging from 324·4 to 106·1.

Local measures adopted for improving registration.

In Bankoora, the Magistrate himself visited all the police-stations, outposts, and towns in the district, and drew the special attention of the police to the subject of the registration of deaths. In Beerbhoom and Dinagepore each chowkidar was furnished with a handbook and instructed to take the book to the gomashta, punchayet or headman of the village, whenever a death takes place in his mohullah, and to have the name of the deceased entered in it. This book the chowkidar has to take to the thana on the day of his attendance, in order that the entries may be transferred to the thana register. In Nuddea, in consequence of the severe fever that prevailed during the year, the Magistrate and the subdivisional officers visited all the villages in the district and took the opportunity of testing the returns. In Bogra, the District Superintendent of Police issued an order to the police to make enquiries regarding the deaths in each village they visit, to prepare lists of all deaths that have occurred within a certain period, to compare these lists with the station registers, and then to report the results to him. This plan is reported to have worked successfully during the latter half of the year, and a great improvement in the registration took place.

Extension of the Compulsory Registration Act.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, rendering the registration of births and deaths compulsory, was extended to the town of Bettiah in the district of Chumparun. on the 1st October 1880, and to Pooree on the 1st January 1881. The penal clauses of the Act were more strictly enforced than in previous years, and 473 persons were prosecuted for breaches of its provisions. Three hundred and thirty-two persons were convicted, 105 were acquitted, and 36 were under trial when the year closed. The amount of fines realized was Rs. 306-2-0.

Calcutta.

In Calcutta the recorded birth-rate was 17·5 per thousand, against 13·8, the average of the previous ten years. Compared with European standards even the rate of 17·5, the highest registered in the decade, was extremely low; but a rate approaching 18 per thousand is not altogether incredible, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of Calcutta, the great excess of the male over the female population—192 to 100—and the large proportion of unmarried women and widows. At any rate, there was an undoubted improvement in the registration of births. Sub-Registrars were appointed to 12 out of the 18 sections of the town, the most populous sections and those in which the need of special aid was most apparent being selected. The duties assigned to the Registrars at first were to receive reports of births and deaths from persons coming to register them, and by personal enquiry and the assistance of the police to discover and correct failures to register. As the Vaccination Act has thrown upon the Registrars new and important duties, the necessity for appointing additional Sub-Registrars will probably soon arise, and in that case a further improvement in the system of registration of births may be looked for. The following

table shows the registered birth-rates of the different races in Calcutta in 1880 and the previous year :—

		Birth-rates.	
		1880.	1879.
Non-Asiatics		20·9	25·1
Mixed races		42·6	35·9
Asiatics ...	Hindus ...	17·9	15·4
	Mahomedans ...	14·9	11·5
	Other classes ...	5	4·6

The birth-rates of the native population are only intelligible on the supposition that a large proportion of the men are living a life of celibacy or separation from their families; and this is undoubtedly the case, as the wives of a large proportion of the adult male population reside permanently at their homes at a distance from Calcutta.

The death-rate was 27·1 per thousand as compared with 30·3 per thousand in the previous year, and 28·6 per thousand, the mean mortality of the previous 10 years. Filtered water was first supplied to Calcutta in May 1870, and the mortality from cholera, which, previous to that year, never fell below 2,270, has since that date never exceeded 1851. Comparing the mortality in Calcutta with that in the suburbs, it appears that notwithstanding the population of the town was, according to the census of 1876, 429,535 against 257,149 in the suburbs, the actual total mortality in the suburbs during the past four years was considerably higher than in Calcutta; while, reducing the figures to correspond with the population, the mortality in the suburbs was to that in the town as 7 to 4.

The following table shows the mortality of the past year in Calcutta, compared with that of 1879, the figures for the different races and sexes being separately entered :—

Race.	Ratio of deaths per thousand of population.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Non-Asiatics	25·5	23·7	14·2	11·4	22·1	20
Mixed races	49·6	40·7	49·0	41·6	49·3	41·6
Hindus	27·4	24·5	35·5	32·9	30·3	27·5
Mahomedans	25·3	21·3	43·3	39·8	30·4	26·5

The mortality under each head of race and for each sex was lower than in 1879. Among Europeans there were altogether 187 deaths in 1880, 155 of those who died being males and 32 females. Fifty-nine of the deaths were among officers, sailors, and others who fell sick on board ship; 19 were among residents of Fort William, and the remaining 109 among the European residents of Calcutta.

Port of Calcutta.

There were only 65 deaths among 14,774 sailors, against 73 among 14,951 in the previous year. Deaths from cholera only numbered 14 against 25.

There was an increase from 8 to 13 in the number of cases of drowning—the result apparently of recklessness or intoxication. As in the previous year, the majority of the cases of cholera occurred on ships lying at Hastings or Esplanade moorings. These and the Prinsep's Ghat moorings were the most unhealthy in the river, and they each contributed a much larger number of cases of sickness under all heads except apoplexy than any other part of the port.

Cantonments.

The mortality in cantonments from all causes was 17·32 per mille, against 22·95 in 1879. The death-rate from fevers decreased from 12·48 to 9·74, but that from cholera was higher than in 1879, the ratios being ·94 against ·56. Of all the military stations, Fort William exhibited the lowest mortality, viz. 3·89 per mille, and Segowli the highest, viz. 27·79.

Emigration.

Inland Emigration.

The object of all the changes which have for some time past been made in the regulations affecting emigration has been to facilitate, as far as possible, emigration to the tea districts by reducing the difficulties and consequent expense of conveying labourers from their homes. This it has been sought to effect by shortening the journey to Assam, and by freeing both parties to the contract from all restrictions not absolutely needed in the interest of the labourer himself or of the general public. In order to lessen the cost of the labourer to the planter, the rule regarding the space to be allotted on board inland steamers to each emigrant was modified during the year in consideration of a reduction in the fares charged by the Steamer Companies and of a promise by the India General Steam Navigation Company to perform the journey from Dhubri to Tezpore and Dibrugurh in the quickest time possible. A further concession was at the same time made to the Steamer Companies whereby steamers are now enabled to carry 200 emigrants without providing a medical officer. These changes, which were introduced with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, have worked very satisfactorily, as have also the new rules, permitting lads of 16 years of age to enter into contracts, and restricting the powers of agents to transfer labourers from one garden to another. Shortly before the close of the year certain alterations were also made in the rules regarding the fitting and licensing of emigrant vessels and the supply of medical comforts and attendance, the working of which will be noticed next year. Finally, in order to render the journey shorter, improvements were made in the route between Kaunia and Dhubri; while the route *viâ* Rajmehal, which had ceased to be used by labourers, was closed and the sheds were dismantled.

Amendment of the law.

The insufficient encouragement given by the Labour Transport Act of 1873 to free emigration, the restrictions which it imposes upon recruiting by *sirdars* or headmen, the absence from it of provision for the enforcement of contracts with labourers other than those entered into under its terms, and the inadequate protection afforded by it to the planter against misconduct on the part of his labourers, have for some time been urged upon Government as matters in respect of which a change in the law is required. A Committee was accordingly appointed to examine into the working of the Act and to suggest any relaxations and amendments of the law which it might seem safe and advisable to adopt. Most

of the important recommendations of the Committee have been embodied by the Government of India in a Bill which is now before the Legislative Council; and there is no doubt that the Bill when passed will effect a vast and much-needed improvement in the present law, and that under its provisions immigration into the tea districts will be conducted with less friction, difficulty, expense, and delay than has hitherto been possible.

Recruiting agencies.

The number of contractors holding licenses was eleven throughout the year. No fresh licenses were granted. More than half the existing contractors are still general contractors who supply any garden which may require labour; but a large decrease in the number of these agents has taken place in recent years owing partly to the reduced demand for their services and partly to applications for general licenses having been discouraged. It is obviously desirable that contractors should be few, and that they should be the responsible agents of particular firms. The number of licenses issued to recruiters fell from 618 in 1879-80 to 506 in the year under review, owing no doubt to the diminished demand for labour. Only ten licenses were cancelled for misconduct.

There was an increase from 2,207 to 2,635 in the number of certificates granted by employers to garden sirdars. Of these 214 against 1,897 in the previous year were only authorized to recruit batches of labourers not exceeding 20 in number. Four certificates granted to sirdars of this class were cancelled. No case of misconduct among sirdars collecting larger numbers came to notice.

Registration of emigrants.

The following statement shows the extent of the falling off which has taken place in the number of emigrants recruited during the last three years exclusive of coolies registered for Dhubri only:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Class A (contractors' recruits)	13,795	7,601	5,168
„ B (recruited by sirdars, and passed through depôt)	11,917	4,625	1,543
„ C (recruited by sirdars in batches of less than twenty)	2,439	1,324	923
Total ...	28,151	13,550	7,634

Of the total number despatched during the year under report 5,939 went through Calcutta depôts, 772 through Goalundo depôts, and the remainder were embarked at Kooshtea or Goalundo without passing through depôts. The causes assigned for the diminution in 1879-80 were at work throughout the past year. The fall in the price of tea in 1879-80 led no doubt to reductions in garden establishments; but the main reason for the falling off has been the good harvests of the last three years and the consequent unwillingness to emigrate among the inhabitants of the districts in which recruitment was formerly most successful.

Place of recruitment.

The change which has taken place within the last four years in the proportions of the total labour supply drawn from different localities is very remarkable. The following table illustrates this change :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Chota Nagpore	48·58	65·35	44·47	29·62
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3·87	3·18	2·94	1·78
Bengal Proper	23·08	14·66	19·75	43·81
Behar	24·86	15·53	14·41	22·98
Orissa	0·15	0·02	0·08	1·78
North-Western Provinces	0·86	0·39	0·06	.....

The results for the present year fully bear out the conclusions expressed last year that Chota Nagpore is almost exhausted as a recruiting ground ; and that managers of gardens must for the future look to up-country labour to supply their requirements. In considering, however, the proportions of labour recruited in Bengal and Behar respectively, the figures in the above statement are somewhat misleading. The whole of the emigrants recruited in Bengal were enlisted in the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, and nearly half of them in the Burdwan district alone. The remainder were engaged chiefly in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. It is known that there is scarcely any emigration among the inhabitants of these divisions, and that nearly the whole of the emigrants registered in them are men who have come down from Behar and the North-Western Provinces in search of employment. If these emigrants were shown according to their place of residence and not according to that of recruitment, the results now shown for Bengal and Behar would probably be reversed.

Routes taken by emigrants.

Regarding the route followed by emigrants to the tea districts the most remarkable points are the abandonment of the old Rajmehal route, and the increasing popularity of the journey by Dhubri as compared with that by Goalundo and Kooshtea. The number of labourers for Assam embarking at Goalundo was 3,294, or about half of that for the previous year; while it was far exceeded by the embarkations at Dhubri, which numbered 7,366. Altogether 5,939 labourers were registered for transmission through Calcutta depôts, of whom 5,683 arrived in Calcutta, the reduction having been effected by 134 detentions and 122 casualties. The apparently large number of detentions is explained by the fact that a batch of 79 emigrants under class B, who were registered just at the close of the year, was not despatched until the commencement of the present year. The casualties before arrival in depôt amounted to 2·02 per cent. on the whole number of labourers registered, and consisted of 10 discharges and 54 desertions from mofussil depôts, and of 48 desertions and one death on the way to Calcutta. Nineteen labourers also are stated to have been left behind. The slight

mortality is satisfactory, and the small percentage of desertions may reasonably be regarded as an indication of good treatment of the labourers by recruiters and sirdars.

Casualties.

Out of the 6,001 persons accommodated in the Calcutta depôts during the year, including a balance of 308 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, 360 persons were rejected (of whom 325 were emigrants and 35 dependants), 196 were discharged, 225 deserted, 8 died, and 215 remained in depôt at the close of the year. The manner in which the remainder were forwarded to their destinations has already been shown. The percentage of persons rejected to those brought to depôt was 6·30 among recruiters, and 4·61 among B class labourers. As is generally the case, the percentage of rejections was largest in the largest agencies. Discharges from depôt amounted to 3·38 per cent. on the A class and to 2·71 on the B class. Desertions were confined to recruiters' men, among whom they amounted to 4·59 per cent. Of the deaths seven took place among A class labourers, but in no depôt did the mortality rise above 0·24 per cent. This most satisfactory result was due to the complete absence of cholera from the depôts throughout the year.

The results of the year's work in the Goalundo depôts were very satisfactory, the percentage of deaths being only ·12; while out of 5,674 emigrants passing through these depôts the total casualties, from deaths, desertions, releases, and rejections, were only 45 or ·80 per cent. There were no casualties among the 55 emigrants shipped to Chittagong.

Conveyance of labourers.

The almost entire absence of cholera, and the entire absence of mortality from this cause, were the most gratifying features in connection with the conveyance of labourers to Assam on board the river steamers. A slight outbreak of cholera occurred in April 1880 among a batch of emigrants shipped on board the *Rajmahal* from Dhubri, but no case was fatal. Throughout the year only three deaths occurred on board steamers, the average mortality being 0·09 per cent. on the whole number embarked, against 1·05 per cent. in 1879-80 and 3·78 in the previous year. In all 66 trips were made by 15 steamers—the average duration of each trip from Goalundo to Dibrugurh (15 days and 9 hours) showing a slight improvement as compared with previous years. In this respect the timing of the steamers of the River Steam Navigation Company is somewhat better than that of the India General Steam Navigation Company.

Emigration to the tea districts of the Surma valley from Goalundo was confined to labourers of the A and B classes. The total number of emigrants embarked for Cachar by this route was 1,257 and of dependants 577, and shows a falling off of 1,165 persons as compared with the previous year. The casualties during the journey amounted to 14 desertions and 51 deaths, of which no less than 34 were from cholera. The number of emigrants who embarked for Sylhet was only 432, of whom about one-fourth were dependants. Four desertions and three deaths occurred. There was no case of cholera on board the Sylhet country boats. The only possible system of transport to these districts at present is by country boat; and with

such a system complete prevention of cholera is not always practicable. In the interests of tea in the Surma valley and of the emigrants themselves it is to be hoped that Sylhet will be soon connected with the railway system of Bengal.

The following table gives a summary of the transport arrangements for the whole year:—

Class.	Number registered.	Born on the journey.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	Total deductions on account of all causes.	Percentage.	Routes by which forwarded.	Total number landed at destination.		Balance in depôt at the close of the year.
Originally transmitted through Calcutta depôts: A	4,900	...	231	5,131	928	...	Goalundo	2,964	Assam	* 238
								700	Cachar	
								160	Sylhet	
							Calcutta	57	Chittagong	
							Dhubri	84	Assam	
B	1,039	...	240	1,279	231	...	Goalundo	319	Assam	40
								490	Cachar	
								67	Sylhet	
							Dhubri	132	Assam	
Originally transmitted through Goalundo depôts: A	268	...	8	276	22	...	Goalundo	216	Cachar	.....
								38	Sylhet	
B	504	...	29	533	40	...		327	Cachar	6
								160	Sylhet	
Proceeding independently of depôts ... C	923	...	...	923	17	...	Kooshtea or Other routes	527	Cachar	.....
								379	Sylhet	
Total	7,634	...	508	8,142	1,238	...	.....	6,620	.....	284

Colonial Emigration.

The most important administrative measure of the year affecting Colonial emigration was the restoration of the original rule, which provided that the proportion of females to males shipped on board each vessel should not be less than 40 to 100. In the year 1877 an attempt was made to reduce the mortality among infants and children during the passage down the Bay of Bengal in the face of the monsoon, by substituting for this rule certain provisions under which the proportion of women carried should increase as the season advanced. Great inconvenience resulted from the change, and a reversion to the former rule was ordered with effect from the 1st August 1880. Afterwards, some difficulty having been experienced in complying exactly with the restored rule, it was relaxed in a few cases, and in one case the relaxation took the form of allowing the requisite proportion of the sexes to be made up in the following year's shipments. The Government of India, however, have now ordered that the terms of the rule shall only be relaxed under very special circumstances, and that in no case whatever shall an excess of women in one season be allowed to compensate for a deficiency in another. When the prescribed proportion for the season cannot be made up before its close, it must be adjusted by a reduction in the number of male emigrants. The attention of the Governments of the British colonies receiving Indian immigrants was called to the

necessity for making provision for disabled pauper coolies returning to India who are unable to earn a livelihood for themselves, and it is understood that all the Governments concerned are anxious to treat such cases liberally. Similar representations have been made to the French and Dutch Governments with respect to their colonies.

The St. Vincent Emigration Agency, which was re-opened in the previous year, was again closed during that under review. Emigration for Fiji was still suspended, but the Natal Agency was re-opened at the end of April. Agencies were at work throughout the year for the British colonies of Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and St. Lucia, and for the French and Dutch colonies of Guadeloupe and Surinam.

With the exception of Mauritius and Guadeloupe the requirements of which were fully satisfied, all the colonies received nearly the whole number of emigrants which they required. The numbers asked for and despatched in the year under report and the previous year are compared in the following table:—

Colonies.	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Number of statute adults required by the colonies.	Number despatched, represented as		Number of statute adults required by the colonies.	Number despatched, represented as	
		Statute adults.	Souls.		Statute adults.	Souls.
Demerara	4,000	4,161	4,496	5,500	4,168	4,416
Trinidad	2,912	2,889	3,161	3,130	3,100	3,342
Jamaica	689	689	756	350	480	513
St. Lucia	60	60	66	320	300	321
St. Vincent	200	196	213	None	None	None
Mauritius	Males 225	479*	539	Males 125	208*	235
Natal	None	None	None	„ 1,100	918	980
Surinam	300	297	320	1,000	893	965
Guadeloupe	1,450	1,522	1,685	1,300	1,325	1,413
Total ...	9,836	10,293	11,236	13,025	11,392	12,185†

* These numbers include the females also. Requisitions from Mauritius specify the number of men only, and leave the number of women to be adjusted by the rule regulating their proportion.

† This number includes 30 passengers related to the emigrants.

The terms offered for immigrants remained unchanged in all colonies except in Natal, where specially high wages were offered for railway work and skilled labour.

The difficulty experienced in providing the number of labourers required by the colonies has led to an extension of operations in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the number of recruiters licensed has in consequence risen from 443 in 1879-80 to 559 in 1880-81. The number of licenses cancelled for misconduct was only four, or under two per cent. of the whole—a result which speaks well for the care shown by the agents in the selection of their subordinates.

The following table of percentages of recruitments in the different provinces shows the local extension of recruiting operations within the past five years. Bengal has almost ceased to be a field for the supply of

colonial emigrants, while the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab are contributing in increasing proportions:—

YEARS.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Behar.	BENGAL. Western.	Central.	Eastern.	Total.	Central India.	Punjab.	Orissa.	Nepal.	Mixed, *i.e.* Madras, Bombay, &c.	Total.
1876-77	38·46	16·86	31·62	3·20	2·49	0·37	6·07	1·39	0·65	0·25	1·21	3·43	7,734
1877-78	49·21	22·52	16·43	0·70	0·60	0·14	1·44	1·06	0·37	0·09	0·22	8·62	18,488
1878-79	54·22	26·88	15·90	0·60	0·49	0·09	1·21	0·75	0·25	0·08	0·23	0·36	15,865
1879-80	55·48	15·48	20·55	1·53	0·80	0·35	2·69	3·01	1·25	0·17	0·25	1·08	11,236
1880-81	58·76	15·69	14·42	0·93	0·85	0·14	1·93	1·73	6·25	0·15	0·35	0·68	12,185
For the five years	52·00	20·43	18·43	1·18	0·88	0·19	2·25	1·48	1·61	0·13	0·37	3·22	65,508

The ultimate disposal of the emigrants recruited during the year is shown in the following tables:—

1880-81.

COLONIES.	Number shown to have been registered during the year by the returns received from Registering Officer.	CASUALTIES AFTER REGISTRATION. Deserted.	Discharged as unwilling.	Rejected.	Died.	Claimed by relatives.	Detained.	Total.	Number shown by the Emigration Agents' returns to have been admitted into depôt.	Total number undisposed of last year.	Number born in depôt.	Total number of souls accommodated in depôt, including the 17 born in depôt.
Demerara	5,168	44	2	12	2	3	30	93	5,075	3	7	5,085
Trinidad	4,281	107	19	52	3	23	97	301	3,980	...	2	3,982
Jamaica	760	8	2	16	...	...	22	48	712	...	1	713
St. Lucia	515	1	...	3	...	1	23	28	487	...	1	488
Mauritius	259	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	256	46	...	302
Natal	1,593	22	...	...	1	...	...	23	1,570	...	...	1,570
Surinam	1,166	13	...	...	1	4	8	26	1,140	...	3	1,143
Guadeloupe	1,688	42	4	12	1	3	27	89	1,599	...	3	1,602
Total ...	15,430	240	27	95	8	34	207	611	14,819	49	17	14,885

Both Demerara and Jamaica showed more satisfactory results in respect of casualties than in the previous year, the percentages of casualties in comparison with the total numbers registered being respectively 1·79 and 6·31, against 5·07 and 7·58 in 1879-80.

The total number of emigrants accommodated in the depôts in Calcutta was, as shown above, 14,885, against, 12,737 in the previous year. Of these, 12,155, or 81·65 per cent., were embarked, and 340 were in depôt at the close of the year. Of the remainder, 1,034 were rejected, 717 deserted, 344 were released on transfer to other agencies or remained in depôt at their own request under engagement for Natal, 87 died, and 22 deserted from the Natal Agency during its

transfer. The percentages of rejections, desertions, and deaths were 5·91, 4·81, and 0·58 respectively, as against 4·56, 2·59, and 0·29 in the previous year. Desertions were abnormally high, owing probably to the absence of those causes—dearness of food, scantiness of harvest, and the like—which impel labourers to emigrate, and to the high wages to be obtained near Calcutta. Cholera was absent from the depôts, but in other respects the year was not very favourable, the mortality from bowel complaints and chest affections being high.

The prescribed proportion of female to male emigrants was satisfied, taking the average shipments of the season, in the case of all colonies except Natal and Surinam. The deficiency in regard to the former colony was made up during the season, though not till after the close of the official year. In the case of Surinam there still remained a small deficit of 48 to be covered by the first shipment of the present season.

Twenty-five sailing vessels left Calcutta for the colonies, conveying an average of 487 emigrants, as against 23 vessels with 449 emigrants in the previous year. In regard to the 19 vessels for which reports have been received, the bills of mortality are satisfactory, with three exceptions, in which the death-rate reached 4·58, 5·42, and 6·32 per cent. In 1879-80 the highest percentage of mortality was 2·61. The general results, however, were the best for the last five years, the total mortality being only 2·2 per cent. The lowest figure previously reached was 3·9 per cent. in 1876.

The total number of emigrants who returned from the colonies during the year (4,137) was less by 261 than in 1879-80. Their savings averaged Rs. 180-10-5 per head, and amounted in the aggregate to nearly 7½ lakhs of rupees.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE public health of Calcutta was much better in 1880 than in any one of the previous five years. Deaths from cholera were less than half as numerous as in 1875 or 1876, and numbered only two-thirds of the deaths from this cause in 1879, itself the healthiest of the five years. In diarrhœa and dysentery, and in fevers, the mortality was also much lower in 1880 than in any of its five immediate predecessors. The general death-rate per mille was only 27·1 against 30·1 in 1876 and 30·3 in 1879, 31·9 in 1877, 32·7 in 1875, and 38·1 in 1878. Notwithstanding the improvement in public health there was an increase instead of a decrease in the number of persons resorting for treatment to the Calcutta medical institutions. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the past two years at each of the hospitals is shown in the following table:—

	1880.				1879.			
	Total treated.			Died per mille of treated.	Total treated.			Died per mille of treated.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1. Medical College Hospital ...	5,089	57,875	62,964	128·58	4,814	51,208	56,022	130·27
2. General Hospital	3,168	.....	3,168	32·19	3,115	.....	3,115	45·58
3. Mayo Hospital and Dispensary	2,130	180,257	182,387	143·19	2,045	176,814	178,859	139·36
4. Campbell Hospital	6,881	.....	6,881	230·78	8,293	.....	8,293	260·09
5. Municipal Police Hospital ...	2,723	.....	2,723	11·01	2,683	.....	2,683	13·41
Total for Calcutta Hospitals ...	19,991	238,132	258,123	134·17	20,950	228,022	248,972	155·62
6. Howrah General Hospital ...	1,557	13,345	14,902	188·18	1,770	14,276	16,046	238·98
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,548	251,477	273,025	138·17	22,720	242,298	265,018	162·2

The daily average number of in-patients throughout the year in all the hospitals was 1110·5 (303·5 Europeans and 807 natives), and the daily average number of out-patients was 1,960 (122 Europeans and 1,838 natives).

An increase is observable in the number of in-door patients at all except the Campbell and the Howrah hospitals. The decrease in the former was due to the reduction of the available space while the

buildings were under repairs. Probably this circumstance contributed to the increase in the Medical College Hospital, but the wards of the latter institution are nearly always full and fluctuations in the actual number of persons treated must therefore depend very much on the severity or mildness of disease, according to which the average duration of the patient's residence in hospital is lengthened or shortened. At the Howrah hospital, which is not controlled by Government, the decrease was attributed to improved public health, and to care in the selection of patients for admission. At the two Calcutta hospitals which receive out-door patients, there was an increase in the attendance—6,667 at the Medical College Hospital, and 3,443 at the Mayo Hospital and its attached dispensaries, part of the increase at the Medical College Hospital being doubtless due to the opening of the new out-door dispensary on the 1st July 1880. The general death-rate at the Calcutta hospitals was 134·17 per mille against 155·62 in 1879. If the Howrah figures are included, the rate was 138·17 against 162·2. A decrease is noticeable at all except the Mayo Hospital, where the rate rose from 139·36 to 143·19.

The proportion of male to female adults treated at the hospitals is about 4 to 1. Out of 163,925 adult males treated, 15,584, and out of 40,563 adult females, 4,298, were in-patients. Only 1,069 children out of 68,537 were treated in hospital. The death-rate among adults was 138·6, and among children only 133; the general death-rate was 138·17.

Mortality.

The following table shows the mortality in the hospitals during each of the past eight years:—

Years.	All diseases, except cases treated in the Eye Infirmary.			Cholera.			Death-rate, excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the Municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1873	17,448	2,565	147	459	245	533	136	11,558	26·9
1874	19,490	3,037	155	628	311	495	144	12,641	29·4
1875	22,062	3,641	165	728	371	509	153	15,069	35·
1876	21,087	3,064	145	695	369	530	132	12,964	30·2
1877	23,977	3,172	132	545	284	521	123	13,704	31·9
1878	27,908	4,518	161	579	323	557	153	16,396	38·1
1879	22,197	3,602	162	634	351	553	150	13,044	30·3
1880	21,032	2,906	138	356	183	514	131	11,681	27·1

The general death-rate was lower than in any year except 1877. The proportion of deaths from cholera was only lower in 1874 and 1875. If deaths from cholera are excluded, the general death-rate among all races was 131 per mille against 150 in the previous year. If moribund and cholera cases are both excluded from the list of deaths among natives, the true native death-rate was 146·6 against 169·5 in 1879.

Medical College Hospital.

At the *Medical College Hospital* 2,426 European in-door patients were treated against 2,126 in the previous year, and 2,147 native in-door patients against 2,165. Of the former 169 and of the latter 419 died,

against 147 and 412 respectively in 1879. The death-rate was thus 69·66 among Europeans and 195·15 among natives as compared with 69·14 and 190·30. The general death-rate of all races was 128 of every 1,000 treated, against 130 in 1879, 135 in 1878, 108 in 1877, 136 in 1876, 152 in 1875, and 125 in 1874. Though there was an increase in the number of persons treated in the European wards, there was a decrease in the purely European element, the sailors from the port resorting chiefly to the General Hospital during the year. The increase took place among the more weakly classes of East Indians, Chinese, Jews, and Armenians, and the death-rate was doubtless less favourable in consequence than it would otherwise have been. The native death-rate of 195·15 is calculated on all cases. If moribund and cholera cases are excluded, the native death-rate was 149·55 against 140·06 in the previous year. It is possible that the native death-rate was affected by the circumstance that fewer pauper patients could be transferred to the Campbell Hospital owing to want of accommodation. The number transferred was only 537 against 902 in the previous year. Of the 588 persons who died, 69 were children. The children died at the same rate as the adults. Of the 169 deaths among Europeans, 22 were caused by fever, 14 by phthisis, 13 by diseases of the respiratory organs, 11 by dysentery, and 11 by diarrhœa. Of the 419 natives, 28 died of fever, 29 of cholera, 18 of phthisis, 35 of respiratory affections, 48 of dysentery, 14 of liver diseases, 22 of poisons and poisoned wounds, and 47 of injuries.

General Hospital.

In the *General Hospital* 3,168 persons, all in-door patients, were treated, against 3,115 of the same class in 1879, and 3,207 the average of the past ten years. The total number of deaths was 102 against 142 in 1879. The death-rate was 32 per mille against 45 in 1879 and 44 the average of ten years. There were 21 cases of cholera with 13 deaths, against 39 with 25 deaths in 1879, and 40 with 30 deaths in 1878. If cholera cases are excluded from consideration, the rate was 28 of every 1,000 treated, against 38 in 1879 and 33 the average of ten years. The death-rate among children was as high as 85 per mille, several being brought to hospital in a dying condition; but the total number of deaths was only 17, and the general death-rate was but slightly affected. There were only 415 cases of fever against 994 in the previous year. The number of cholera cases, and the number of deaths from this cause, were both smaller than in any year since 1864. Of 76 persons treated for phthisis, 17 died. In the previous year 11 out of 57 cases ended fatally. Dysentery and diarrhœa were both less common and less severe than in 1879. Of the former there were 178 and of the latter only 157 cases, against 200 and 207 respectively. The death-rate from dysentery was only 16, and that from diarrhœa only 25, against 65 and 72 in the previous year. Only five cases of liver disease out of 59 ended fatally against 12 out of 54 in 1879.

Campbell Hospital.

In the *Campbell Hospital* 12 Europeans and 6,869 natives were treated against 234 Europeans and 8,059 natives in 1879. Of the Europeans 10 were small-pox patients, and of these 2 died. The native death-rate was 230 per mille

against 263 in 1879 and 253 in 1878. Of 273 children treated, 41 died. The death-rate among adults was 234. If cholera and moribund cases are excluded, the native death-rate was 204 against 235 in the previous year. There were 23 deaths out of 76 native small-pox patients. Phthisis was more common than in 1879, though not so fatal. There were 233 cases against 169, and the death-rate was 44 per cent. against 55. Dropsy caused 115 deaths out of 208 cases, against 165 out of 289 in the previous year. Of dysentery 844 cases with 498 deaths were treated against 975 with 500 deaths, and of diarrhœa 580 with 315 deaths against 867 with 478.

Police Hospital.

The circumstances of the *Police Hospital* are, as explained in the report for 1879-80, quite exceptional. The true death-rate in this hospital was only 7·7 per mille.

Mayo Hospital.

In the *Mayo Hospital*, and its allied hospital of the *Chandney* only natives are treated. The number was 2,130 against 2,045 in 1879. Of 103 children treated 16 died. The death-rate among adults was only 142. The general death-rate was 143 against 139. After exclusion of cholera and moribund cases, it was 98 against 91. In this hospital, unlike the others, there was an increase in fever cases. The number treated was 532 against 444, and the mortality was 80 per mille against 54. There were 137 cases of cholera with 61 deaths, against 186 with 88. Cases of chest affection rose from 134 to 173, and the deaths from 23 to 43. Of dysentery there were 124 cases with 28 deaths, against 78 with 14.

Howrah Hospital.

In the *Howrah Hospital* 612 Europeans and East Indians, and 945 natives, were treated, against 594 and 1,176 respectively in 1879. Of 56 children treated, 12 died; the rate was thus 214 per mille. The death-rate among adults was 186. The general rate was 188. The death-rate among the Europeans treated was 29 against 53 in 1879, 55 in 1878, and 39 in 1877. Among natives the death-rate was 292 against 332, 346, and 252 respectively in the three previous years. More than one-fifth of the deaths among native patients occurred during the first 24-hours after admission, and this is explained by the fact that coolies from the interior, who are employed in the mills and workshops at Howrah, resort to the hospital only in the last extremity. If cholera and moribund cases are excluded, the death-rate is reduced to 243 in 1880 and 287 in 1879. Of the 18 Europeans and Eurasians who died in hospital, 4 died of cholera, 3 of phthisis, and 3 of dysentery. Among natives 33 died of fever out of a total of 202 cases; 18 of cholera out of 29, 8 of dropsy out of 22; 53 of dysentery out of 111; 101 of diarrhœa out of 197, and 8 of debility out of 18.

Operations.

The death-rate in cases of major operations in the hospitals, exclusive of ophthalmic cases, was 166 against 175 in 1879, 121 in 1878, 204 in 1877, 255 in 1876, and 295 in 1875. These figures, however, give no reliable information as to the actual relation between operation and death. The condition of the patient, the idiosyncrasy of the operator, local circumstances antecedent or subsequent to operation, and a number of influences which cannot possibly find arithmetical expression, affect the

details of any table of operations and their results. Numbers of cases are entered as deaths in the operation list which must have ended fatally whether operations had or had not been performed.

It is chiefly in its relation to the question of septic disease in the hospitals that an examination of the results of some of the operations is of interest. The following table gives the details of four classes of operations, surgically simple, but particularly liable to be followed by septic affections. These are amputations of the thigh, the leg, the arm, and the forearm:—

	Thigh.			Leg.			Arm.			Forearm.		
	Operations.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille.	Operations.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille.	Operations.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille.	Operations.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille.
1873 to 1876	...	...	694	...	...	500	...	...	414	...	...	182
1877	16	10	625	13	4	307	9	4	444	26	...	...
1878	7	3	428	16	7	437	8	...	...	13	3	230
1879	12	6	500	20	9	450	8	1	125	15	3	200
1880	16	4	250	13	3	230	12	4	333	7	1	142

From this table it appears that in the most dangerous of these operations—amputation of the thigh—the results of the past year were singularly good. The number of cases was the same as in 1877, while the deaths were less than half as numerous as in that year. The leg and forearm operations were also very successful; while in arm amputations there were 4 deaths out of 12, against only 1 out of 16 in the two previous years. In the Medical College Hospital the results of the thigh operations were particularly striking. Here only 2 cases out of 10 ended fatally. The year before 2 cases out of 4 resulted in death, while the average death-rate from 1870 to 1877 was no less than 667 per mille. In the same hospital death supervened in 2 out of 5 cases of the much more simple operation of amputation of the arm, though 7 cases were operated on in the two previous years without a single death. It may at once be said that 10 cases of thigh amputation could not be conducted with only 2 deaths, if there was anything in the construction of the building that necessarily fostered septic disease. In cases of scrotal tumour, a class of operation specially prone to the disease, there was also a reduction in mortality. Six persons died out of 54 treated, and the death-rate per mille was 111 against 123 in 1879 and 142, the average of the years between 1865 and 1875. That the general improvement has been the result of a decrease in septic affection is clearly established. Whether that decrease has or has not resulted from the employment of Professor Lister's system proper is not so clear. Dr. McLeod, the First Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, treated to conclusion 20 cases of scrotal tumour—11 on Lister's system, and nine otherwise. Of the former two, and of the latter one, ended fatally. Dr. Raye, the Second Surgeon of the above Hospital, treated 14 cases with ordinary dressings, and of these three resulted in death. The Surgeon-General reported that the strict

antiseptic system, compared with the results of the five years 1875 to 1879 when modified antiseptics were used, shows a mortality higher by 3·72 per cent. The comparative merits of the two systems can only be established by lengthened experience, but there can be no doubt that antiseptic practice has brought about great improvements in regard to general care and cleanliness in dealing with cases. So long however as it is found that difficult cases can be successfully treated under the old system with due attention to these points, there is much to be said in favour of the use in minor cases of a less elaborate system than strict Listerism. The hospital is a teaching institution, and most of the students will be called upon, in the course of their practice, to treat a class of patients who will not be able to afford the expensive appliances required for strict Listerism. For the purposes of these students, it will be of little advantage that they should learn how to cure people with such means only as must, in the majority of cases, be out of their reach. As regards septic disease generally, it appears that 56 cases of blood-poisoning in its various forms were treated in the surgical wards. Of these, only 17 originated in the hospital—nine in Dr. McLeod's ward, and eight in Dr. Raye's ward. Of the former, four were cases of scrotal tumour; of the latter, two were wholly beyond control, both being affected with "surgical kidney." Of the number of deaths after operation, 6, or 12·5 per cent., as against 20·9 per cent. in 1879 were due to blood-poison, and in one of these the disease was present when the patient was admitted.

Midwifery cases.

The number of patients treated by the Obstetric Physician shows a steady increase. The figures are—1875, 1,004; 1876, 1,153; 1877, 1,109; 1878, 1,238; 1879, 1,204; 1880, 1,277. There were 296 deliveries against 247 in 1879 and 216 in 1875. Of the women confined, 23 were Europeans, 88 East Indians, and 185 natives. On the recommendation of Dr. Charles, who administered the Obstetric Hospital for many years with remarkable success, it has been decided to establish a certain number of stipends to enable women to study midwifery in the wards. There can be little doubt that the want of trained nurses in the interior of the country is severely felt.

Ophthalmic cases.

The Ophthalmic Hospital shows a slight decrease in the number of in-patients and a considerable increase in the number of out-patients. The former numbered 516, against 523 in 1879 and 546 in 1878. The latter numbered 6,312 against 6,054 in 1879.

Fever cases.

Enteric fever only appeared in the General and the Howrah Hospitals during the year. There were six cases in the first-named hospital against 11 in 1879, and 13 the average of the previous eight years. In Howrah there were two cases against four in 1879, two in 1878, and four in 1877. Before 1877 no cases of fever were recorded as enteric in this hospital. In the Mayo and Chandney Hospitals there have been no cases since 1876, and in the Campbell Hospital none since 1874. There was no enteric fever in the Medical College Hospital. There were two cases in 1879, and from 1871 to 1877 cases were regularly recorded. It is doubtful if these were all really cases of enteric fever.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure at the *Medical College Hospital* was Rs. 1,06,750 against Rs. 1,01,453 in 1879. The former sum, however, includes a charge of Rs. 10,872 for repairs, while the expenditure under this head in 1879 was only Rs. 2,887. The charge for medicines was reduced by the transfer of the out-patients to the Choonee Lal Seal Dispensary in the second-half of the year. The amount expended from the funds of the dispensary on this account was Rs. 2,712. The total cost of diets was Rs. 29,753 against Rs. 30,884 in 1879. In 1875 the cost was Rs. 48,209, and in 1876 it was Rs. 46,303. The average cost of dieting each patient was 6 annas 6 pie for Europeans and 2 annas 10 pie for natives. The cost in 1879 was 6 annas 7½ pie and 3 annas 1 pie respectively. The cost of stimulants was Rs. 531 against Rs. 806 in 1879, Rs. 814 in 1878, Rs. 3,530 in 1877, Rs. 4,607 in 1876, and Rs. 6,488 in 1875. The cause of the reduction has been explained in previous reports, and that it is not due to any improper restriction being placed or being felt by the medical officers is clear from the statement of the Principal of the College, that he and his fellow officers have plenty of money to spare for anything and everything required in the way of necessaries and delicacies, and do not hesitate to spend freely in such cases. "Every item that every officer has ordered for his patients has, the Principal reports, been supplied without question or enquiry; interference was not needed. The many lady visitors to the hospital, the various clergymen and scripture-readers, and the friends of the sick who stream into the hospital at all hours and converse freely and separately with the inmates, have in no one instance brought to our notice any deficiency or inferiority in the quality of the food and comforts given to the patients throughout the year." Arrangements have been made to secure unadulterated milk for the patients. The actual cost of the hospital to Government, exclusive of the salaries of the medical officers, who are Professors of the College, was Rs. 97,829 against Rs. 94,933 in 1879. The expenditure in the Choonee Lal Seal Dispensary was Rs. 3,342. The income from the endowment is about Rs. 2,000.

The total expenditure at the *General Hospital* was Rs. 1,02,352 against Rs. 94,664 in 1879. The increase was chiefly the result of the increase in the daily average number of sick from 134 to 152. It was also found necessary to replace the stock of clothing during the year. The receipts from paying-patients and from the Port Hospital Fund on account of seamen treated in the hospital, amounted to Rs. 65,168 against Rs. 61,241 in 1879. The net cost to Government was Rs. 37,183 against Rs. 33,422. There was an increase in the expenditure on diet and stimulants from Rs. 23,908 in 1879 to Rs. 28,417; but the average was practically the same in both years, 7 annas 11 pie in 1880, and 7 annas 10 pie in 1879. The average expenditure on European medicines for the year was Rs. 34 against Rs. 30 in 1879. There was, however, a considerable quantity of medicines in store at the beginning of 1879.

In the *Campbell Hospital* the expenditure of the year was Rs. 69,296 against Rs. 69,133 in 1879. Of this, Government contributed Rs. 37,562 and the Calcutta Municipality Rs. 30,000.

Petty receipts from paying patients, the Port Hospital Fund, sale of grass, &c., aggregated Rs. 1,733. There was some increase in the expenditure on extras and stimulants, owing to the number of cases of severe accidents admitted during the year. The average cost of European diets was 7 annas 9 pie, or 2 pie less than at the General Hospital. The average cost of each patient during the year was 2 annas 7·6 pie against 2 annas 7·3 pie in 1879, 2 annas 6 pie in 1878, and 3 annas 8 pie in 1877. There was an increase in the cost of European medicines, but here, as at the General Hospital, the wants of the hospital in 1879 were to some extent supplied from the surplus stock of the previous year.

The *Mayo Hospital* shows a reduction in gross expenditure from Rs. 59,774 to Rs. 55,159, and the Governors were able to add Rs. 2,500 to the invested capital of the institution, while retaining a floating balance of Rs. 3,515 at the close of the year. The contribution from Government was Rs. 37,370, inclusive of Rs. 7,000, which has, with the concurrence of the Governors, been fixed as the annual grant to represent the value of medicines and forms previously supplied by Government.

The *Howrah Hospital* opened the year with a cash balance of Rs. 13,191. The income of the year, Rs. 40,413 was made of Rs. 8,650 from Government, Rs. 2,929 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 875 from interest on investments, Rs. 27,447 subscriptions from Europeans, chiefly from the East Indian Railway Company, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the manufacturing companies of the neighbourhood, and Rs. 512 subscriptions from natives. The hospital expenditure was Rs 34,950 against Rs. 28,434 in the previous year. Investments to the amount of Rs. 17,251 were made, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,403. There was an increase of Rs. 616 in the expenditure on European medicines, and the charges for diet were higher by Rs. 497 than in 1879. The average cost of European diets was 7 annas 11 pies,—the same as at the General Hospital,—and of native diets 1 anna 7 pies.

The gross expenditure in all the hospitals taken together, was Rs. 3,13,477, of which Rs. 1,37,700 was for establishment, Rs. 36,020 for medicines, Rs. 1,00,994 for diet, extras, and stimulants, and Rs. 38,763 for miscellaneous charges, chiefly repairs to buildings. Of the total amount of Rs. 3,13,477, Government contributed Rs. 2,33,642.

The changes in hospital administration, which were introduced on the report of the Committee on Medical Expenditure, have now been in operation for three years, and it is interesting to note their results as presented in the hospital returns. It is shown that while the expenditure has been largely reduced, there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients treated in the different hospitals and a decrease in the rate of mortality among them. The question of the sufficiency of the scales for the wants of the sick in hospital has now passed beyond the range of controversy, while the report of the Principal of the Medical College quoted above shows the incorrectness of the assertions sometimes made that the medical officers have been stinted in the supply of articles necessary for the health and comfort of the sick. The value of the allegations that the hospitals

would lose their attractiveness for the sick, and that the latter would suffer from want of necessaries, because a check was placed upon wasteful expenditure, is clear from the following figures. The year 1877 is omitted as it was one of transition :—

EUROPEANS.

Medical College and General Hospital.

	Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.
1874 ...	4,190	214	1878 ...	6,705	318
1875 ...	4,578	268	1879 ...	5,241	289
1876 ...	5,364	289	1880 ...	5,594	271
Total ...	14,132	771 or 54·5 per mille.	Total ...	17,540	878, or 50 per mille.

NATIVES.

Medical College and Campbell Hospital.

	Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.
1874 ...	9,667	2,271	1878 ...	13,062	3,204
1875 ...	10,124	2,684	1879 ...	10,824	2,537
1876 ...	8,663	2,054	1880 ...	9,016	2,005
Total ...	28,454	7,009, or 246 per mille.	Total ...	32,902	7,746, or 235 per mille.

Both 1875 and 1878 were unhealthy years, so that the high figures of those years can be set off against each other. The figures for 1880 in the second series would, however, have been higher than they are but for the Campbell Hospital having been partly closed in 1880 for repairs, and there being consequently a decrease of 1,190 in the number of indoor patients. The following are the figures under the head of diet and stimulants. Separate figures are not available for 1874. The cost of medicines in each hospital was not regularly given in the earlier reports, so that materials for exhaustive comparison under this head are wanting.

	Diet and Stimulants.				
	1875.	1876.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College ...	48,209	46,303	30,945	30,884	29,753
General Hospital ...	35,833	45,431	29,205	23,908	28,418
Campbell „ ...	35,222	31,822	23,876	24,086	24,363
Total ...	1,19,264	1,23,556	84,026	78,878	82,534

Thus, while the number of patients increased and the ratio of deaths decreased in the three years 1878-80, there was a large decrease instead of a corresponding increase in expenditure.

MOFUSSIL DISPENSARIES.

MOFUSSIL DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

The number of dispensaries open on the 31st December 1879 was 255. Of these, 9 were removed from the list during the year. Some were closed because subscriptions were not forthcoming, and the supporters of one dispensary declined to recognize any control from Government after the privilege of a free supply of instruments and medicines had been withdrawn. The number of first class dispensaries,—that is of dispensaries which are entirely self-supporting,—increased from 21 to 33. One dispensary was established in December. Returns were furnished from 251 dispensaries, as some were not closed till late in the year. Of the total number, 158 received in-door patients, against 155 in 1879. The in-door work of most of these, however, was very trifling. Altogether 30 received less than 25 patients during the year; 80 received less than 100; and 128 less than 250. The in-door departments of many of the smaller dispensaries have now been closed, but arrangements for the reception of house-patients are still maintained in dispensaries on pilgrim routes and at the head-quarters of districts.

Number of patients.

The recorded number of patients treated shows an increase on the number in the previous year. There is no doubt however, as was stated in the last report, that the figures are untrustworthy. Careful scrutiny of the monthly returns, and proper enquiries on the occasion of inspections, may gradually induce some improvement; but at present it is clear from the evidence of Civil Surgeons that in very many cases the dispensary books are systematically written up without any reference to the number of persons actually treated. It is impossible to distinguish trustworthy from imaginary figures, and no deduction regarding the condition of the public health or the usefulness of the dispensaries, can be drawn from the statistics. The following are the figures given for the past five years:—

	Number of patients.
1876	853,561
1877	899,585
1878	956,256
1879	890,842
1880	911,662

The divisional percentages of patients treated to the total population are—

	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	2·5	2·4
Presidency	2·29	2·29
Rajshahye	2·05	2·36
Orissa	1·54	1·44
Dacca	1·37	1·41
Chittagong	·58	·55
Patna	1·61	1·69
Bhagulpore	·87	·92
Chota Nagpore	·57	·51

Result of treatment.

The general death-rate of all the dispensaries was 15 per cent., of the total number treated. Boda in Julpigoree and Aurungabad in Gya had each a mortality of 50 per cent., Raneegunge 41·15, Sherepore in Bogra 40, Barrackpore 37·2, Ranaghat 33·3, Deoghur 32·7, Serampore 29·9, Jajpore in Cuttack 29·4, Burhee in Hazaribagh 29·5, and Pooree 29·3. In some of these cases however the high death-rate was owing either to the very small number treated, or to the class of patients received. Thus Boda and Aurungabad had two patients only during the year, and in each case one died. Sherepore treated 10 with 4 deaths, and Ranaghat 21 with 7 deaths. Raneegunge, Deoghur, Jajpore, Burhee, and Pooree come under the second category. They receive large numbers of pilgrims, of whom many only go to hospital in the last extremity of illness or debility, and thus they always show a large death-rate. The high death-rate at Barrackpore in 1878 and 1879 was noticed in the last report. This dispensary has now been closed. At Serampore 417 patients were treated, and of these no less than 125 or 29·9 per cent. died. The fatal cases occurred among pilgrims and starved people brought by the police.

There was a considerable increase in the consumption of cinchona febrifuge among the people during the year under report. The increased demand, however, was not caused by any increase in the prevalence of fever. The figures for the last three years are—

	Quantity.			Value.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	Rs.	A.	P.
1878-79	67	1	8	1,252	5	0
1879-80	103	9	12	1,885	15	0
1880-81	163	9	10	2,885	8	3

Operations.

The number of major operations performed by Civil Surgeons as Superintendents of dispensaries was 513, against 492 in 1879 and 426 in 1878. The number performed by medical subordinates was 2,037, against 2,110 in 1880 and 2,274 in 1879. The total number of minor operations, including those remaining over from the previous year, was 46,696.

Income and expenditure.

The opening balance of the year 1880 was Rs. 75,611-4-3 in cash and deposits in the Government treasury, and Rs. 8,55,088-12 in investments yielding interest. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 71,472-3-3 in cash and deposits in the treasury, and Rs. 8,83,272-12 in investments.

The total income of all the dispensaries in the interior during 1880 was Rs. 4,26,553 against Rs. 4,57,312 in 1879, and the sources from which the income of the year was derived are shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From Government	1,30,576	1	0
„ Local, Municipal and other Funds ...	95,498	7	11
Interest on investments	32,471	12	7
Private subscriptions and donations ...	1,68,006	5	0
Total ...	4,26,552	10	6

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,02,781 against Rs. 4,36,423 in 1879, the details being as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	2,65,912	7	1
Medicines	35,337	5	0
Diet	33,234	10	11
Miscellaneous charges	28,888	15	8
Building or repairs	39,407	11	7
Total ...	4,02,781	2	3

According to these figures the balance at the close of the year 1880 was only Rs. 2,883 in excess of the opening balance. The above statement of receipts does not, however, in all cases, show the interest that accrued in the year, and was added to the invested capital without being drawn. Taking this into consideration, the balance at the close of the year exceeded the opening balance by Rs. 24,054.

Of the sum of Rs. 8,83,272-12, which represents as stated above, the total value of the investments held by dispensaries in Bengal at the close of the year 1880, Rs. 7,88,200 was invested in Government securities, Rs. 2,000 in municipal debentures, Rs. 19,000 in railway shares, Rs. 6,000 in landed property, and Rs. 60,987-12 in Government Savings Banks, while Rs. 7,085 was invested in other ways at favourable rates of interest. Under the rules of the revised Dispensary Manual issued since the close of the year, the investment of dispensary funds in any but Government securities is prohibited, unless the sanction of Government is first obtained.

Comparing the receipts in detail with those of 1879, it appears that Government contributed Rs. 1,30,576 in 1880, against Rs. 1,72,435 in the previous year; municipalities Rs. 46,466, against Rs. 40,687; other local funds Rs. 49,032, against Rs. 56,213; while the receipts from private subscriptions and donations were Rs. 1,68,006 against Rs. 1,55,384 in 1879. The decrease in the Government contribution to dispensaries was to a great extent nominal being accounted for by the lower value now placed on the medical forms supplied gatuitously by Government. The duty of supplying these forms was last year transferred from the Medical Store Department to the Stationery Office, and the saving under the new arrangement is estimated at more than Rs. 27,000 per annum.

Revision of system.

During the year 1880 the work of revising the system on which dispensaries are maintained was steadily pursued. The reports of inspecting officers and the researches of the Committee on Medical Expenditure had left no room for doubt that on the one hand the public usefulness of most of the outlying dispensaries, as gauged by the figured statements of work submitted by them, had been greatly exaggerated, and on the other hand the assistance afforded by Government had been given on such a principle as to invite careless management and a diversion of the public money from the charitable objects for which it was intended. Systematic enquiries were therefore made to ascertain what was the actual amount of charitable relief afforded by each dispensary, what

was its financial position apart from the Government aid, how far its resources were properly and economically employed, and what hope there was that local charity would maintain the dispensary efficiently with the aid which Government had undertaken to grant. The general result was thus stated by the Surgeon-General:—"It has been found that in some places there has been accumulation of invested money, while the poor have been unrelieved; that in others promised subscriptions have remained unpaid, and while Government has continued to support the medical officer, he has been rendering no public service worthy of mention; that subscribed funds have been devoted to the payment of servants who have been useless for any legitimate purpose, serving mainly to enable the native doctor to absent himself from his dispensary without causing complaints; that apart from irregular fictitious entries, the attendance of patients has been multiplied designedly and on regular system, in order to present a plausible tale of work; that medicines have been issued confessedly to persons who had no right to them." In order to ensure some sort of supervision and some tangible responsibility for contributions, the dispensaries have, wherever this was possible, been transferred to the management of municipalities. The supply of medicines from the Government stores on free indent has been absolutely stopped. Medicines have been given, as in other provinces, at cost price, and in some cases a money grant has been made in support of the dispensary funds. It has been distinctly laid down that Government aid can only be continued if it is shown that proper economy is exercised in the administration of the charitable funds of the dispensary. Enquiry has shown that great extravagance has prevailed in some dispensaries in the maintenance of establishment. Where the legitimate work of the dispensary was only sufficient to give employment to the Hospital Assistant and one menial, compounders and other servants have been employed. The object of this was clear. The compounder looked after the dispensary, while the Hospital Assistant attended the richer subscribers at their homes, or sought private practice elsewhere. As there can be no justification for applying the public revenues to the support of a charity, so long as its own funds are diverted to other than charitable objects, it has now been laid down that Government will only continue to pay a portion of the salary of the medical officer, and to contribute to the support of a dispensary, provided the Managing Committee agree to apply their funds to *bonâ fide* charitable objects.

The circumstances, which the enquiries recently made have brought to light show very clearly that the number of aided dispensaries in Bengal has far exceeded anything that Government had in view when it first consented to contribute to them, and that the convenience of the well-to-do, rather than the medical relief of the poor, has been promoted under a system which, in its origin, was intended to be purely charitable. The number of dispensaries has enormously increased in Bengal of late years, not because generous and humane efforts have been made by wealthy members of the native community to provide their poorer brethren with medical aid, but because Government has afforded undue facilities for obtaining European instruments and drugs, and the services of medical officers, at the public cost. In 1860 the

total number of dispensaries was 57. In 1864 Government issued a set of rules under which it bound itself to defray a portion of the medical officer's pay and to accept other charges in the event of subscriptions to a certain amount being guaranteed, without any reference to the situation of the proposed dispensary. The result has been that the State has been taxed under the pretence of medical charity to an extent which was never contemplated. The number of charitable dispensaries increased from 57 in 1860 to 135 in 1867; in 1873 it was 198; in 1879 it was 255. It was sufficient for a few well-to-do persons to give a guarantee of subscriptions to a certain amount. A "charitable dispensary" was then at once established and the subscribers were supplied with an Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant, half, and in many cases the whole, of whose pay was defrayed by Government, with an expensive equipment of European instruments which were intended for the poor, but were never used, and an equally expensive equipment of European drugs which were also intended for the poor, but were chiefly used by the subscribers and their families. In one respect however, the system has done good. The people are said to have learnt to appreciate European medicine and European treatment, and the richer classes, finding that they can no longer obtain medicines gratuitously, are willing to purchase them from the dispensary stores. This, however, has not been permitted, as medicines are now only supplied at cost price from Government stores for strictly charitable purposes. Private practitioners are sufficiently numerous to supply medicines for those who are able to purchase them. The present policy of Government in dealing with dispensaries is to maintain existing arrangements wherever a dispensary already established is found to be serving really charitable purposes and to require assistance. As regards the establishment of new dispensaries each proposal is considered on its merits and Government no longer binds itself to give pecuniary aid merely with reference to the private subscriptions promised and without regard to the wants of the locality. These principles form the basis of the rules of the new Dispensary Manual issued since the close of the year.

Of the total cost of maintenance of the 250 dispensaries in the interior of the province in 1880, 32·4 per cent. was contributed by Government.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums.

Population.

The operation of the orders of the Government of India against the admission of harmless chronic cases, or of cases arising from the immediate effects of intemperance, is perceptible in the steady decrease in the number of lunatics confined in the asylums of Bengal since 1876. On the first day of each of the past five years the numbers in confinement were—1876, 1,147; 1877, 1,131; 1878, 1,077; 1879, 991; 1880, 888. At the close of the past year the number had been further reduced by seven. The number admitted and re-admitted was 216,

while 114 were discharged and 109 died. The asylums are able to accommodate 1,015 persons (782 males and 233 females) at the rate of 50 superficial feet for each. The maximum number confined on any one night was 922 (715 males and 207 females). The number of males in the Cuttack Asylum was somewhat in excess of the scale; but this could not be avoided, and there was no real overcrowding, as harmless lunatics were allowed to sleep in the verandahs which are not included in the estimate of available space.

The percentage of recoveries, calculated on the mean daily population, was 8·27 against 11·34 in 1879 and 17·6 the average of the ten previous years. It is obvious that, as greater care is exercised in the admission of cases, the probability of recovery after a short period of confinement must be reduced. The effect of the orders against the commitment of persons whose minds have been temporarily affected by the use of ganja was particularly marked in this direction.

Criminal lunatics.

The following statistics of the number of criminal lunatics in confinement in 1880 and the ten previous years are of interest:—

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
YEARS.	REMAINING ON 1ST JANUARY.			ADMITTED.			RE-ADMITTED.			Total.			DISCHARGED, TRANSFERRED, &C.			DIED.			REMAINING ON 31ST DECEMBER.			DAILY AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1870 ...	145	11	156	59	6	65	8	4	12	212	21	233	53	6	59	14	...	14	145	15	160	...	...	155·61
1871 ...	145	15	160	45	8	53	4	1	5	194	24	218	32	3	35	17	...	17	145	21	166	150·64	17·48	168·12
1872 ...	145	21	166	72	4	76	5	...	5	222	25	247	27	2	29	26	...	26	169	23	192	157·07	22·67	179·74
1873 ...	184	25	209	59	10	69	2	1	3	245	36	281	41	6	47	15	3	18	189	27	216	187·9	24·39	212·29
1874 ...	189	27	216	65	9	74	3	2	5	257	38	295	47	13	60	22	...	22	188	25	213	198·6	26·9	225·5
1875 ...	188	25	213	62	5	67	4	...	4	254	30	284	29	1	30	18	4	22	207	25	232	198·77	25·47	224·24
1876 ...	207	25	232	78	7	85	6	...	6	291	32	323	26	5	31	20	3	23	245	24	269	222·31	25·3	247·61
1877 ...	245	24	269	62	6	68	6	1	7	313	31	344	45	6	51	18	2	15	255	23	278	246·55	2·66	268·21
1878 ...	255	23	278	62	8	70	8	...	8	325	31	356	50	7	57	10	1	11	265	23	288	256·75	21·35	278·1
1879 ...	265	23	288	69	3	72	12	1	13	346	27	373	67	2	69	27	1	28	252	24	276	248·2	22·56	270·76
1880 ...	252	24	276	64	14	78	14	1	15	330	39	369	40	5	45	26	3	29	264	31	295	253·41	27·64	281·05

The increase in the number has been steadily maintained from 160 on the 31st December 1870 to 295 on the 31st December 1880. Certain circumstances, however, must be taken into consideration in estimating the actual continuity of the increase. On the one hand it was the custom of Government in the earlier years to release prisoners who had passed long periods without any sign of insanity. On the other hand, many criminal lunatics have in the later years been transferred to jails who, under the previous practice, would have remained in the asylums. Further the figures for the early years of the series were much affected by the action of Magistrates who committed to the asylums, as unfit to make their defence, persons charged with the commission of crime under the passing delirium of intoxication, who, on their admission, were at once returned as fit to take their trial.

On the whole, however, the progressive increase may be regarded as actual, and it is doubtful whether the limit has yet been reached.

Types of insanity.

The total number of persons treated for insanity during the year was 1,104. For acute mania 188 were treated, against 239 in 1879, with 15·42 per cent. of recoveries, against 18·82. These figures point to increased caution in the commitment of persons to asylums. Among the ganja-smokers admitted, there was a marked decrease in the number of cases of temporary intoxication. Of 89 persons of this class admitted in 1878, no less than 61 recovered; 41 recovered out of 58 admitted in 1879; while in 1880 only 31 out of 65 cases admitted resulted in recovery. The number of cases of chronic mania treated was 450, against 459 in 1879, and the percentage of recoveries was 3·33 compared with 5·22. Melancholia, a peculiarly intractable form of insanity, showed only 2 recoveries out of 81 cases treated. Acute dementia showed 6·34 per cent. of recoveries, against 1·75 in 1879, and chronic dementia 3·06 per cent., against 1·43.

Health of inmates.

There were 516 persons under treatment in hospital for sickness during the year. Of these, 485 were admitted during the year, and 31 were in hospital when the year began. The number of cases treated was 784 in 1880 and 543 in 1879. The daily average number under treatment in hospital was 40·6 in 1880, against 38·6 in 1879 and 60 in 1878. The daily average number of out-patients was 79. Of the principal diseases, anæmia showed a decrease from 60 to 47 cases, and fevers a decrease from 169 to 123. In diarrhœa and dysentery, on the other hand, the numbers increased from 58 and 91 to 71 and 107 respectively, and phthisis showed 34 against 24. The decrease in anæmia occurred at the Patna Asylum, where only 24 cases were treated, against 40 in 1879. In fevers, Berhampore showed a large decrease from 70 to 31, and Cuttack showed 11 only against 23. Dullunda was the only asylum which showed an increase under this head, 14 cases being recorded, against 2 in 1879. In diarrhœa, Dullunda and Dacca showed a decrease, and Patna and Berhampore an increase from 24 and 8 to 36 and 20 respectively. Patna also showed an increase in dysentery from 36 to 49, and in phthisis from 3 to 12. There were 14 cases of phthisis in Dullunda, against 16 in 1879. While Patna Asylum showed this large increase under diarrhœa, dysentery, and phthisis, in the Patna Jail there was a decrease in the first two complaints, while phthisis was altogether absent. The first circumstance seemed to point to some fault in the water-supply at the asylum, and this is now being enquired into. At Berhampore the increase in diarrhœa and dysentery was common to both jail and asylum; and here also the water-supply seemed to require attention. No injuries were inflicted by keepers during the year.

Mortality.

The death-rate per cent. fell from 14·7 in 1879 to 12·3 in 1880. The average of the ten previous years was 11·5. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from 42 to 38 at Dullunda, from 20 to 10 at Dacca, and from 22 to 15 at Berhampore, while there was a rise from 35 to 42 at Patna and from 3 to 4 at Cuttack. In the Administration Report

for 1879-80, allusion was made to the influence of the distribution of the lunatics from the abandoned asylum of Hazaribagh on the mortality at the other asylums. The disease conveyed from this asylum was still fatal during 1880. Of the 163 persons received from Hazaribagh, 25 died in the nine months of 1879 following their transfer, and 22 died in 1880. Of the 22 who died in 1880, it is reported that only one was in good health on admission. In estimating the significance of the mortality at the different asylums, it is important to bear in mind the influence of newly admitted cases. It is established that mortality is much greater among newly admitted patients than among old residents. In Dullunda the percentages were 21 and 12 respectively, in Patna 23 and 12, and in Dacca 14 and 2½. As the number of persons admitted to Dullunda and Patna is much larger than the number admitted to any other asylum, a greater number of deaths is to be expected. So far as could be ascertained the mortality in the different asylums was in no way connected with the diet. In Dullunda, meat rations were introduced with no effect whatever on sickness. In Patna, where the scale was unaltered, mortality increased. In Dacca, where one-third of the animal food was replaced by vegetables, the mortality decreased. A detailed examination of the deaths under the different heads leaves no doubt that the mortality was largely affected by importation of disease from outside. Of 6 persons who died from ague and its consequences, 3 were new admissions. From anæmia, anasarca, debility, and dropsy 14 died in 1880, against 16 in 1879. Of the 14, just half were new admissions. Of 3 persons who died from remittent fever, 2 were new-comers who were admitted into hospital on arrival. There were 23 recorded deaths from phthisis against 21 in 1879. At Dullunda there occurred 11, at Dacca 1, at Patna 9, at Cuttack 2. Of the 11 who died at Dullunda, 3 were new-comers; 4 were from Hazaribagh, where phthisis had markedly developed before the asylum was closed; and 4 were chronic invalids. Only one case could be shown to have originated locally. Of the 9 who died at Patna, 5 were from Hazaribagh, and all were received in weak condition. Of the two who died at Cuttack, one had been recently admitted. In addition to these circumstances, now that *post-mortem* examinations are more regularly made than formerly, the Asylum authorities are enabled to determine as phthisis a larger and larger number of cases which, had examination not been held, might have been ascribed to other causes. *Post-mortem* examinations are now made in every case in which no objection is raised by the relatives of the deceased lunatic. It is certain that, under this practice, the number of phthisis cases will, as a rule, appear large in comparison with that reported in former years, while there will probably be a corresponding reduction under the heads of anæmia and debility. Thus while the number of deaths recorded under phthisis at Patna rose from 2 to 9, the number recorded under debility fell from 5 to 2. Lunatics generally are known to be liable to phthisis, and although the number of recorded deaths from this cause may be larger than formerly there is no reason to believe that the condition of any of the Bengal asylums contributes specially to the promotion of the disease.

Cost.

The total expenditure on the asylums during the year was Rs. 81,412-6-11, with a daily average of 881·74 inmates. The net expenditure, after deduction of Rs. 1,524-12-8 realized from friends of patients, and Rs. 7,486-13-3, the actual profit on manufactures, was Rs. 72,400-13. In 1879 the gross expenditure, with a daily average of 889·96, was Rs. 96,648-9-2, and the net expenditure Rs. 85,319-7-7. The gross figures however include the value of articles received from asylum manufactures and consumed in the asylum, and this has been differently calculated in the two years. In 1879 it was taken as the cost price of the articles *plus* the value added to them in the process of manufacture. In accordance, however, with orders issued by Government in 1880, the value is now taken to be the cost price only.

The average cost for each patient on account of establishment was Rs. 48-4-10, against Rs. 51-0-3 in 1879, the reduction being chiefly due to a smaller portion of the salary of the Surgeon-General and Superintendent of Asylums at the Presidency being debited to the asylums. The cost of establishment for each patient in each asylum was—

	Superintendence.			Establishment proper.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dullunda ...	31	14	6	35	1	9	67	0	3
Dacca ...	21	2	8	24	0	7	45	3	3
Patna ...	19	9	0	17	9	8	37	2	8
Cuttack ...	40	15	0	22	10	11	63	9	11
Berhampore ...	21	3	8	18	4	3	39	8	0

The cost of diet in the asylums during the past three years was—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dullunda	56	47	45
Dacca	65	61	42
Patna	55	45	27
Cuttack	36	27	22
Berhampore	44	44	34

These figures show a progressive decrease. The apparent cost in 1878 and 1879 was however enhanced by the practice of showing the full market value of articles of diet prepared in the asylum, instead of showing the cost price of the raw materials only. The change in practice has had a considerable effect in the reductions shown against Dacca and Patna in 1880. In Dullunda this cause was in great measure counteracted by an increased use of meat.

Including charges on account of work done by the Public Works Department, rates and taxes on buildings, stationery, and European medicines, the gross average cost of maintaining each patient in 1880 was Rs. 102-1-5. Excluding the items just named it was Rs. 92-5-3.

Manufactures in asylums.

There was some falling off in the quantity of manufactured articles disposed of to the public. The value of the goods sold was Rs. 19,285, against Rs. 26,275 in 1879. The value of articles made over for asylum use was Rs. 10,918, against Rs. 12,375 the value in 1879. The net profits

were Rs. 7,486, against Rs. 9,578, the amount shown in favour of the previous year. The change in the practice of giving credit for goods consumed in the asylum caused apparent inequalities in the profits earned. Thus Dullunda and Patna, which consumed a large quantity of their own manufactures, and took credit only for the cost of the raw material, showed a small profit. Dacca produced a smaller quantity, but it sold the greater part of it, and, receiving the market value, it showed a much larger profit.

European lunatic asylum.

There were 26 admissions and re-admissions to the European Insane Asylum at Bhowanipore. Two of the new patients were from the army, one was a military pensioner, and the remainder came from the civil and sea-faring classes. The total number treated was 46, against 40 in the previous year. Six were discharged cured, three were made over to the Military authorities, one was despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, ten improved and were transferred to the care of their friends, and two died. There remained 24 at the close of the year. Of the two deaths, one resulted from organic disease of the brain, and the other from disease of the heart. The patients were both admitted in a hopeless condition. The general health of the asylum was good. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,475, against Rs. 22,095. Here, as at Dullunda, the decrease in the charge on account of the Superintendent's salary made a large reduction in the total cost. The average cost of dieting the patients ranged from Re. 1-8-6 for first class and 6 annas for third class paying patients, to 4 annas 5 pies for pauper patients. The amount recovered from the friends of the patients was Rs. 12,341. The average yearly cost of maintenance of each inmate, after deduction of this amount, was Rs. 370.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' ACT.

Working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta and its Suburbs.

At the commencement of the year there were 7,231 women liable to attend examination, against 7,417 on the first day of 1879 and 7,505 on the first day of 1878. There was a slight increase in the number on the register in May and June, but from July to the close of the year there was a steady falling off, and on the 31st December there were only 7,001 women liable to attend, against 7,231 on the 31st December 1879, 7,417 on the 31st December 1878, and 7,505 on the 31st December 1877. The net reduction was the result of a decrease in the number of names added to the list, rather than of an increase in the number withdrawn. Only 1,072 names were removed, against 1,120 in 1879. There were 89 deaths, against 103; 213 women were permanently exempted, against 302; and 770 names were struck off for continued absence, against 715. On the other hand, only 739 new names were added, against 769, and only 103 names were replaced on the register, against 165. Of the 770 women who were lost sight of, 71 per cent. returned to their homes in the interior, and the remainder removed to places near Calcutta outside the jurisdiction of the Act.

The average number of women liable to attend for examination was 7,142, against 7,333 in 1879. The proportion examined twice monthly

was 76·18 per cent., against 76·43, and the proportion examined once monthly was 12·01 per cent., against 12·36. The number of defaulters from examination was only 4,993, against 5,212 in 1879 and 6,305 in 1878. The number arrested was 4.164 (83·3 per cent.), against 4,390 (84·2 per cent.). Disease was discovered in 12·2 per cent. of cases, against 12·5. There were 3,995 admissions to hospital, against 4,364 in 1879. Of 739 new registrations, 57 were made voluntarily and 682 after arrest. The respective numbers in 1879 were 56 and 713.

The number of registered brothels increased from 2,420 on the 1st January to 2,458 on the 31st December.

The police arrested 4,846 women, against 5,139 in 1879. There was a falling off in the arrests for unregistered prostitution in the first as well as in the second half of the year. Of the 4,846 women, 682 were arrested for practising their trade without registration, and 4,164 for failing to attend examination. The former all registered themselves as usual, and were discharged. Of the latter, 1,633 were warned and discharged by the Commissioner; and of 2,531 placed before the Magistrate, 612 were warned, 1,832 were fined, 60 were imprisoned, 21 were discharged, while 6 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Of the 7,231 women on the register on the 1st January, 2,259 lived in the Southern and 4,972 in the Northern Division of the Town. Of 3,347 women found diseased on periodical examination, 1,333 belonged to the former and 2,014 to the latter Division. The ratio of disease among registered women is higher in the Southern than in the Northern Division.

The percentage of cases of disease found on primary examination was 26·9, against 29·5 in 1879, 31·1 in 1878, and 28·4 in 1877. This of course is no test of the working of the Act. The women who attended voluntarily for treatment without examination were, as is always the case, found diseased. Of the women periodically examined in hospital only 2·3 per cent., against 2·5, and of those examined at their houses ·8 per cent., against ·7 were found diseased. There was a most satisfactory decrease in severe disease among the registered women. The number of serious cases detected among registered women was 1,708 in 1870, 996 in 1873, 446 in 1876, 100 in 1879, and 83 in 1880. There were only two cases of the severest form of syphilis, against 437 in 1870. There was an increase during the year from 7,116 to 8,151 in the number of venereal cases treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries of the town. There was an increase from 1,009 to 2,045 in the number of cases treated at the Medical College Hospital. This was doubtless due in some measure to the opening of the Choonee Lal Seal's Dispensary, and to the increase in the number of out-patients generally. Cases of primary syphilis showed a slight increase from 1,911 to 1,971, against 2,324 in 1878 and 2,948 in 1877, and against 4,684 in 1868 and 5,943 in 1867 before the Act was passed or introduced. In the garrison there was an increase in the percentage of cases of venereal of all kinds from 9·3 to 12·8, against 11·7 in 1878, 10·8 in 1877, and 12·6 in 1876. This, however, was the result of a large increase in gonorrhœa, apparently due to unregistered prostitution outside the Fort. In primary syphilis there was a satisfactory decrease from 35 cases in 1877, 37 in 1878, and 20 in 1879, to 15 in 1880. The

improvement in the health of the garrison resulting from the working of the Act is undoubted. In the two years before it was introduced there were 89 and 79 cases respectively of primary syphilis.

The cost of working the Act during the year was Rs. 15,532-14-11 for preventive establishment, and Rs. 40,028-0-5 for lock-hospital charges. Of the latter sum, Government paid Rs. 26,685-5-7 and the Calcutta Municipality Rs. 13,342-10-10. The cost of maintaining each patient per diem was 2 annas 1 pie, against 2 annas 4 pie in each of the previous two years.

CANTONMENT LOCK-HOSPITALS.

The following statement shows the results of the working, during the year 1880, of the cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal, and of the rules in force in and around the cantonments :—

STATION.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within the area.	Average strength of European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate or other Civil authority for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	NUMBER OF MEN FOUND DISEASED AND ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.				Number of admissions of men per 1,000 of average strength.	Total expenditure.
							Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.		
												Rs. A. P.
Dinapore ...	4 miles	91,169	898·47	81·83	7	207	91	153	26	270	300·51	1,916 0 1
Barrackpore	5 miles round cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river.	28,144	230·49	100·49	120	159	24	46	12	82	355·76	1,993 1 1
Dum-Dum ...	24 square miles ...	32,853	*	28·11	11	49	30	88	...	118	*	1,553 0 9
Hazaribagh†	5 miles	11,050	99·23	23·85	6	35	14	9	...	23	231·71	946 11 11
Darjeeling ...	1·97 square miles ...	8,190	237·53	4·55	Nil	15	31	12	6	49	206·28	473 9 1

* These figures have not been furnished by the local officers.
† Closed on the 20th November 1880 on the removal of the European troops from Hazaribagh.

These results are unsatisfactory. The rate of admission to hospital from venereal disease per 1,000 of strength of the troops was above 200 in all the cantonments. The decrease in the number of cases of primary syphilis, which was noticed in last year's report, was not sustained during the year, nor can it be said that any success attended the working of the rules during the year under report.

Dinapore.—The working of the rules in this cantonment during 1879 was very unsatisfactory; and, during the year 1880, venereal disease was more prevalent among the troops than in any previous year. With an average strength of 898·47 soldiers, there were 270 admissions to hospital, or 300·51 per mille, against 220·43 in 1879 and 199·70 in 1878. The figures may however have been affected by the fact that the periodical examinations of soldiers were held throughout the year 1880, so that no cases of disease were left undetected, while in 1879 they were held for a portion of the year only.

Of the 270 cases, 91 were of primary syphilis and 153 of gonorrhœa, against 52 and 131 cases respectively in 1879, and 68 and 99 in 1878. There were also 26 cases of secondary syphilis in 1880, while no such cases appear to have occurred in 1879. Of the 244 serious cases, 24 were cases of relapse, 18 were contracted at other stations, and 19 at the Sonepore fair. The number of such cases contracted at Dinapore itself was thus 183.

The number of women left on the register at the close of 1879 was 91. The names of 22 were added during the past year, and of 39 removed, leaving 74 on the rolls at the close of the year. The average number in each month was 81·83. The examinations were held regularly, and the attendance of the women was very good, only 7 being absent during the year. The number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital was 207, against 185 in the previous year. Of the 207 cases, there were 40 cases of primary syphilis, against 11 in 1879 and 24 in 1878, and 99 cases of gonorrhœa, against 72 in 1879 and 79 in 1878. Thus there was an increase of disease, both in cases of primary syphilis and gonorrhœa, among the women, as well as among the men. There is no doubt that a large number of cases were contracted from unregistered women who are not under medical supervision. Not a single woman was arrested during the year for carrying on prostitution without a license.

Various suggestions have from time to time been made to arrest the progress of disease among the soldiers. Segregation of the women was tried in 1875, but it had to be given up as not feasible. In 1879 it was again proposed, but the trial was not carried out, partly for want of accommodation, and partly because it was found that under the existing rules women could not be compelled to confine their trade to the European soldiers. The women also were ready to quit the station altogether rather than submit to such a restraint on their personal liberty. The other proposals were all either inadmissible or impracticable. Rewards are now offered to informers against women practising prostitution without a license, but the enforcement of the law mainly depends on the efficiency of the police.

The expenditure on the Dinapore lock-hospital was reduced from Rs. 2,888 during 1879 to Rs. 1,916. The saving was effected chiefly by the system under which brothel-keepers are required to supply the diets of their women when in hospital, only those who are not supported by brothel-keepers being fed at the expense of the State.

Barrackpore.—The results of the working of the system in this cantonment during 1880, though slightly better than those of the previous year, were still very poor. With an average strength of 230·49 soldiers, there were 82 cases of venereal disease. The ratio of admissions to hospital per 1,000 of strength was thus 355·76, against 428·78 in the preceding year.* The disease was contracted in 67 cases at Barrackpore, and in 15 cases elsewhere.

There was an average of 100·49 women on the register during the year under review, against 105·95 in 1879 and 122·41 in 1878. At the commencement of the year there were 100 women on the register,

* The ratio was erroneously shown as 109·71 in the Report for 1879-80.

29 more were added and 40 removed during the year, and 89 remained on the rolls at its close. The numbers at the close of 1879 and 1878 were respectively 100 and 111. The number of women found diseased at the periodical examinations and admitted to hospital was 159, against 108 in 1879 and 136 in 1878. The average attendance of the women at the periodical examinations was 92·2, against 102·16 in 1879 and 115·08 in 1878. It was explained that a large number of the women were prevented by illness from attending the examinations. Altogether 28 women were arrested for practising prostitution without license and 75 for breaches of rules, against 40 and 36 respectively in 1879. Of the 103 arrested, 24 were punished with imprisonment, and 69 were acquitted. Of these 69, 9 had been improperly reported absent, 48 were discharged, as they had been prevented by illness from attending the lock-hospital, and 12 were acquitted after trial for the charge of practising unlicensed prostitution. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,993-1-1, against Rs. 1,299-8-3 in 1879 and Rs. 1,346-6 in 1878.

Dum-Dum.—There were 118 cases of disease among the troops, against 116 in 1879 and 129 in 1878. The admissions were 270·67 per mille, against 340·56 in 1879. This result would seem to show an improvement in the health of the troops, but it appears that of the total number of cases 65 were contracted at Dum-Dum, against 18 in 1879. It is said the 65 cases contracted at Dum-Dum were of a mild type, and that the remaining 53 were contracted at other stations. In future the men will be examined immediately on their arrival from other stations.

The number of women on the register at the close of 1879 was 19, 27 were added during the year under review, and 15 removed their names, died, or absconded. There was thus left on the roll 31 on the 31st December 1880. The attendance of the women at the examinations was regular. The monthly average number of women on the register was 28·11. The number of women apprehended for practising prostitution without license was 7, and for breach of rules 8—or a total of 15. Of these, 13 were punished and 2 acquitted. The diseases from which the prostitutes and the troops suffered were of a mild type. Of the 49 cases among the women, 9 were of primary syphilis, which all yielded to treatment, the women being all cured and discharged in the month of admission, and 40 were cases of gonorrhœa of which 38 were cured and discharged in one month.

There are no brothels at Dum-Dum. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,555-0-9, against Rs. 1,486-7-1 in 1879.

Hazaribagh.—The lock-hospital at this station was closed on the 20th November 1880 on the removal of the European troops. The average strength for the period of occupation was 99·21. The number of admissions to hospital was 23, or 221·71 per 1,000 of strength, against 98·9 in 1879 and 103 in 1878. The number of women left on the register at the close of 1879 was 20, 16 were added during the year, and the number who removed their names from the register, died, or absconded was 36, so that there were none left on the rolls on the 20th November, when the hospital was closed. The average number on the register was 23·85, against 18·9 in 1879 and 13·83 in 1878.

The average attendance at the periodical examinations was 19·68, against 18·2 in 1879. Six women were reported for non-attendance. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 946-11-11.

Darjeeling.—The average strength of the troops during the year was 237·53, against 260·90 in 1879. There were no cases pending at the commencement of the year. Forty-nine were admitted during the year. Of these 31 were cases of primary syphilis against 7 cases in 1879, 12 of gonorrhœa against 36 in 1879, and the rest minor cases. The number of women on the register is very small, and they are all of a very low class. The men consequently resort to unlicensed women, among whom syphilis is found to be prevalent. All the cases, however, yielded to treatment, and the patients were cured and discharged during the year. The admission per 1,000 of strength was 206·28, against 226·14 in 1879 and 153 in 1878. Some women were detected during the year in the practice of unlicensed prostitution and, having been found diseased were admitted into the hospital. As on recovery they registered themselves, they were not punished. The number of women on the register at the close of 1879 was 4; 6 names were added during 1880, and 6 were removed, leaving 4 at the close of the year. The monthly average number on the register was 4·55, against 6·91 in 1879. The average of attendance at the examinations was 3·42, against 5·03 in 1879. None were reported for non-attendance at the examinations. The number found diseased and admitted into hospital was 15.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 473-9-1, against Rs. 446-8-1 in 1879.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Less work was done in the Laboratory in connection with analyses than in the preceding year; but this was made up by the greater activity shown in the investigation of vegetable poisons. The following table shows the number of analyses made during the last three years:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Human viscera for poison	273	255	270
Animal ditto	56	58	75
Substances suspected to contain poison ...	630	603	572
Articles tested for blood stains	125	116	140
Ditto for seminal stains ...	30	14	32
Inflammable oils	45	109	33
Potable waters	136	48	11
Other analyses	353	375	337
Total ...	1,648	1,578	1,470

The medico-legal analyses show an increase of 43 cases compared with the preceding year. The number of other cases was 381, against 532 in 1879-80. The decrease is principally noticeable under the head of "inflammable oils" and "potable waters." The subject of inflammable oils had attracted special attention during the previous year. The reduction in the number of samples of water sent for analysis was due to the effect of rules issued in January 1880, prohibiting the transmission of water for analysis unless there is some useful purpose in view.

Two hundred and seventy specimens of human viscera were sent for examination, but poison was detected in only 149 cases, so that in more than 44 per cent. of the cases in which *post-mortem* examinations were made no cause could be assigned for death. There was an increase in cases of poisoning by opium, the number being 97, against 53 in 1879-80 and 76 in 1878-79. The returns of cases of arsenic have been nearly constant in recent years. The use of strychnine, morphia, mercury, and aconite appears to have become much more common during the past three years than it was between 1875 and 1878.

The examination of the substances suspected to contain poison showed that, out of 572 samples sent, 312, or more than 54 per cent., contained no poison.

The question of the desirability of laying down stringent regulations for the sale of poisons, and of defining the class of persons who should be permitted to sell poisonous drugs has engaged the attention of Government for some time past; but the difficulty of exercising control over the possession of native poisonous drugs seems to render it inexpedient at present to attempt to place any special restrictions on their sale. Poisonous substances exist in every hedge and garden throughout the country. A provision has, however, been made in the new Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act, to the effect that no shop or place shall be kept for the retail sale of European drugs unless it has been registered in the office of the Municipality, and that no person shall compound, prepare, dispense or sell any drug in any such registered shop or place unless he is certified as a fit person to be entrusted with such duties, under rules to be passed by the local Government. With the view of providing the means of instruction and training for persons who wish to practise as compounders, arrangements were made at the close of the year for the establishment of compounders' classes in connection with the Medical Schools at Sealdah, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, and for the grant of qualifying certificates to those who pass an examination on the completion of a prescribed course of instruction.

The progress made in the investigation of vegetable poisons during the year was satisfactory :—

(1) The *gloriosa superba*, which was taken in hand in the previous year, was analysed and its constituents discovered. It is said to be extremely poisonous, ·0107 of a grain being a fatal dose for a large cat.

(2) *Thevetia neriefolia*, or the yellow oliander, was chemically examined and the analysis of the seed resulted in the isolation of a white crystalline glucoside. A decigramme dose of this glucoside injected into the stomach of a cat was found to produce death in 25 minutes, attended with violent convulsions. The glucoside appears, however, to have been isolated in 1868 by a French chemist.

(3) *Abrus precatorius*, the examination of which was commenced in the previous year, was carefully analysed. The chemical examination of the seeds resulted in the separation of a crystalline acid and oil and certain extractives, but no active principle has been isolated.

(4) An acetic solution of the alkaloid isolated by Baboo Ram Chunder Dutt from the bark of the *Wrightea antidysenterica*, to which the name of *kurchicene* has been given, was tried by the Principal of the Medical College Hospital with good results.

During the year the Chemical Examiner, Dr. Warden, succeeded in preparing an oiled paper for use as a substitute for the more expensive oiled silk, or guttapercha tissue, in surgical dressings. The new paper has been tried in almost all the large hospitals in Calcutta and in the interior, with very favourable results. It has been estimated that it will cost 11 pies per yard, while the cost of guttapercha tissue is Re. 1-7-3 per yard.

Sanitation.

Cholera.

THE most satisfactory feature in the sanitary history of the year was the remarkable decrease of *cholera*. Only 39,643 deaths from this cause were recorded against 136,363 in 1879. In 118 of the registration circles there was no record of cholera at all, while the number of circles said to have enjoyed complete immunity in 1879 was only 30. Cholera only visited 19 circles epidemically against 87 in 1879, and only 45 severely against 98 in the previous year. In some districts cholera was almost unknown during the year, and even in those which were visited with comparative severity the virulence of the disease was slight compared with previous experience. In 1879 the registered death-rate from cholera ranged from 2·14 to 8·10 per 1,000 of population in 19 districts. In 1880 only three districts had a death-rate from cholera falling between these limits—viz. Balasore with 2·73, Pooree with 3·08, and Chumparun with 3·31 per mille. The heavy rainfall of the year must undoubtedly be recognized as one of the great preventing or mitigating causes of the disease. In Bengal there was, as usual, considerable mortality in the cold season, the number of registered deaths ranging from 4,237 in January to 2,596 in April. There was a heavy rainfall in May and June, and the recorded deaths fell to 1,705 and 287 respectively in the two months. During the rains the mortality was, as usual, very low. In November, with only ·12 inches of rainfall, the deaths rose to 723, and in December with ·2 inches to 3,043. Cholera generally invades Behar from Bengal. It consequently appears there later in the season, and its arrest is delayed longer than in Bengal because the rains arrive later. The following figures are interesting as showing the relative progress of rainfall and cholera in the two provinces in 1880:—

	Bengal.		Behar.	
	Rainfall.	Deaths.	Rainfall.	Deaths.
January	·48	4,237	·29	37
February	3·12	3,449	2·35	19
March	2·52	3,053	·14	210
April	1·98	2,596	·24	2,910
May	8·41	1,705	2·18	4,136
June	19·41	287	7·03	2,570
July	13·79	328	15·83	679
August	16·38	269	13·89	454
September	10·57	208	3·36	113

There was no serious outbreak of cholera at any of the large fairs held during the dry season, and this was probably in a great measure due to the care exercised by the local officers in directing the sanitary arrangements. Cholera was introduced into Chumparun in March 1880 by some pilgrims returning from a religious gathering in Nepal, and spread rapidly through the country traversed by the returning crowd. The epidemic lasted till the advent of the rains in June. Altogether the deaths of 4,773 persons were registered during the epidemic in Chumparun, and of these 1,972 died in May.

Orissa, as usual, suffered severely from cholera owing to the influx of pilgrims, but disease was less virulent in Cuttack than in Balasore and Pooree. Pooree has now been made a first-class Municipality, and it is hoped that some effort will now be made to carry out a better system of sanitation in the town.

Fever.

The number of recorded deaths from fever was 689,605 against 622,260 in 1879, but the figures are probably far below the truth. There was an increase from 364,432 to 455,874 in Bengal; in Behar and Orissa there was a decrease; in Chota Nagpore the recorded mortality was practically stationary. As usual the heaviest mortality was recorded during the last five months of the year. In November and December 214,242 deaths were recorded against 141,619, the average of the five previous years. Nuddea headed the list of districts with a death-rate of 29·98 per thousand, Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Jessore following with death-rates of 24·69, 20·29, and 18·68 respectively. Of towns, Meherpore in Nuddea had a mortality of 57·53 per mille; Krishnaghur in Nuddea 54·01; and Basirhat, in the 24-Pergunnahs, on the confines of Nuddea, 45·48.

In the Burdwan Division there was no serious mortality from fever, though the heavy rainfall was followed, as it usually is, by a general outbreak of disease. There can be little doubt that the improvement in the water-supply of the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, in consequence of the Joojooty scheme, has had much to do with mitigating the severity of fever and enabling the villagers to resist its attacks.

Fever prevailed severely in all the districts of the Presidency Division. But though the mortality in parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Moorshedabad was serious, the virulence of the disease was much greater in Nuddea. The extreme severity of the fever in November and December—when 25,035 deaths were recorded against 7,014 in the same period of 1879—was doubtless aggravated by the heavy rainfall of October, but no such influence sufficiently accounts for the heavy mortality in August, September, and October. There can be no doubt that the adverse influence of heavy rainfall and obstructed drainage was much assisted by the neglect of sanitation which distinguishes some of the towns of Nuddea even among the towns of Bengal. A scheme of drainage for the town of Krishnaghur is now being prepared by the Public Works Department, and a grant in aid of the work will be given by Government if the scheme is adopted by the Municipality.

In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division nearly every district suffered severely from fever. The heavy mortality in Rajshahye is

attributed in a great measure to the Ganges not having inundated the district during the year. "This," as the Sanitary Commissioner stated in his report, "is always considered a calamity in this district, which trusts greatly for its water-supply to inundations, which remove the filthy water from the numerous jheels and tanks that abound, and replenish them with a better supply." Although fever of a severe type was prevalent throughout the Division, Rungpore town showed a large decrease in mortality from this cause compared with the period between 1875 and 1878. This improvement in the health of the town is due to the drainage works which have been carried out in the interval by the Municipality, aided by subscriptions and by Government.

In the Dacca district there was much fever of a fatal type, particularly in the police-stations of Nawabgunge and Amligola. Purneah showed the largest mortality among the Behar districts, but there was a general decrease in the reported mortality from fever in Behar.

Small-pox.

The number of reported deaths from small-pox was 22,953 against 22,843 in the previous year. The heaviest mortality in towns occurred in Ranchi in Lohardugga, 11·41 per mille; Kendrapara in Cuttack, 9·73; Cuttack, 4·87; Pooree, 4·36; and Jajpore in Cuttack, 2·78. With the exception of Contai in Midnapore, the seven rural circles in which mortality was most severe, were also situated in the three districts of Lohardugga, Cuttack, and Pooree.

Calcutta.

The statement below shows the number of deaths in the Town of Calcutta from the chief diseases in each of the last three years:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cholera	1,338	1.186	805
Diarrhœa and dysentery ...	2,010	1,516	1,267
Fevers	6,086	4,796	3,797
Small-pox	1,495	772	114

As compared with each of the two previous years, there was thus a decrease under every head of disease. In no year of the preceding decade, except 1871, was the mortality from cholera so low as in 1880, and the total number of deaths from that disease fell short of the decennial mean by 522. Two-thirds of the registered deaths from small-pox took place during the first quarter of the year, and there were only 14 deaths from this cause in the latter half of the year; only two of the deaths were among non-Asiatics, and 35 per cent. of the deaths were among children under 10 years of age. The mortality from fever was about one thousand less than the decennial mean, and presents a marked contrast to the high figures of the three preceding years. The monthly returns showed the usual decrease in the mortality from fever from January to June, and the usual rise from July to December. The fever returns include the mortality from the remarkable disease—characterized by fever, dropsy, and bowel complaints—which prevailed epidemically at the beginning of the year in the southern part of the Town and the adjoining Suburbs. Under instructions from Government, Dr. McLeod, the Health Officer of the Municipality, made a special enquiry and report regarding this disease, which in many respects resembles the disease called *Beri-beri*, which is endemic in some parts

of Madras, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Japan. The disease, which was noticed briefly in last year's report, broke out in Garden Reach and its neighbourhood in the rains of 1877, and was again observed over a larger area of the same Suburbs, and in some villages to the east of Calcutta in 1878. Towards the close of the year 1879 the epidemic broke out again in the Southern and Eastern Suburbs, and it then attacked Calcutta for the first time, the portions of the town affected being those contiguous to the parts of the Suburbs which were previously attacked—namely, the bustees belonging to the Bhowanipore and Ballygunge police-sections situated immediately to the south of the South Circular road. The returns for the first quarter of the year included 143 deaths from the new disease; in the second quarter there were 10 deaths,—seven in April and three in May. The disease then died out completely, and no re-appearance of it has been observed in either the Town or Suburbs. The epidemic was, as the Health Officer observes, "a very remarkable one, unexampled in the sanitary history of Calcutta."

Sanitation in Municipalities in the interior.

The proportion of Municipal income spent on sanitation was 26·48 per cent. against 25·67 per cent. in 1879. The gradual extension of the Latrines Act has led to a large expenditure on conservancy establishments, the gross expenditure under this head being Rs. 4,36,451 against Rs. 3,82,285 in 1879. Drainage schemes of great importance were well advanced during the year in the Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Cuttack Municipalities. To the scheme in the first district Government contributed Rs. 15,000, and to that in the second district Rs. 14,000. The Municipalities of the Rajshahye and Bogra districts spent a smaller proportion of their income on sanitary improvements than the Municipalities of any other district in the province.

General.

A general survey of the sanitary condition of the different districts points to two great wants—good water and good drainage. As reference is made to the prevalence of fever in one district after another, the Sanitary Commissioner points to obstructions of the drainage and the filthy condition of the tanks as the two great promoting causes of sickness. Both these questions have been repeatedly brought to the notice of District Officers, and it has been impressed upon them that if they will only steadily address themselves to the object of improving the drainage by the means which have been indicated to them, the well-being of the people of their districts will be immensely promoted. The smaller drainage schemes can be gradually worked out by the landholders and villagers, or by the District Committees from the means at their disposal, and for larger schemes well designed and calculated to improve the drainage of populous tracts, Government is always willing to contribute grants-in-aid from the public funds. The improvement of the water-supply is a matter of less difficulty and frequently of small expense, calling rather for the co-operation of the villagers than for any large outlay on hired labour. In many cases nothing further is needed than to overcome their ignorance and apathy, and to induce them to exert themselves a little for their own good.

Vaccination.

Operations of the year.

The following were the chief features of the operations of the department during the year under review. In the metropolitan circles the licensed system was more strictly enforced, and the system was extended to the districts of Julpigoree and Pubna in the Darjeeling and Eastern Bengal circles respectively, an additional area of 4,884 square miles and a population of 1,630,259 being thus brought within the range of the licensed agency. In addition to this, systematic vaccination by Government agency was extended to the Terai, to five thanas in the Purneah district, six thanas in Mymensingh, and three thanas in Patna, the total area of the tracts brought within the operations of the Government agency being 5,260 square miles, and the total population 2,354,615. Including the operations of both systems, protection was thus offered during the year to an additional area of 10,144 square miles and an additional population of 3,984,874. The total number of operations performed by the department or under its supervision and authority was 1,394,312, as compared with 1,742,995 in 1879-80, 1,315,884 in 1878-79, and 1,285,301 in 1877-78, so that although there was a falling off as compared with 1879-80, the total outturn of work was better than in either of the two preceding years. Of the whole number of operations 803,545 were performed by licensed vaccinators, 535,467 by the Government staff, and 55,300 by municipal and dispensary vaccinators. There was no doubt also a good deal of vaccination performed by unlicensed practitioners not under the control or supervision of the Vaccination Department, but the work of these unauthorized operators is generally of such an unsatisfactory character that it serves rather as a hindrance than as an aid to the operations of the department. It is, however, impossible for Government to interfere with unlicensed vaccinators. If the licensed vaccinators do their work well and only take the authorized fees they should have a great advantage over unlicensed practitioners.

The following statement shows the total number of operations performed in each of the past three years in each of the vaccination circles, and in dispensaries and municipalities :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Calcutta	17,896	12,397	6,085
Suburbs	44,935	25,395	15,691
Metropolitan circles ...	394,186	625,388	384,216
Darjeeling „ ...	259,857	373,549	344,071
Ranchi „ ...	153,586	164,808	147,694
Sonthal Pergunnahs „ ...	40,229	113,953	87,872
Eastern Bengal „ ...	235,802	306,066	294,540
Orissa „ ...	34,612	43,733	44,507
Behar „ ...	11,959	11,061	14,336
Dispensaries and municipalities	122,822	66,645	55,300
Total ...	1,315,884	1,742,995	1,394,312

As compared with 1879-80, there was thus a decrease in dispensary and municipal vaccinations, and also in the number of operations in each circle except those of Behar and Orissa; as compared with the year 1878-79 there was an increase in the Darjeeling, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Eastern Bengal, Orissa, and Behar circles, against a decrease in the Metropolitan and Ranchi circles, in Calcutta and the Suburbs, and in dispensary and municipal vaccination. The causes of the decrease in the operations of the department, as compared with the previous year (1879-80), are thus summarized by the Sanitary Commissioner:—For the Metropolitan circle—epidemic prevalence of fever; sickness among the establishment, paucity of unprotected children, and difficulty in procuring vaccinifers; for the Darjeeling circle—sickness of establishment from the Superintendent downwards, strenuous opposition and unhealthiness of the district; for the district of Purneah—the practice of inoculation in the district, and sparseness of population in Phansedewa, one of the tracts within the area of active operations during the year; for the Sonthal Pergunnahs circle—non-receipt of returns from eleven of the licensed vaccinators, lessening of the area of operations, the Sonthal disturbance, refusal of assistance for the promotion of vaccination by the civil authorities and zemindars, and paucity of unprotected children; for the Ranchi circle—non-receipt of returns of a large number of operations performed by some of the licensed vaccinators at Hazaribagh, and opposition offered to vaccination by the Rajahs of Jushpore and Korea; for the Eastern Bengal circle—the difficulty that always attends the attainment of success in a new area brought for the first time under operation, insufficiency of the staff for the scattered population of the new area, detachment of part of the establishment for the suppression of small-pox in districts distant from the area in which it would otherwise have been employed, and opposition of the Ferazis of whom there are a large number in Mymensingh and Backergunge; for the Suburbs of Calcutta—diminished activity of inland emigration, and absence of epidemic outbreaks of small pox which induce people through fear to resort to vaccination; for Calcutta—the cause last mentioned, and the

prevalence of measles during January, February, and March 1881, when vaccination could not be well pushed on.

Ratio of success in operations.

The total number of operations reported to have been successful in 1880-81 was 1,863,925, against 1,689,590 in 1879-80, and 1,251,936 in 1878-79. The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding municipal and dispensary vaccination, was 98·60, against 98·05 in 1879-80, and 98·49 in 1878-79. The proportion was highest in the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal circles, and in the Suburbs of Calcutta, where it was 99·66, 99·65, and 99·56, respectively; the rate was lowest in the Ranchi circle, where it was 93·50. In secondary vaccinations, the recorded ratio of success was 30·05, against 20·91 in 1879-80, and 46·89 in 1878-79. Some of the figures however that are furnished by the operators under this head are untrustworthy. In the Ranchi circle, the success in secondary operations was shown as greater than in primary operations, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs the proportion of successful secondary operations to the total number of such operations was entered at 94·62 per cent. The figures for Calcutta and the Suburbs can probably be depended upon, and these show respectively 8·06 and 17·85 as the percentage of successful operations in secondary vaccinations.

The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator during 1880-81 was 1,256 against 1,443 in 1879-80, and 1,191 in 1878-79. Increased work was performed by each operator in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Orissa, and Behar circles, but in all the other circles there was a decrease. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was highest in the Darjeeling and Eastern Bengal circles where it was 1,870 and 1,721 respectively, and lowest in Calcutta where it was only 434. In the Suburbs the average number of operations per vaccinator was 1,207.

Sex of those vaccinated

The sex of 1,394,080 of the persons vaccinated was registered. Of these 730,685 were males and 663,395 females, giving a percentage of 52·41 males to 47·59 females. Of the total number (1,360,038) of successful primary operations, only 166,853 were performed on children under one year of age, 824,358 on children between one year and six years old, and 368,827 on children above six years of age and adults. The circles in which the number of children vaccinated bore the highest proportion to the total number of vaccinations were Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Ranchi, where 43·84, 24·20, and 27·39 per cent. respectively of those operated on were below one year of age. The high percentage in Calcutta is especially noteworthy, as the operations were conducted during part of the year under a new system introduced in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Vaccination Act V (B.C.) of 1880. Even however in the tracts in which the best protection is afforded to infants only a small proportion of the children born are vaccinated in the first year after their birth. Taking the birth-rate at so low an estimate as 30 per thousand of the population, the number of infants under one year of age vaccinated in the year was only 13·94 per cent. of the number born in the areas under operation. In the Ranchi circle where the percentage was highest it was 37·4, in the Suburbs of

Calcutta it was 26·78, in the Darjeeling circle 18·63, and in Calcutta 17·32. In Orissa where vaccination has been much neglected the percentage was only 3·42.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of the Vaccination Department in the year 1880-81 was Rs. 1,21,066, as compared with Rs. 1,20,018 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 61,550 represents the cost of the Government vaccination staff, Rs. 42,375 the cost of supervision and other charges incurred in connection with the system of licensed vaccination, and Rs. 7,141 the expenditure on vaccination in municipalities and dispensaries. The average cost of each successful operation in the province was 1 anna 3 pies, against 1 anna 1½ pies in 1879-80 and 1 anna 6 pies in 1878-79. The average cost of each operation by the Government staff was 1 anna 10¾ pies, of each operation by the licensed agency 10¼ pies, and of each operation in dispensaries and municipalities 2 annas 3¾ pies. The cost of each successful case in Calcutta was 14 annas 10 pies, in the Suburbs 6 annas 10 pies, in Behar 5 annas 1 pie, in Orissa 2 annas 1 pie, in the Metropolitan circles 1 anna 5¼ pies, in the Ranchi Circle 1 anna 2 pies, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 1 anna 1½ pies, in the Darjeeling circle 1 anna 0⅓ pies, and in the Eastern Bengal circle 7½ pies. The general increase in the average cost of operations in the past year as compared with 1879-80 was due to the distribution of the charges for establishment over a smaller number of operations; for although the gross cost of the department was lower last year than in the previous year, the proportion of decrease to the total cost was far below the proportion of decrease in operations to the total operations of the department.

Attitude of the people towards vaccination.

There were indications in the reports of the year that the attitude of the people towards vaccination is improving throughout the province, as well as in Calcutta and the Suburbs where a law making vaccination compulsory has been successfully introduced with the approval of the public. There are still, however, many instances in which extravagant beliefs and prejudices are held against vaccination, and several persons of influence and position still oppose the work of the department. On the other hand many zemindars and other private gentlemen of position rendered last year material assistance to the officers of the department and it is satisfactory to note that the Maharajah of Shusung applied that vaccination might be introduced in his estate. The example thus set will, it is hoped, soon be followed by other zemindars and persons of influence throughout the country. Inorder to break down the opposition offered at the village of Jhalda in Manbhoom the Deputy Commissioner caused himself to be vaccinated, and then went from house to house and induced the people to be operated upon.

Extension of the Acts prohibiting inoculation and making vaccination compulsory.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, prohibiting the practice of inoculation, was last year extended to the Darjeeling Terai, six thanas in Purneah, the town of Pooree, six thanas in Mymensingh, and four thanas in Patna; and since the close of the year the Act has been introduced into seven more thanas in the Purneah district.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act V (B.C.) of 1880 came into operation in Calcutta and the Suburbs and in the port of Calcutta on the 17th May 1880, and the arrangements made for its introduction and working were thus described in the Health Officer's report:—

"The town has been divided into seven vaccine areas, corresponding, as far as possible, to the municipal divisions, and in each area a central public vaccine station—in most cases a hospital—has been established, and definite days and hours fixed for vaccination in these places. . . . .Recently, at the instance of the Health Officer of the port, another station has been established at the Sailors' Home for the convenience of sailors. Every possible effort has been made to make the provisions of the law known to the people. Advertisements were inserted in all the papers, English and vernacular, hand-bills posted and distributed all over the town, and a lecture was delivered at the Bethune Society, explaining the objects and provisions of the law. . . . . The result has been as satisfactory as could have been expected. The people have resorted to the stations in considerable numbers—to some more largely than to others. The demand for the services of vaccinators at the houses of the better classes has been good, and the amount of vaccination performed has been, all things considered, satisfactory. The system of notices has not had time as yet to come into operation, and the penal provisions of the Act have not in any instance been applied. A good beginning has been made, and next season it will be possible to work the law to the letter if necessary."

Since the close of the year the Act has been extended to the municipalities of Rampore Beauleah, Rungpore, Hooghly and Chinsurah, and Soory. The arrangements for working the Act in Calcutta and the Suburbs are under the Corporation and the Suburban Municipality respectively, each of which receives the receipts and has to bear the expenditure under the Act. The vaccine operations in Calcutta are under the control and supervision of the Health Officer, and in the Suburbs under the Superintendent of Vaccination of the Metropolitan circles. The recorded deaths from small-pox in 1880-81 in the area under the operations of the Vaccination Department in the several vaccination circles were ·30 per thousand of the population, while in the area not under operation in the same districts the mortality was ·67 per thousand.

Transfer of the Vaccination Department to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Under the orders of the Government of India the supervision of the Vaccination Department was transferred from the Surgeon-General to the Sanitary Commissioner on the 3rd May 1880.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number of schools and pupils.

THE general prosperity of the people during the year under report gave rise to a large increase in the number both of schools and of pupils. As in former years, the increase was mostly shown in a further development of the system of primary instruction whereby indigenous village schools are brought within the circle of State superintendence and control; but education of a class above the primary also showed a very satisfactory and even remarkable advance. The returns for the year exhibit a total gain of 8,131 schools and 109,459 pupils, with which the progress in the last few years is compared in the following statement:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1878, a gain of	4,740	52,049
„ 1879 „ „	7,060	86,307
„ 1880 „ „	6,098	91,323
„ 1881 „ „	8,131	109,459

There has thus been a gain in four years of 26,029 schools and 339,138 pupils. Since 1877, when there were 21,478 schools and 589,351 pupils, the number of schools under inspection has more than doubled, while the number of pupils has increased by nearly 60 per cent. Most of these pupils had no doubt been already receiving some sort of instruction in private schools; but many were certainly induced to attend school for the first time by the superior advantages held out under the system of State supervision. Of the whole number of 928,489 pupils in schools of all classes, 893,941 were boys. The number of males in Bengal is shown by the recent census to be about 34 millions which would, according to the ordinary estimate of 15 per cent., give about 5,100,000 boys of school-going age, among whom therefore more than one in six was at school. Among girls of school-going age, about one in 150 was at school.

The following statement summarises the returns for years 1880 and 1881:—

Class of instruction.		1880. Schools.	1880. Pupils.	1881. Schools.	1881. Pupils.
University ...	Colleges	20	2,080	20	2,526
Secondary ...	High English Schools	200	38,618	218	42,558
	Middle „ „	554	32,812	588	35,348
	„ vernacular „	1,085	54,562	1,028(a)	54,208
	Lower „ „	1,498	54,296	1,701	59,318
Primary ...	Primary schools ...	35,258	613,452	41,699	701,568
Special ...	... ...	58	3,520	1,425	13,536
Female ...	... ...	657	15,158(b)	828	19,427
European and Eurasian ...	...	46	4,532	.....(c)	.....
	Total ...	39,376	819,030	47,507	928,489

There was therefore in the year under report an increase of 446 pupils in colleges affiliated to the University in Arts; of 3,940 pupils in high English schools reading to the standard of the University Entrance Examination; of 2,536 pupils in middle English schools; of 5,022 pupils in lower vernacular schools; and of 88,116 pupils in primary schools. The increase in the number of primary school pupils would have appeared greater by about 10,000, but for the fact that indigenous *tols* and *maktabs*, in which Sanskrit and Arabic alone are taught, have been re-classified in the returns for 1880-81 under the head of special instruction—a change which also explains the slight decrease under middle vernacular schools. The number of girls at school has increased by 4,557. These figures are, however, subject to some deduction, owing to the reclassification of schools for Europeans.

The schools shown in the preceding table may be again classified as follows according to the nature of their income:—

Class of institutions.	1880. Schools.	1880. Pupils.	1881. Schools.	1881. Pupils.
Government schools and colleges ...	301	29,332	303	29,775
Aided „ „ ...	32,412	683,352	40,490	777,173
Unaided „ „ ...	6,663	106,346	6,714	121,541
Total ...	39,376	819,030	47,507	928,489

The increase of two in the number of Government institutions is nominal. The college department of the Bethune School and the law department of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack—a small class maintained entirely from the fees—are now for the first time shown as an addition to the number of colleges. Aided schools, excluding primary schools show the following changes: an increase of three in the number of high English, and of nine in that of middle English schools; a loss of three middle vernacular, and a gain of 194 lower vernacular schools. The last item of increase has been brought about for the most part by the system which permits the rise of good

(a) Exclusive of Sanskrit *tols*, included in this year's returns as schools of special instruction.
(b) Including 288 boys reading in girls' schools.
(c) European and Eurasian schools not shown separately in this year's returns.

primary schools to the lower vernacular standard. The allotment of Rs. 4,50,000 for grants-in-aid having now for some years been fully assigned, the changes under that head are necessarily small, and are limited to whatever increase can be effected by a more economical distribution of grants. The chief modes in which progress can be manifested are by an increase in the number of pupils attending established schools, and a continued advance towards efficient management and teaching.

Educational grants and expenditure.

The following table compares the expenditure for the year with the budget provision :—

BUDGET HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned estimate, 1880-81.	Expenditure, 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and inspection	4,18,100	4,43,647
Government colleges and Madrasas	4,53,558	4,56,934
Government schools	6,47,300	6,69,735
Grants in-aid and assignments—		
For secondary and superior instruction	4,25,000	4,13,321
For primary instruction	4,00,000	4,07,286
Scholarships	1,60,000	1,50,802
Miscellaneous	48,742	33,346
Total ...	25,52,700	25,75,071
Less receipts	4,68,893	5,13,856
Net Government expenditure ...	20,83,807	20,61,215

The expenditure and receipts exceeded the original sanctioned estimate by Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively, the net result being a saving of Rs. 23,000. The fact that receipts from fees and fines were better than the estimate by Rs. 40,000 is a satisfactory indication of greater willingness on the part of the public to pay for the schooling of their children.

The foregoing figures refer only to those payments and receipts that appear upon the Government books. If the whole expenditure upon education in Government and aided schools be taken into account, including University charges paid by candidates, the charges for medical education, and the fee-receipts of aided schools, it will be found that the Government expenditure has risen from Rs. 21,97,000 in 1879-80 to Rs. 22,64,000 in 1880-81, while the private expenditure has increased in the same period from Rs. 25,71,000 to Rs. 28,56,000. These figures are satisfactory, for they show the continuance of the progressive increase of contributions from private sources towards the cost of education noticed in last year's report. In the year 1878-79, private contributions for the first time exceeded the Government grant. In 1879-80, the latter fell to 46 per cent., while in the year under review it has amounted only to 44 per cent. of the total expenditure. These amounts are exclusive of the expenditure in unaided schools, which has now, for the first time, been brought upon the returns, so far as the necessary information has been supplied by the schools concerned. If this be included, the total expenditure on education rises to Rs. 55,86,000, of which the share paid by Government was a little over 40 per cent.

Mahomedan education.

The proportion of Mahomedan pupils in all schools and colleges rose during the year from 18½ to 20 per cent. The proportion was greatest in primary schools, in which out of 108,000 new pupils 31,000 were Mahomedans. In English schools also, the proportion of Mahomedan pupils was greater than the year before; while in colleges for general education it was less. In colleges for professional instruction the proportion diminished, there being only one Mahomedan in the Engineering, and none in the Medical College; but in technical schools there was a considerable increase. From the beginning of the present year, the payment has been sanctioned from the Mohsin Endowment Fund, of two-thirds of the fees of every Mahomedan pupil reading in any of the aided colleges of Calcutta—a concession by which it is hoped that the number of Mahomedan students reading for the B. A. degree will be sensibly augmented. In passing down the list, from colleges, through high and middle schools, to primary schools, the proportion of Mahomedan pupils advances steadily from 4½ to 22 per cent. In technical schools the proportion was 13½ per cent. The ordinary primary schools of the country are in general, as fully suited to the requirements of Mahomedan as of Hindu pupils, the vernacular of the former being in nearly all cases that of the people among whom they live; but the practice of subsidising Mahomedan *maktabs*, on condition of their teaching the vernacular and a little arithmetic in addition to the Koran, was during the year under report, extended with successful results.

Controlling agencies.

The operations of the department have increased so enormously of late years as to relax to some extent the hold of the superior controlling staff upon the schools, notwithstanding the relief afforded by the appointment of Assistant Inspectors in 1879. The rapid development of primary education has also converted Sub-Inspectors into Central Examiners. These officers were originally appointed with the object of locally inspecting and examining primary schools which, in the absence of such supervision cannot be expected to show as great improvement as might otherwise be observed. It is true that at the central examinations the good schools are readily distinguishable from the bad, and that emulation and the hope of increased rewards are not without their effect in raising the status of inferior schools. Still, when left to themselves, schools of this class are necessarily confirmed in whatever radical faults of dicipline or method may exist in them; and even when these faults are made manifest by the results of examination, and are pointed out to the teachers, the precepts given, if they are to be of use, ought to be followed up by practical lessons among the guru's own pupils, and in his ordinary surroundings. It is to this cause that the fact must be ascribed that, though the standard of instruction in primary schools progresses, it does not progress at an equal rate with the extension of its area.

The inspection of secondary schools was on the whole satisfactorily conducted, though there is still great room for improvement in several districts. In the Presidency, Dacca, Burdwan, and Rajshahye Divisions, the duty of inspection was fairly well performed, the average number of visits being 156, 126, 111, and 95 respectively.

University education.

The affiliation to the University of the college classes recently opened in the Bethune school for girls raised the number of Government colleges to 12, seven of which are of the first grade, teaching the full course for the B.A. degree, while five, including the Bethune classes, are of the second grade, teaching to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. The Cathedral Mission College was closed by its managers at the end of 1880, and the number of aided colleges was thus reduced to five. Three of these teach the full course for the degree; and two—the Doveton and the London Mission Colleges—that for the First Arts standard. The establishment of the City College in Calcutta, under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, made an addition of one to the number of unaided colleges.

The total number of students in all colleges rose during the year from 2,080 to 2,526, or by more than 21 per cent. In Government colleges there was an increase of 174 students, or 15 per cent.; in aided colleges of 155, or 23½ per cent.; and in unaided colleges of 117, or nearly 35 per cent. The first place, in point of numbers, was again taken by an aided college, the General Assembly's Institution, which contained on the 31st March last 501 students—a number far exceeding the strength of any college, Government or private, in any previous year. The unaided Metropolitan Institution rose to the second place, with 380 students; while the Presidency College stood third with 344. The rate of fees at the Presidency College is maintained at the comparatively high rate of Rs. 12 a month for each student, while in no private college, aided or unaided, does it exceed Rs. 5 a month. Next in order among Government colleges came those of Dacca, Hooghly, and Patna, with 257, 194, and 162 students respectively, there being a large increase in the case of the two former colleges. Among smaller Government colleges, the increase in the Sanskrit College from 34 to 54, that of the Berhampore College from 20 to 33, and that of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack from 31 to 40, must all be regarded as satisfactory. The aided Free Church Institution in Calcutta showed the large increase of 76 students, from 69 to 145; while the number of undergraduates at La Martinière has risen from 4 to 20.

The expenditure returned for collegiate education in Government and aided colleges showed a nominal decrease from Rs. 4,58,432 in 1879-80 to Rs. 4,56,125 in 1880-81. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 2,43,775 was contributed by the State and Rs. 2,12,352 from other sources, the former amount showing an increase and the latter a decrease on the corresponding figures for the previous year. The average cost of students in Government colleges stood at Rs. 325, Rs. 215 of which was supplied by Government; while in aided colleges, each student cost Rs. 193, about one-sixth of which sum came from State funds. While the share paid by the State has, therefore, slightly risen in Government colleges, it has fallen considerably in aided colleges.

Comparing, however, the financial results for four years, the Government expenditure on collegiate education has increased more largely than the expenditure from private sources, though the latter

has grown considerably. The increasing demand for collegiate education has compelled the Government to provide additions to the professorial staff, but it is neither possible nor desirable that the State should continue to satisfy the demand from its own funds: the students should themselves meet the additional expenditure required, and with the steady annual increase in the number of college students that is now taking place the cost of the colleges to Government ought year by year to show a reduction. Enquiries are now being made to ascertain what moderate increase can be made in the rates of fees at colleges other than the Presidency College, without inflicting any sensible hardship on students, and without materially diminishing their number. Such an increase while it will involve no appreciable hardship to the people, will result in a juster distribution of the cost of institutions in the maintenance of which Government and the people are alike interested.

The results of the University Examinations were in every way satisfactory. At the First Arts Examination, 311 candidates passed out of 813, or 38 per cent. against 29 per cent. in the previous year. Of those candidates who presented themselves at the examination for the first time, nearly 49 per cent. passed, but only 30 per cent. of those who had previously failed were successful. From Government colleges 43 per cent. of the candidates passed; from other institutions 33½ per cent. The Presidency College passed 49 per cent. of its candidates; the Dacca and Sanskrit Colleges 47 per cent; the Rajshahye, Kishnaghur, Hooghly, and Patna Colleges from 42 to 34 per cent. Of the smaller colleges, 8 candidates passed out of 11 at Cuttack, and 5 out of 6 at Chittagong. 3 candidates out of 12 passed at Midnapore, and 1 out of 7 at Berhampore. The only candidate from the Bethune School passed. From the General Assembly's College, 57 candidates passed out of 175; and from the Metropolitan Institution 48 out of 137.

At the B.A. Examination, 126 candidates passed out of 325, the proportion being 39 per cent. against 36 per cent. in the previous year. Of those who appeared for the first time, 51 per cent. passed. From six Government colleges 74 candidates passed out of 159, or 47 per cent.; from four aided colleges 30 out of 69, or 43½ per cent.; and from the unaided Metropolitan Institution, which sent up candidates for the first time to this examination 16 passed out of 38, or 42 per cent. These figures show that the private colleges of Calcutta, both aided and unaided, are thoroughly efficient, and there is little doubt that the existence by their side of the Presidency College, with its large and efficient staff of professors, and the emulation of other colleges have contributed in no small degree to this satisfactory result. Of the candidates from all colleges in Bengal, 132 chose the course in literature, and 163 the course in science; of the former 32 per cent., and of the latter 50 per cent. passed. Of the candidates in science, 6 from the Presidency and 5 from the Hooghly College gained places in the first division; the other two places in that division being secured by candidates from the Dacca and the Cathedral Mission College. On the literature side only one candidate belonging to the General Assembly's College, was placed in the first division. In Government colleges, 45 students appeared at the examination in

literature, and 12 passed; while 114 were examined in science of whom 56 passed. Among the students of colleges in the mofussil, 13 presented themselves for examination by the former standard and 61 by the latter. It is only in the Dacca and Kishnaghur Colleges among those in the mofussil, that the literature course is read by many students. The course in science is read in every Government college that reads to the B.A. standard. The Ravenshaw College again passed a candidate, this being the second year of success since its establishment. The permanent maintenance of this institution as a first grade college for Orissa has now been definitely sanctioned.

For the M.A. degree 46 candidates appeared; 24 competed for Honours, of whom 19 were successful, and 22 for the ordinary degree, of whom 10 passed. From the Presidency College, nine gained Honours and eight the ordinary degree, chiefly in English, mathematics and physical science. From the Sanskrit College, one candidate out of two took Honours in Sanskrit. The five candidates for Honours from the Hooghly College were all successful; two in English, two in physical science, and one in mathematics. One student gained Honours in botany from the Patna College, and one passed in Sanskrit from Dacca. Of the aided colleges, the General Assembly's Institution passed two candidates, the Free Church College one and the Cathedral Mission College one—all in English.

Secondary Education.

The number of high English Government schools in Bengal remained as in the previous year 48; but the pupils reading in them increased from 13,727 to 13,867. Aided schools show an apparent increase from 88 with 10,800 pupils to 98 with 12,435; seven of these, however, are high schools for Europeans, now for the first time included with other aided schools. The increase in the number of unaided schools from 64, with 14,091 pupils, to 72 with 16,256 pupils is also partly accounted for by the reclassification of schools for Europeans. Altogether, there were at the close of the year 218 high schools, with 42,558 pupils; the cost of which was Rs. 2,02,045 to Government and Rs. 5,89,546 to private and other funds. The most noticeable feature in connection with higher English education is the extraordinary demand for instruction of this nature manifested in Behar. If this demand continues unabated, it will hardly be possible to provide sufficient school accommodation from the funds at the disposal of Government, and it will be necessary actively to encourage the establishment of private schools.

At the Entrance Examination of 1880, 2,031 candidates appeared from 204 schools, of whom 1,184 or more than 59 per cent. passed. Government schools passed 71 per cent. of their candidates, and private schools, aided and unaided, 52 per cent. These proportions are much higher than those of any previous year. Among collegiate schools, the Hare and Hindu schools attached to the Presidency College at Calcutta, maintained their places at the head of the list. The Dacca Collegiate school regained the third place on the list with 21 successful candidates; and was followed by the Hooghly Collegiate, Rajshahye, Hooghly Branch, and Sanskrit Collegiate schools. The Kishnaghur school fell from the third to the eighth place, owing to the unusual sickness that prevailed in the district, and to an unavoidable change

of head-masters three times in the course of the year. All the candidates from the Berhampore Collegiate school, 12 in number, passed the Entrance Examination.

Zillah schools of the first class, that is, those with 300 pupils and upwards, increased from 11 to 12 by the addition of the Monghyr school. The 12 schools together showed an increase of 301 pupils, of whom six schools in Bengal contributed 157, and six in Behar 144. The Mahomedan pupils of Behar, where a knowledge of Hindi is now of much more practical value than a knowledge of Urdu, readily attend the Hindi classes in the zillah schools.

Among zillah schools of the first class, the Utarpara school took the highest place at the Entrance Examinations, being followed by Burisal. In the second class of zillah schools (that is, those having from 175 to 300 pupils) Bankoora was the most distinguished; while in the third or lowest class of such schools the Barrackpore, Balasore, Purulia, and Pooree schools took the foremost places. The Hazaribagh and Chyebassa schools were very unsuccessful. The results of the year's working show that the instruction, the management, and the inspection of the zillah and collegiate schools have been on the whole very efficient.

The number of aided schools increased by three during the year under report, and the progress of these institutions as tested by the Entrance Examination, continued to be satisfactory. At the close of the year there were 32 aided schools in the Presidency, and 37 in the Burdwan Division. In each of the other Divisions there were from three to five schools of this class, except in Chota Nagpore and Orissa, where there were two and one respectively. In the latter Division, as in Behar, the great difficulty at present in establishing high schools is the cost of teachers, all of whom have to be imported from Bengal.

Excluding six schools for Europeans, the number of unaided schools was 66. Of these 17 were in Calcutta, 18 in the Presidency Division, 12 in Burdwan, 9 in Dacca, 6 in Patna, and 1 in each of the other Divisions.

Middle English schools increased from 554 with 32,812 pupils to 588 with 35,348 pupils; the increase including, however, 1 unaided and 14 aided schools for Europeans. Government schools nominally increased from eight to ten by the re-classification of the schools at Rangamati and Bogra. Aided schools showed an increase of 23 and unaided schools of 9. Taking both classes together there was a large increase both of schools and of pupils; and whatever objection may have been felt at the outset to the vernacular constitution of middle English schools has now practically disappeared.

In the Behar Circle the increasing desire for English education, which has been referred to in the case of high schools, manifested itself in middle schools also. The returns show an increase of 812 pupils in schools of this class; 525 in the Patna Division and 337 in Bhagulpore. The only difficulty attending the vernacular constitution of English schools in Behar—the want of trained vernacular teachers—will it is hoped soon be removed by the re-organization of the Patna normal school.

In connection with schools of this class, the practice which prevails in Bankoora of opening patshalas in connection with most of the middle schools, whether English or vernacular, deserves notice. The school-boys in the primary stage of instruction have all joined the attached patshalas, and have been returned as primary pupils, while the schools proper are being managed with a smaller number of teachers, and some of the grants have been reduced. This separation has thus the effect of increasing the number of primary school pupils, and diminishing the number of those returned for middle schools; and if carried out universally, it would very materially increase the number of primary schools and of the pupils reading in them. The possible tendency of this system to obscure the distinction between education for the masses and the early stages of instruction for the better classes renders it necessary that it should be carefully watched, in order that the interests of elementary education may not suffer.

Middle vernacular schools decreased nominally from 1,085 with 54,562 pupils, to 1,428 with 54,208 pupils; but much of this apparent loss of 57 schools was due to the transfer of 48 Sanskrit *tols* to another class. Of the whole number 172 were Government schools, 769 aided, and 87 unaided schools and there was a loss of three schools under each head as compared with the number in the previous year. These fluctuations appear to show that middle vernacular schools are not altogether popular or successful. They are in fact pressed upon in two directions. On the one hand, the primary system draws off the lower section of their pupils year by year in an increasing ratio, as the schools belonging to that system rise in standard; on the other hand, middle English schools under their new constitution of a vernacular basis possess all the attractions and advantages that vernacular schools ever had, and they offer instruction in English besides. The assimilation of middle English to middle vernacular schools has not only improved the standard of the former class, but has also made it easy for the latter to attain to it. Though the knowledge of English gained in schools of this class has no very great educational value—either as a means of mental training or as a source of profit or intellectual pleasure, yet it will be a gain to the pupils in other ways, and the machinery of the vernacular schools may rightly be employed in securing that advantage to scholars over and above the sound education which is given through the ordinary curriculum of middle vernacular schools. The weaker middle schools are laying aside English, and the stronger are taking it up; the latter in almost every case without any increase in the Government grant. The change is one of great importance; it is the direct result of the orders of 1877, constituting middle schools on a vernacular basis, and was indeed confidently predicted from the first.

The examinations for middle scholarships, English and vernacular, showed the following results: for the English scholarships 347 schools sent 976 candidates, of whom 583 passed; for vernacular scholarships, 931 schools sent 3,509 candidates, of whom 2,004 passed. The results of the English examination showed but little change, as compared with those of the preceding year, while there was a remarkable advance in

the success of pupils at the vernacular examination. The comparatively unsatisfactory results of the former examination are, it is believed, due to the fact that many pupils in middle English schools now prefer to compete for vernacular scholarships which have a higher money-value than the English scholarships.

Lower vernacular schools increased from 1,498, with 54,296 pupils, to 1,701 with 59,318 pupils. The great majority of these schools are aided from the primary grant, at the rate of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 a month, and have in most cases grown out of ordinary village schools. In point of organisation and discipline, they serve as models to the primary schools in their neighbourhood, and it is no doubt true that, among many thousand primary schools, there will always be a considerable number which, by a quite natural and healthy process of development, tend to rise to a higher standard. At the same time, the upward tendency of these schools should be jealously watched, if there is any danger that when raised to a higher standard their former pupils will no longer attend them, or no longer receive the education which is best fitted for them. Schools of this class will in future be called "upper primary schools," so as to accord with the new classification of the Government of India. For the lower vernacular scholarship examination of 1880, 1,139 schools sent up 2,731 candidates, of whom 1,677 passed. The result is not very different from that of the previous year; the new schools lately brought into this class not having yet attained to the full standard, and, therefore, producing no effect upon the results of the examination. If, however, a comparison be made with the examination of 1876, when the number of lower vernacular schools was 1,500, it will be evident that considerable progress can be claimed for schools of this class. In that year the number of successful candidates was 867, or little more than half the number passing in 1880, when the number of schools was not much greater. The efficiency of lower vernacular schools varies widely in different parts of the country; but it may be noticed that in the Burdwan Division 75 per cent. of the whole number of schools, and 91 per cent. of those that competed, were successful at the examination.

Primary Education.

The total number of primary schools for boys rose from 35,258 with 613,452 pupils in 1879-80 to 41,699 with 701,568 pupils, in the year under report, showing an increase of 6,441 schools and 88,116 pupils. Besides these, indigenous *tols* and *maktabs*, to the number of nearly 1,400 with 1,000 pupils, which in the previous year were included among primary schools, were transferred to the head of "special instruction." It follows that about 98,000 additional pupils have been brought on the returns of primary schools. Of the whole number of schools returned as primary, 36,002 with 618,328 pupils received aid in some form or other from Government, while 5,697 with 83,240 pupils were unaided. In the case of a large number of schools, which though brought within the limits of the primary system, are not yet advanced enough to send their pupils to the central examinations for rewards, the amount of aid is limited to the yearly payment of a rupee to the teacher for keeping a register and submitting an annual return. No great reliance can, it is true, be placed upon figures thus

obtained; but the maintenance in primary schools of a register is useful as a means for the education of the teachers in the elements of school organization. Eventually, the statistics thus obtained may become accurate, but for the present it is only by indirect and partial methods that any test can be applied to the returns of attendance in primary schools. The superior inspecting officers have occasional opportunities of checking the returns furnished by particular schools; but this is necessarily a test of very limited applicability. A better check is supplied by comparing the returns of schools and pupils with the results of the primary scholarship examination from year to year. The tests thus applied seem to show that although the correctness of the figures in the case of individual schools may be questioned, the general effect is not misleading, and affords a useful basis for comparing the results of different years. If with the reservations above noted, the returns be provisionally accepted, then each teacher of an aided primary school in Bengal receives on the average Rs. 9½ a year from Government, and Rs. 34 from the village, or about Rs. 43 a year altogether, besides payments in kind, such as clothes and rice. As an aided primary school contains on an average 17 pupils, each pupil costs Government nine annas a year out of a total of Rs. 2-9. The schools are, therefore, essentially village schools, maintained by the people for the people, with some moderate support from Government.

By the statement that 80,000 or 100,000 pupils are added to the returns annually, it is not meant that so many new pupils are brought to school who were not at school before. The Government system discovers schools; it does not, except to a comparatively limited extent, create them. The advantages which may rightly be claimed for the system are, however, these:—the connection of a school with Government, however, slight it may be, tends to secure its stability by the hope of future profit; the requirement that registers shall be kept gives each teacher an interest in increasing the number of his pupils and in enforcing, so far as may be, regularity of attendance; the examination of pupils by standards of various degrees of difficulty, from that of the primary scholarship down to the most elementary subjects of patshala instruction, makes it easy for the schools to advance from stage to stage; and the rates of reward, increasing with the standards, together with the natural spirit of emulation, supply the teachers with the necessary incentives to progress. The object of the system is the gradual and general improvement of ordinary village schools, within the limits proper to primary education.

The system of payments according to the results of examination is now in force more or less completely in all districts, except Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Lohardugga. The experience of several years has shown that this system is the only one under which mass education can under present financial circumstances be largely extended. But a limit to the extension of even this system is necessarily set by the amount of the funds which Government can place for this purpose at the disposal of the district authorities; and, this limit has been reached wherever the system is thoroughly at work. The grant for primary education for the current year has now been increased

from four to five lakhs of rupees, and the additional sum has been distributed among all the districts of Bengal in proportion to the necessities of each. The extent to which primary education has been pushed in different parts of Bengal, is shown by the proportion of boys at school to boys of school-going age reckoned at 15 per cent. of the male population. The proportion varies from one in two in Burdwan to one in nineteen in Rungpore.

In the Presidency Division the number of aided primary schools declined from 1,998 with 66,144 pupils, to 1,985 with 62,180 pupils. The pupils in unaided schools increased by 6,000. Of all boys of school-going age, one in six was at school. Changes in classification account for a large increase of aided schools in Jessore; and for a considerable loss in the 24-Pergunnahs. In Nuddea, there was a serious loss arising from the widespread sickness that prevailed. In the Burdwan Division, in which the system of payment by results is in full operation, aided schools advanced from 6,316 with 149,815 pupils to 7,540 with 171,428 pupils, the increase being shared by all the districts. One boy in every three was at school. In the Rajshahye Division the number of pupils in aided primary schools decreased from 33,111 to 32,941, all districts showing a falling off except Rajshahye. Throughout the Division, notwithstanding the general prosperity, only one boy in 14 was at school; the rate of aid for each pupil under instruction was far higher, and the proportion of pupils to population was far less than in any other part of Bengal. In the Daeca Division one boy in nine was at school. The number of aided primary schools increased from 1,543 with 45,602 pupils, to 1,709 with 51,418 pupils, there being an increase in every district but Mymensingh. In the Chittagong Division the number of aided primary schools rose from 1,412 with 33,041 pupils to 2,301 with 49,891 pupils. One boy in five was at school. The increase was confined to the districts of Noakholly and Tipperah. In the latter district a large number of *maktabs* are aided; nothing is given for the reading of the Koran, but ample rewards are offered for the most elementary secular subjects, beginning even with the alphabet. In the Patna Division, in which one boy in nine was at school at the close of the year, aided primary schools increased from 5,570 with 79,826 pupils to 8,076 with 95,880 pupils. The chief increase was in the district of Gya, where more than 10,000 pupils were added to the returns of aided schools; most of which, however, were aided on the sole condition of their keeping registers or returns. In the patshalas of Behar, Hindi is studied by Mussulmans and Hindus alike to the exclusion of Urdu, the only difference being that the former show a preference for the Kaithi and the latter for the Devanagri character. Of the 158 Mahomedan boys examined in the Patna district, 109 were reading Hindi and not Urdu. In the Bhagulpore Division one boy in eight was at school and the number of schools rose from 4,866 with 51,215 pupils to 6,649 with 66,277 pupils. The rapid extension of the primary system in Behar is to a great extent due to the "chief guru" system, introduced by Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjea, under which a selected teacher of an indigenous school is employed to supervise the working of a circle of village schools grouped round his own as their centre. The system

supplies a slight but closely-knit organisation under which probably more accurate information can be obtained about indigenous schools than under any other system. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs schemes are being devised for extending education among the Sonthals in the Damin-i-Koh and in other parts of the district. Separate measures are also being taken for the education of the same people in the districts of Beerbhoom and Manbhoom. The education of Sonthals has hitherto been chiefly left in the hands of the Church Missionary Society and the India Home Mission; but the efforts of these bodies will in future be supplemented by direct action on the part of Government officers. In the Chota Nagpore Division the number of aided primary schools rose from 742 with 21,126 pupils to 819 with 23,186 pupils. One boy in 11 was at school. "There was some increase in every district except Hazaribagh, in which there was considerable sickness towards the close of the year. There was, however, a marked improvement in the organisation of the schools of that district. The progress made in backward districts like Lohardugga and Singbhoom is especially satisfactory. In the last named district there are very few indigenous schools, and the efforts of the local officers are rightly directed towards the opening of new schools. The bulk of the pupils in the primary schools of Singbhoom belong to non-Aryan tribes. While there were only 948 Hindus and 42 Mahomedans, 2,500 of the total number of pupils were Hos and several hundreds belonged to other races. The spread of education in the Orissa Division has been only second to that in Burdwan, there being two boys out of every seven at school at the end of the year under report. The number of pupils, however, declined from 63,882 to 61,654 during the year, although the number of aided schools increased from 5,460 to 5,464. The diffusion of easy printed books has widened the course of instruction in a great majority of the primary schools, and the reading of such books, with an intelligent appreciation of the meaning of the text, is no longer considered an accomplishment amongst the people of the interior. In the Tributary Mehals of Orissa there was a general increase in the number of schools of almost every class, and in the number of pupils attending them.

European and Eurasian education.

The total number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians increased from 47 to 52, and of pupils from 4,495 to 4,911. One of these, the Railway boarding school at Kurseong is a Government school; 41, or three more than in the previous year, received grants-in-aid, and 10, or two more than in 1879-80, are unaided. The majority of these schools are in Calcutta, where there are, among those that receive aid, six high and eight middle and primary schools for boys with a total of 1,936 pupils, and one high and nine middle and primary schools for girls, together with the Church Mission Normal School, with a total of 1,199 pupils. The unaided schools in Calcutta for boys included one primary and two high schools, and for girls, three high and three middle and primary schools. Altogether there were known to be on the 31st March last 1,749 boys and 1,386 girls in 25 aided schools in Calcutta, and 653 boys and 373 girls in 9 unaided schools. During the year

one aided school (St. Saviour's) ceased to exist, while the Calcutta Boys' School and the Loretto Girls' School in Dhurrumtollah for the first time received grants-in-aid. The Calcutta High School, unaided, was also newly established under a former master of the Doveton College. The total expenditure in the aided schools of Calcutta in 1880-81 was Rs. 2,00,961, towards which Government contributed Rs. 41,711. In the four free schools, namely the Calcutta Free School, the Benevolent Institution, and the Catholic Male and Female Orphanages, the Government expenditure was Rs. 19,540 out of a total of Rs. 43,331, or 45 per cent.; in the other 19 aided schools the Government expenditure was Rs. 22,171 out of a total of Rs. 1,57,630, or 14 per cent. Owing to the different amounts that have been at the disposal of Government at different times, the rates of aid at present granted to these schools follow no fixed system. A beginning has, however, been made towards a more regular distribution; and the grants of all middle schools in Calcutta in which fees are paid will be determined for 1882 by the results of examinations held in the present year. The Committee now sitting in Calcutta for the purpose of preparing a draft code for schools of this class will, it is hoped, supply a much needed incentive to progress by drawing up an exact and definite system of aid, which the managers of all schools for Europeans in Calcutta will understand.

Darjeeling possesses four excellent boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls. The St. Joseph's school for boys, and the Darjeeling girls' school, have recently received promises of building grants, on the usual condition that they shall be expended in the provision of increased accommodation for pupils. The number of pupils in St. Paul's school has increased from 72 to 107. The Darjeeling girls' school has secured a new head mistress from England; and is supervised by a judicious and energetic committee, appointed partly by Government, and partly by the Diocesan Board of Education. In the Government Railway school at Kurseong there are now 38 pupils, all but one or two of whom are boarders. The removal of the Government Railway school from "Constantia" to the hill above Kurseong has been attended with the greatest benefit. The new dormitories to hold 40 boys and 40 girls will, it is expected, be completed by March next; and the school will then possess as good buildings and as capable a staff as any of the kind in India. The whole cost of maintenance has been brought within the reasonable limit of Rs. 12-8 a month for each pupil, all of which is covered by receipts, and the only expense incurred by Government is the salaries of the teachers. The station of Cuttack with two schools for boys and two for girls is exceptionally well supplied, and the Railway boarding school at Jamalpore is a prosperous and successful institution. Local efforts at Dacca, however, have not yet succeeded in establishing the school at that station on a sound and satisfactory footing.

Female education.

The total number of girls' schools increased from 657 with 14,870 pupils to 840 with 19,673 pupils. With the addition of 13,455 girls reading in boys' schools, the total number of girls under instruction was 33,218, showing an increase of 4,705 pupils. The year was signalised by

the success, for the first time in India, of two young native ladies—one from the Normal School and the other from the Bethune School who passed respectively in the second and third divisions of the first examination in Arts, and are now reading in the Bethune School for the Degree examination, special scholarships of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 a month having been granted to them for that purpose. Of the female candidates at the Entrance Examination, two from the Bethune School were placed in the first and second divisions respectively. The example which the Bethune and Free Church Normal Schools have set will apparently have a good effect, for other schools are already following their lead.

The progress here shown, and the promise which it affords for the future, are very satisfactory. A large addition has been recently made to the grant allotted to the Bethune School, in order to provide for the maintenance of the college classes in a state of complete efficiency. The school has altogether 109 pupils, of whom 51 read English. A new Lady Superintendent, appointed by the Secretary of State, arrived in India shortly after the close of the year. The Dacca Government School passed eight candidates last year at the primary, and four at the lower vernacular scholarship examination; these last are now reading for the middle standard. The recent progress of girls' schools throughout the country, judged by the only satisfactory test, that of the public examinations, has been remarkable. In the Presidency Division five girls passed by the lower vernacular standard, one gaining a scholarship; and in the district of Nuddea five passed the primary examination, two receiving scholarships. In the Dacca district 80 candidates appeared at the primary scholarship examination, of whom 69 passed—54 in the first division; one girl also passed by the lower vernacular standard. In Furreedpore five girls passed by the primary standard; and one of them, a married girl of 15 years of age, has set up a patshala at her father's house, and is herself preparing for the lower standard. In Burrisal a pupil of the station school passed by the middle standard; and nine girls from the same district passed by the primary standard. In Mymensing one girl passed by the lower, and four by the primary standard. In Tipperah one girl passed the middle vernacular, and nine the primary scholarship examination of whom one gained a scholarship. In Noakholly five passed by the primary standard, and in Chittagong seven, three of these latter gaining scholarships. In Balasore six girls passed, and in Cuttack one girl. In all the public examination girls compete on equal terms with boys, and the instances quoted afford therefore valuable indications of sound and steady progress. In Behar and Chota Nagpore there are some good schools, though they have as yet sent no pupils to the examinations. In the Rajshahye Division the condition of the girls' schools is said to be unsatisfactory. The schools in the Burdwan Division are under the supervision of the Ufterpara Hitakari Sabha, and the pupils do not, as a rule, appear at the departmental examinations. At those held by the Sabha, 65 candidates appeared; of whom 33 passed by the junior, nine by the senior, and four by the final standard; all but 15 gaining scholarships. A Mahomedan girl from Bankoora passed a very creditable examination, and gained a junior scholarship.

Excluding the Bethune School, the aided institutions in Calcutta were four zenana agencies, drawing a monthly grant of Rs. 1,242; two normal schools, with a grant of Rs. 326; three orphanages, with a grant of Rs. 215; and nine girls' schools, with a grant of Rs. 269. Altogether Government pays to the Missionary agencies working in Calcutta more than Rs. 2,000 a month for the education of native girls. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, examined last year 1,943 pupils reading in zenanas, or in schools connected with zenana agencies. Of the whole number 1,664 were in the lower primary stage, 237 in the upper primary, 41 in the middle, and one (belonging to the Church of Scotland Agency) in the upper stage. These returns exhibit some improvement over those of the previous year when the numbers in the lowest two stages were 1,861 and 200. The obstacles in the way of the Missionary agencies noticed in last year's report still continue, but the figures give reason to believe that some small return is being obtained from the money laid out by Government; while every day brings signs that the demand for female education in Bengal is surely, if slowly, advancing and extending.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.
Law.

There are now seven Government Colleges to which law classes reading for the B.L. degree are attached, a new class having been opened at Cuttack. The number of law students increased from 321 to 367 during the year under report. The total expenditure on all the law classes increased from Rs. 25,219 to Rs. 26,399; but the classes were all self-supporting, and indeed yielded a profit to Government of Rs. 4,879. Of 86 candidates for the B.L. degree 35 passed—a result inferior to that of the previous year, when 47 candidates passed out of 88. The loss was confined to the Presidency College.

Medicine.

The number of students in the Medical College at the close of the session was 123 against 153 in the previous year. As in former years, a large number of students withdrew their names in the course of the session from inability to pay the fees; and to remedy this cause of fluctuation a rule has now been made that fees are to be paid half-yearly in advance. At the first L. M. S. and M. B. examinations, 11 candidates passed; and at the final examinations for the License and Degree, 27 passed. The number of pupils in the four vernacular schools of medicine decreased slightly from 508 to 503, there being a small loss in each school except that of Dacca. There is still much irregularity and fluctuation in the attendance at these schools, especially in the Campbell School at Sealdah. Of 244 pupils on the rolls of that institution during the year, 57 were struck off for non-payment of fees, eight were removed for misconduct, and nine voluntarily left the school. There remained 170 students, of whom 41 passed their examinations and quitted the school, and 49 failed. The revised standard of admission, which is considerably higher than the former standard, will doubtless lead to greater stability in the classes, as well as to increased efficiency. At the first examination which is held at the close of the second year's course, 122 candidates presented themselves from the four medical schools, of whom 81 passed; at the final examination for

the diploma, held at the end of the third year, 135 candidates appeared, and 93 passed. At the Sealdah and Dacca schools, the number of successful candidates for the diploma was about 75 per cent.; at the Cuttack school and the Temple school at Bankipore, about 60 per cent.

Engineering.

The Civil Engineering classes of the Presidency College numbering 73 students, were transferred at the beginning of the year to the Government Engineering College at Seebpore. Of 31 candidates who presented themselves for the subsequent University Examinations 13 passed, three obtaining the B. C. E. degree and ten the diploma of licentiate of Civil Engineering. The new session opened in June 1880 with 76 students, of whom 44 were newly admitted to the college. The number of engineer students at the close of the year was 82. The overseer classes, including 58 mechanical apprentices from the Dehree school, were opened in April 1880; and an examination for the admission of additional students was held in the following June. In all, 69 new students were admitted to the classes, but some did not join, and some left after joining. Seven of the old students were examined at the end of their fourth year, and six passed. All obtained employment—four under Government and two in private firms. There were 90 overseer and apprentice students at the close of the year. Of 172 students of all classes, 100 were Hindus, 68 Christians, 3 Parsees, and 1 a Mahomedan. Every student attended the workshops daily, and all are said to like working with their own hands at the bench, the lathe, the forge, and the foundry. Certain defects formerly existing in the drainage have now been remedied, and the health of the students is exceptionally good. The erection of a large and handsome building fronting the river has recently been sanctioned for the residence of the native students in place of the temporary accommodation which alone could be provided at the opening of the college.

Surveying and industrial schools.

In the three survey schools there were 119 students against 138 in the previous year. At the final examination 40 candidates passed, and obtained certificates. The passed students at Dacca and Cuttack find no difficulty in obtaining employment. In Behar there is not the same demand; and the decrease in the number of students at the Patna Survey School is ascribed to this cause. There were two industrial schools at the close of the year—the vernacular school at Dehree and the Ranchi school. The Dacca school was closed on the opening of the overseer classes at the Seebpore College. At Dehree 50 boys, sons of artizans engaged on the canal works, received instruction; an increase of eleven over the number of the previous year. At the Ranchi school there were 27 pupils, three of whom were taught smith's work, and the rest carpentry. The Patna industrial school was temporarily closed, owing to the want of a qualified superintendent. A trained mechanical engineer has now, however, arrived from England, and the school will shortly be re-opened.

School of Art.

The number of students of the School of Art rose from 76 to 80. The work of the students maintains its high standard in many branches of art, fully justifying

the encomiums passed on it four years ago by Lord Northbrook, when he said that it would bear comparison with that of any Art school in England. The studies from life are particularly good.

Normal schools.

There were 14 normal schools at work during the year, including eight of the higher grade and six of the lower. At the examination for the vernacular teachers' certificate, 250 candidates appeared, out of whom 134 passed. The Chittagong and Dacca schools stood first in order of merit, followed by the Hooghly school; and though the Calcutta school occupied only the fourth place it showed a considerable improvement on previous years. The want of trained vernacular teachers has hitherto been found the chief obstacle to the introduction of the vernacular system of instruction into the middle schools of Behar. The Patna normal school, which is the only one with an English Department attached to it, ought, however, in a few years to go a considerable way towards supplying that want, and providing a number of trained teachers both for English and for vernacular instruction.

Madrassas.

The number of pupils in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrassa and in the other five Madrassas of Bengal increased from 777 to 1,006, or by about 30 per cent., the increase being shared by all the institutions. The Government expenditure increased by only 3 per cent. A proposal was made in the course of the year, by an influential Mahomedan gentleman, to close three of the Madrassas in order to provide funds for the establishment of college classes in the Calcutta Madrassa, and generally to give more prominence to the study of English and less to that of oriental languages and science. Owing to the position of Government, as a trustee, bound to carry out the intentions of the founder of the Mohsin Endowment, it was impossible to sanction the diversion to the establishment of a single college in Calcutta of funds which were intended to have a much wider distribution, and on other grounds also such a course appeared unadvisable. The figures given above show that institutions of an essentially oriental character, modified by the admission and even encouragement of elementary English instruction, find increasing favour with the Mahomedans of Bengal. For the benefit, however, of those who desire a higher education, two-thirds of the fees of every Mahomedan student reading in any of the colleges in Calcutta are now defrayed from the Mohsin Endowment—a boon which has been much appreciated by students. At the same time the boarding accommodation in the Calcutta Madrassa itself has been much improved and extended at considerable cost, a joint mess has been established, and the Collinga branch school has been removed to more commodious quarters, preparatory to its final transfer to the quarters now occupied by the Principal within the Madrassa.

Taking the Calcutta Madrassa, as a whole, there were 1,041 students in its three departments, or eight more than in the previous year. Of these 239 belonged to the Arabic Department (the Madrassa proper), 391 to the Anglo-Persian Department, and 411 to the branch school. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 31,887, made up of the Mohsin grant of Rs. 25,000 and fees amounting to nearly Rs. 7,000. The students of the Arabic Department underwent the annual

examination in common with those of the other Madrassas in Bengal, all of which now read to the Calcutta standard, except those of Hooghly and Joraghat. The Dacca and Chittagong Madrassas passed 15 students each; those of Rajshahye and Hooghly eight and four respectively.

Sanskrit title examination.

Of 66 candidates at the Sanskrit title examination, 31 passed. *Kavya* (literature) and *Smriti* (law) were the favourite subjects, being taken up respectively by 30 and 27 candidates, the numbers passing in them being 17 and 10 respectively. All the four candidates who took up Logic failed—a matter to be specially regretted as this is a subject in which the *tols* at one time excelled. On the other hand the title examination has had the effect of reviving the study of literature and of the *Nyaya* and *Sankhya* in the *tols*, where for some time they had suffered neglect.

Scholarships.

The amount expended by Government on scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,53,868 out of a sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,73,187. Roughly Rs. 70,000 was spent on scholarships tenable in colleges, and Rs. 72,000 on those tenable in secondary schools; while engineering and medical scholarships amounted to about Rs. 8,000, and those attached to the Sanskrit College and the School of Art to Rs. 4,000. Two scholarships of £200 a year each, tenable for two and a half years at the Cirencester, or any other recognized Agricultural College in England, were established with a view to laying a sound foundation for the future establishment of schools of agriculture in Bengal under a staff of trained native agriculturists.

Besides those established by Government there are large numbers of scholarships founded by private liberality. Among these the largest are the Mohsin scholarships; those created from the old Hindu College Fund, which include two of Rs. 50 a month, two of Rs. 40, and three of Rs. 30, tenable by B. A. graduates of the Presidency College; and the Laha scholarships, which were founded in 1869, by Baboo Doorga Churn Laha, who made over to Government half a lakh of rupees for that purpose.

School books.

A further list of approved text-books was issued after examination by the Central Text-book Committee. The Bengali translation of Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* was published and distributed to all middle, lower, and primary schools. The text-books in use in the vernacular schools of medicine also underwent examination by a committee specially appointed for that purpose. All existing text-books were brought under review; and the committee finally issued a list showing the subjects in which satisfactory text-books existed, and those in which it was desirable that new works should be produced. The committee at the same time indicated those English works in medicine and surgery from which condensed translations should be made. Authors were publicly invited to compete; and the Government offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the most satisfactory translation of each work. The recognition of Kaithi as the popular character in Behar is already making itself felt in the improvement of popular literature. To promote this object as well as to secure the wide distribution amongst the masses of

Behar, of a cheap and simple literature in a character intelligible to them, a complete fount of Kaithi type has been made at the Alipore Jail Press, under the supervision of Mr. G. A. Grierson. Seven new school-books in Hindi were issued from the Patna press during the year; four being translations of standard Bengali works, and three original compositions or compilations. In Orissa the expenditure of Rs. 3,400 from State funds was sanctioned for the production of Uriya text-books in geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and botany, in order to replace the existing Bengali works on those subjects. Authors have been invited by public advertisement to compete for the rewards offered. Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* was also translated and published in Uriya, and is now in use in the schools.

Literature and the Press.

The Vernacular Press.

THE number of native newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year was thirty-nine, showing an increase of one as compared with the number in the preceding year. Six of these were daily papers, twenty-eight weekly, two fortnightly, and three monthly. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following; one weekly journal in English and Urdu, three in Hindi, one in Persian, and one monthly paper in Assamese. Nineteen appeared in Calcutta, five in the Presidency Division outside Calcutta, two in the Dacca Division, four in the Burdwan Division, one in the Patna Division, three in the Chittagong Division, and two in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. Besides these, two Bengali weekly papers published at Sylhet, and one Assamese monthly paper published at Sibsagur, were supplied to the Library. No papers are published in the Chota Nagpore or Bhagulpore Divisions. Eight new papers were started during the year, while eight of those already in circulation ceased to appear. One weekly paper published in Urdu was also started, but discontinued. The leading papers were the *Navavibhakar*, the *Sahachar*, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Salava Samachar* (Calcutta), the *Sadharani* (Chinsurah), the *Som Prakash* (Chingripotah, in the 24-Pergunnahs), the *Dhaka Prakash* (Dacca), the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Mymensingh), and the *Bardwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan).

The tone of the vernacular press differed, but little from its tone in the previous year as described in the last Administration Report. There was the same general opposition to Government and Government measures, the same imputation of unworthy motives to Government and its officers, and the same personal abuse of European Government servants. Having regard however to the population of the province, it cannot be said that the vernacular newspapers have an extensive circulation among the people, or that they help to form the opinion of more than a very limited circle of readers. The men who edit the papers belong as a rule to a class which knows very little of the people of the interior outside the great towns or of their feelings and opinions, and is altogether incapable of representing their true sentiments or of instructing them. They occasionally do good by bringing to light some local cause of irritation among the population of the towns, but on the great questions of the day affecting the welfare of the people

at large or of the rural and agricultural classes they are generally quite unable to write an intelligent article. The native papers written in English supply the editors of the vernacular press with topics, and one paper after another takes up the theme and reproduces the arguments in a slightly altered form for a different circle of readers. One of the most striking features in the treatment of these borrowed subjects is the apparent inability of the writers to see more than one side of a question, or to recognize the possibility of any difficulty or objection to any measure which appears to them to be on general grounds desirable. This is no doubt bad and ineffective journalism, but it may be ascribed in a great measure to the inexperience of young writers. The papers which show most originality are the *Navavibhakar*, the *Sadharani*, the *Bharat Mihir*, and the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. The Hindi, Persian, and Urdu papers seldom contain any original matter, but consist principally of items of news and extracts and translations from Bengali and English journals.

The contemplated repeal of the Vernacular Press Act is anxiously looked forward to by the native press, and is generally attributed to the agitation that has been kept up in the matter. The editors of native newspapers are rapidly acquiring a belief in the power of sustained agitation and combination for the attainment of any specified end, and from their point of view the absence of originality which the vernacular press generally displays is a source of strength rather than of weakness.

Report on the Bengal Library.

The number of books received in the Bengal Library in 1880 was 1,822, an unusually high figure, which exceeded that for 1879 by 431, and was only surpassed by the number in 1874—1,823.

The total number of unilingual books received (exclusive of periodicals) was 1,315, against 1,012 in 1879. The books are classified as follows, according to languages and subjects :—

Languages in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations and reprints.	Total.	Subject-matter of Work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations and reprints.	Total.
1. Arabic	2	.....	2	Biography	21	2	23
2. Assamese	11	.....	11	Drama	125	2	127
3. Bengali	740	158	898	Fiction	47	41	88
4. English	132	40	172	History	50	12	62
5. Garo	1	.....	1	Language	229	18	247
6. Hindi	15	30	45	Law	20	8	28
7. Mondari	.....	1	1	Medicine	36	10	46
8. Mussulmani-Bengali	32	29	61	Miscellaneous	116	4	120
9. Persian	3	4	7	Philosophy	14	1	15
10. Sanskrit	22	35	57	Poetry	156	45	201
11. Santali	1	.....	1	Politics	.....	1	1
12. Urdu	30	1	31	Religion	140	149	289
13. Uriya	24	4	28	Science (mathematical)	42	5	47
				Do. (natural and others)	17	4	21
				Travels and voyages ...	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,013	302	1,315	Total	1,013	302	1,315

In addition to these, 1 quadrilingual, 9 trilingual, and 181 bilingual books, were received.

Several interesting biographical works were received during the year. Among them the following may be mentioned as works of merit in this branch of literature:—the memoir of Jagannath Tarkapanchánana which throws some light upon the great lawyer as well as upon the social, political, and scholastic history of a time which is important by reason of its comprising the last days of the Nawabs of Moorshedabad and the first years of the East India Company; the two works entitled *Apurba Bhárata Uddhár* and *Itálir Itibritta Sambalit Myátsinir Jibana Charit*, the former of which gives the substance of the autobiography of the Mahratta robber Wassudeo Bulwant, and the latter that of the great Italian patriot Mazzini; and the lives of Diwan Ramkamal Sen, and Haji Muhammad Mohsin, the founder of the well-known Muhammad Mohsin Fund. Perhaps the first biographical work in Assamese was published during the year under the title of *Anandarama Dhekiyal Phukaner Jibana Charita*.

Biography.

Bengali dramas, though frequently worthless as specimens of dramatic composition, have an interest as occupying a large place in Bengali literature. Considered in this light, they may be divided into four classes, according to the objects with which they seem to be written. The first class consists of those dramas which present mythological stories, taken chiefly from the *Ramáyana* and the *Mahábhárata*, in the form of dialogue. These dramas, intended as they apparently are for orthodox and uneducated readers, seem to be written only for pecuniary profit. The second class appears to be written from motives of literary distinction. The stories presented in these dramas are stories of love and Rajput warfare, invented by their authors, and seem to be addressed to the new generation of English-knowing Bengalis. The third class deals with subjects of social interest, and is written with the view of exposing such vices as intemperance, and social institutions like polygamy and early marriage. Though written with a laudable object, these dramas occasionally defeat their purpose by their manner of treating their subjects, which is often immoral, sometimes obscene, and never in good taste. The fourth class consists principally of operas and melodramas written for the Calcutta stage. Compositions of this class are increasing in number, thereby showing that in the present state of public taste and culture in this country the opera is more likely to succeed on the stage than the regular drama. One of the operas written during the year is the *Basanta Utsaba*, or the *Spring Festival*, the work of a Hindu lady of good family. Its artistic execution and poetry are said to be alike excellent. An English translation of the celebrated *Beni-sanhár Nataka* by Bhattanáráyana was published during the year.

Drama.

Several works of fiction were written during the year, among which the following are deserving of notice:—*Chhinnamukula*, *Málati*, *Muralá* and *Rájkumari*. The subjects chosen by Bengali novelists are generally events in Indian history illustrative of the military prowess of the ancient Hindus and their love of political independence, such as Porus's war with Alexander, Prithwi Rajá's war with Muhammad Ghori, and the wars of the Rajputs and Mahrattas with the Mogul emperors. Babu Piyári Chánd

Fiction.

Mitra wrote a spiritual novel, entitled *Adhyutmiká*. It is not a very successful performance, but the hand of the author of *Aláler Gharer Dulál* is traceable in many of its pages. Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji continues to maintain his position as the chief of Bengali writers of fiction; and Mr. Rafiesh Chandra Datta, two of whose works passed through their second edition during the year, seems to be gaining popularity. Babu Bankim Chandra's *Durgesa-nandini* was translated into English, and his *Julgalanguriya* into Hindi during the year under review; and the Asiatic Society of Bengal has commenced publishing an English translation of *Kathá-sarit-sagara* by Mr. Tawney. Works of fiction occupy a much larger place in Mussulmani-Bengali than they do in any other literature in this country. They possess, however, still less merit as works of art than even the most worthless of Bengali fictions. But taken by themselves, they are not all of equal merit, and they may be regarded as belonging to two classes distinguished from each other by certain suggestive peculiarities of matter and manner. Fictions like *Amir Hamzár Puthi* or *Sujja-ujál Bibir puthi*, which were composed long ago, and which may be said to have become almost classical in Mussulmani-Bengali literature, have in them some degree of the heroic mixed with the religious element, and are generally written in a style which is comparatively dignified and concise; but the fictions which are now written eschew the two predominant elements of the older works of fiction, and describe rambling stories of love in a loose and undignified style, and with the aid of machinery borrowed from well-known Bengali works of fiction like the *Bidya-Sundara*. Altogether, the older class of fictions in Mussulmani-Bengali display a much higher intellectual and moral standard than the later.

History (including geography.)

The second volumes of Dr. Rájendralála Mitra's *Antiquities of Orissa* and Mr. Bellew's *Races of Afghanistan* appeared during the year. A valuable work on Indian history, entitled *Bhárata Itihása*, was brought out for use in Indian schools. A geography of Darjeeling in Bengali, including a detailed account of its population, physical features, natural scenery, natural productions, agriculture, peasantry, land-system, &c., was written during the year, and a similar but shorter work was written regarding the State of Cooch Behar. Works like the two last mentioned are very rare in Bengali, and any increase in their number may be looked upon as affording some proof that educated Bengalis are awakening to the importance of themselves studying their country, and beginning to exercise their own faculties of thought and observation for that purpose.

Language, &c.

A miniature encyclopœdia of ancient India, somewhat on the plan of Lemprière's Classical Dictionary, was commenced last year under the title of *Bhárata Kosha*. In literature a work was written which is perhaps the first of its kind in Bengali, and which is styled *Kábya Sundari*, or *Female Characters in Poems*. It contains a critical estimate of the most striking female characters in Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji's novels, and it does for those characters what Mrs. Jameson has done for Shakespeare's

heroines. The author writes like an enthusiast, and his work is certainly a remarkable one of its kind. A work on Bengali composition, on the plan of Mr. Graham's English book, was written for educational purposes, and an elaborate treatise on Bengali grammar and composition, containing in many parts a philosophical treatment of the subject, was brought out by Babu Krishna Kishor Banerji. To render the study of Bengali grammar attractive to children, two small treatises in easy verse were published during the year. Among the new Readers may be mentioned *Laghucharita Manjari*, *Prabandha Kusuma*, and *Sáhityá Pátha*. Many new alphabetical primers in Bengali were written during the year.

Law.

A useful work appeared, entitled *Deoáni Piyádár Kárya Bidhi*, explaining the duties of a civil court peon, and describing how they were performed in the earlier days of English administration in India. Among the other legal publications of the year, the *Vyávastha Chandriká*, a learned treatise in English on certain important branches of Hindu law, deserves pre-eminent notice. It is a work of the same massive and elaborate character as *Vyávastha Darpana*, which has become an authority in the system of law of which it treats.

Medicine.

The most noticeable features in the department of Bengali medical literature are (1) the increase in the number of medical books written in accordance with the homœopathic system, and (2) the combination of both the European and Indian systems of medicine in many medical works. Considering that homœopathy is not the system of medicine which is taught in Indian medical schools, and that homœopathic works in Bengali have, therefore, to depend exclusively upon public competition for their success, the large percentage of these publications in Bengali is remarkable. The best allopathic treatise written in Bengali during the year was Babu Jadunáth Mukherji's *Sarala Jwara Chikitsá*, Part I, or Simple Treatment of Fever. The manner in which the subject is treated is such as to make it useful alike to laymen and to the members of the medical profession, and its chief value seems to consist in the cognisance it takes of the circumstances of the different classes of the Indian people, and of the different conditions of village and city life in this country in prescribing diet and the other details of treatment for fever. Dr. E. G. Russell's treatise on "Malaria: its Causes and Effects" was the most important medical monograph published in English during the year.

Miscellaneous.

A paper on the history of the Bengali language and literature is a valuable production, displaying considerable critical power, and written in a style which is particularly interesting by reason of its combining the eloquence and emotional fervour of the new school of Bengali writers with the alliterative music and mannerism of the old. Of the other publications, *Jnána-tattwa-Sára*, a treatise on Hindu philosophy, astronomy, law, &c., and *Adhyápanár Adarsha*, an elaborate treatise on the subject of teaching boys in schools, deserve notice.

Poetry.

The Bengali poetry of the year under review, unlike that of the year 1879, was rich and varied, contributions being made to it by some of the first class poets in Bengal. Babu Rangalála Banerji's *Kánchi Káveri* describes an incident of an epic character in the history of Orissa in a style which resembles that of the poetry of Iswara Chandra Gupta. Babu Nabin Chandra Sen's *Rangamati* is a novel in verse, marked by considerable eloquence of style and a high order of descriptive power. *Sáradá Mangala* is a lyrical effusion of a kind which marks its author, Babu Bihárilála Chakrabarti, as one of the best of Bengali poets. *Jenáná Jaoán*, a poem suggested by the arrival in Howrah of an up-country female athlete, is a piece of humour and sarcasm almost unique in manner and style in Bengali literature. *Brindábana Drishyábali*, by Babu Rasiklala Datta, describes certain love scenes between Krishna and Rádhá in a dramatic form, and in the style of the mediæval poets, Bidyápati, Chandidás, and others. It is clear that it would be a futile attempt in these days to revive mediæval Bengali even in poetry. *Phulabálá*, a small collection of lyrical pieces addressed to certain Indian flowers, marks its author as a promising poet. Babu Akshaya Chandra Sarkar's *Gochárauer Mátha*, descriptive of one day of shepherd life in India, is a descriptive poem of a very superior order, the chief interest of which is in its deep tone of sympathy with peasant life in India, a tone which is, it is said, now becoming characteristic of the educated Bengali. Babu Akshaya Chandra Sarkár has done another important service to Bengali literature by re-publishing within the year the poems of Chandidás, Bidyápati, Gobindadás, and Kabikankan, with excellent explanatory and bibliographical notes.

Religion.

Religious and theological publications are of four classes—Hindu, Brahmo, Christian, and Mahomedan. Christian religious tracts are chiefly written for missionary purposes, and are, in the main, not so much argumentative as dogmatic in their disapproval of Hinduism and assertion of Christianity. Mahomedan religious publications simply reproduce the precepts and ordinances of Islam, and offer very few instances of independent religious thought. Of Hindu religious publications the most notable characteristic is that by far the largest number among them relate to Baishnabism. The portion of Brahmo religious literature which emanates from the Brahmo Somaj of India, headed by Babu Keshab Chunder Sen, is now displaying a considerable development.

Science.

The translation of *Lilábati*, an arithmetical treatise by the celebrated Bháskaráchárjya, deserves notice as an important addition made from Indian sources to the mathematical literature of Bengal. The *Udbhidbyábachchhed Darsana*, an elementary work on the botanical structure of various Indian plants, is another interesting contribution to Bengali educational literature. Dr. Gurudas Banerji's "Elements of Arithmetic" in English is another substantial addition made during the year to Indian school literature.

Bilinguals, trilinguals, &c.

The largest number of works coming under this head are written in Bengali and English, and in Bengali and Sanskrit. The best work in Bengali and English written during the year was Babu Krishna Chandra Ráya's *Phrases and Idioms*. It is a well-arranged dictionary of English phrases and idioms, explained clearly in English and Bengali, and illustrated with quotations from the works of the best modern English writers. It is a work of thought and labour, which is sure to be of use to Indian school-boys, and which certainly forms a valuable addition to the stock of good school-books in this country. Of the books written in Bengali and Sanskrit, the majority are Sanskrit re-publications with Bengali translations. The Sanskrit works which are generally selected for translation are the *Rámáyana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Srimadbhagabat*, the *Bhagabatgita*, the *Haribansa*, the *Puranas* and the *Sanhitas* or *Institutes of Law and Religion*. The best Bengali translation now in course of publication is that of the *Rámáyana* by Babu Hem Chandra Bhattácharjya.

Periodical literature.

During the year under review Bengali periodical literature recovered in some measure from the depression of 1879. The *Banga Dársana* and the *Bándhaba* exhibited greater vitality both in the manner of their appearance and in the spirit of their management. The *Bhárati* continues to be distinguished by the punctuality of its appearance. These periodicals deal with subjects of varied interest, literary, social, historical, antiquarian, metaphysical, scientific, religious, &c., and display ability in their treatment. But though general in their character they have, as amongst themselves, certain distinguishing traits, determined by the nature of the subjects which preponderate in them respectively, the tone with which they are severally pervaded, and the spirit in which they are respectively conducted. Among them the *Banga Darsana* is most practical, patriotic, and humanitarian in spirit; the *Bándhaba*, which is less practical than the *Banga Darsana*, is the most didactic, descriptive, and rhetorical; whilst the *Bhárati*, which is the most unpractical of the three, is at once the most morbidly sentimental and most deeply metaphysical in spirit. The *Mashik Samálochaka*, a monthly paper published at Berhampore, is conducted with much ability. Amongst the Bengali periodicals started during the year the best is *Nalini*, which devotes more space to science than any other journal of its class with the exception of *Prakriti*, another new periodical, which deals almost exclusively with subjects of a scientific nature. Poetry and fiction, it should be observed, find a place in all Bengali periodicals, but nowhere so largely as in the *Bhárati*. Among English periodicals conducted by Bengalis, the most interesting is the *Oriental Miscellany*, which appears with remarkable punctuality. The *Calcutta Medical News*, a good medical journal embracing both the Hindu and allopathic systems, was started last year by a Hindu Assistant Surgeon.

Of the total number of publications of all kinds, amounting to 1,822, 272 were in English and 1,550 in other languages. Their distribution as regards place of publication is exhibited below:—

Place of publication.	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,309
Presidency Division	214
Dacca ,, ...	139
Patna ,, ...	64
Burdwan ,, ...	54
Orissa ,, ...	34
Chittagong ,, ...	3
Bhagulpore ,, ...	4
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division	1
Total ...	1,822

No publications were received from the Chota Nagpore Division.

Act XXV of 1867.

The number of publications of which copyright was registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year was 1,697, against 1,548 in 1879-80, or an increase of 149 upon the figures of the previous year. Of this number 1,187 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and 510 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act was Rs. 2,761, against Rs. 3,534 in the previous year. The fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. 82, against Rs. 112.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE only discoveries of archæological interest during the year 1880-81 were made in Gya in connection with the excavations and repairs to the temple at Buddha Gya. The south, west, and north sides of the *Asoka* railing which surrounded the tree were found with the plinth partly intact, and several pillars and fragments remain in their original positions. Three entrances to the enclosure and five successive layers of floors were discovered, the latter indicating five well-marked and distinct epochs in the history of the temple. Two of the corner topes mentioned by Hwen Thsang as standing at the corners of the enclosure which existed during his visit have been identified. The temple of the uplifted eyes, the temple with a brass figure of Buddha mentioned by Hwen Thsang, and two of the temples of Avalakiteswara, spoken of by the same traveller, have also been found. The remaining discoveries comprise the Saffron *stupa*, one of the *stupas* of Mara, the *stupa* of Brahma and that of the happy omens, the original throne of Asoka's period, the remains of his temple, and Buddha's promenade with its jewelled canopy. The original position of the first Bodhi tree, and the different positions of succeeding trees, of which the last was situated some 35 feet above the original site, can also be clearly distinguished. The discoveries continue and each month adds to the number of important identifications of interesting sculptures and inscriptions.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical establishment.

THE ecclesiastical establishment entirely or partly paid by Government in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1881 consisted of—

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop.
The Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
The Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.
16 Chaplains of the Church of England.
1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
10 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society.
6 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

During the year under report ten marriages were performed under the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872),—one at Patna, two at Krishnaghur, one at Rungpore, and six at Calcutta. In the previous year only six such marriages took place.

Stationery.

THE stationery stores for the year 1880-81 were obtained under the system of local contracts. The total value of the contracts amounted to Rs. 10,64,562. Tenders for the supply of stationery for the year under review were invited by public advertisement in April 1879, and were received in reply from 23 well-known firms, ten of which belonged to London, eleven to Calcutta, one to Glasgow, and one to Manchester. An extensive choice was presented of the different articles required, the samples examined being as many as 3,639. The names of the competing firms, which included several of the foremost manufacturers in England, were a guarantee for the character of the goods supplied; and the system had the advantage of enabling the Board of Revenue to institute a comparison on the spot between European goods and the manufactures of this country, and to substitute the latter for the former whenever it appeared that this could be profitably done. A considerable saving was made by the more general substitution of Bally paper of various descriptions for the expensive European paper previously used.

The value of the total issues of stationery, as shown in the accounts, amounted in 1880-81 to Rs. 15,08,261, against Rs. 13,04,313 in 1879-80, showing an increase of Rs. 2,03,948. The increase was, however, only nominal, being due to the system under which the stationery is valued. Making the necessary allowances for freight, packing, loss by exchange, and other charges in respect of stores purchased through the Secretary of State, the value of the issues of stationery in 1880-81 is calculated by the Board of Revenue to have been less than the value of the issues in 1879-80 by Rs. 53,511.

The local purchases exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 9,05,232-7-3. This increase consisted of Rs. 83,161-2-11 under the head of "country articles," Rs. 20,082-8-3 under the head of "local purchases of English stores," and Rs. 8,01,988-9-11 under the head of "English stores procured under contract." The large excess under country articles is explained by the greater quantities of Bally paper purchased during the year, while the increase in local purchases of European stores was due chiefly to special demands from the Lahore Press, Presidency Press, Aligurh Press, Telegraph Department, and the offices of the Surveyor-General and the Superintendent, Survey of India, for which no provision had been previously made.

The cost of the Superintendent's establishment amounted to Rs. 34,331, against Rs. 34,006 in the previous year.

The extended use of Bally badami paper represented a saving of Rs. 54,668 as compared with the price of an equal quantity of English printing paper, of which it took the place; and including brown paper, blotting-paper, yellow paper, and envelopes, which were also supplied to some extent by the Bally mills, the total saving by the substitution of paper of local manufacture for English paper amounted to Rs. 59,617. Every endeavour is being made to introduce the Bally paper where it is suitable for form-printing, and the Bally Mills Company are taking measures by means of new machinery to improve the quality of the paper.

The total expenditure for stationery within the Bengal Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,95,827 in 1880-81, against Rs. 4,07,022 in 1879-80, shewing an increase of Rs. 88,805. This excess was to a great extent due to the requirements for the census in the shape of printed forms. About eleven millions of these forms were issued from the Presidency Jail Press during the year.

Printing.

THE operations of the year were much in excess of those of any previous year, as will be seen from the following statement. This increase was chiefly attributable to the Census work, the number of forms required for the Census operations being far in excess of all previous demands for this purpose.

Comparative statement of the outturn and actual cash expenditure in 1879-80 *and* 1880-81.

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
OUTTURN.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jail Press	1,80,386 6 8		2,27,879 3 4	
Secretariat Press	1,71,631 15 1		2,01,493 2 7	
Receipts in the Publishing Department.	23,141 2 4		25,124 13 4	
Darjeeling Press	2,087 0 10		1,915 4 11	
		3,77,246 8 11		4,56,412 8 2
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	36,854 10 6		46,121 9 7	
Book debit charges against the Jail Press.	1,180 1 6		4,013 2 3	
Secretariat Press	1,52,197 11 7		1,67,659 9 0	
Book debit charges against Secretariat Press.	.....		437 1 4	
Publishing Department	9,830 8 6		10,786 14 4	
Darjeeling Press	1,807 10 9		1,580 5 2	
		2,01,870 10 10		2,30,598 9 8
Difference ...	.....	1,75,375 14 1	.....	2,25,813 14 6

The outturn of the Jail Press was Rs. 47,492 in excess of the earnings of 1879-80, and of the Secretariat Press Rs. 30,861 in excess of that of 1879-80. Of the difference between outturn and expenditure, Rs. 1,77,744 represents the profit of the Jail Press. The receipts in the Publishing Department amounted to Rs. 25,124-13-4, and the receipts for printing done for the Port Commissioners, District Road Committees, and other public bodies amounted to Rs. 15,901-1-3, making the total cash receipts Rs. 41,025-14-7.

Jail Press.

Both the outturn and expenditure of the Jail Press exhibit a considerable increase, the latter being necessitated by the purchase of machinery to meet urgent demands for Census forms and the increased demands of the Form Store Department, the latter office having during the year brought up its arrears of indents, and thus thrown a large accumulation of work on the Press, to meet which expenditure had to be incurred in the purchase of machinery and presses.

Secretariat Press.

The extreme pressure on the Jail Press caused much additional work to be thrown on the Secretariat Press, where the outturn was increased from Rs. 1,71,631 in 1879-80 to Rs. 2,01,493-2-7 in 1880-81, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,52,197-11-7 in 1879-80 to Rs. 1,68,096-10-4 in 1880-81, the total expenditure during the latter year, including postage expended in the Publishing Department, being Rs. 1,78,883-8-8.

The following statements show the profit and loss for the year, and the cash actually received and expended:—

Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press for 1880-81.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment	1,46,186	6	1	By value of work done	2,01,493	2	7
„ Contingencies	11,021	12	8				
„ Postage	188	3	6				
„ House-rent	2,880	0	0				
„ Wear and tear	8,319	11	7				
„ Printing and binding done at outside offices for which credit is taken in the outturn	7,572	1	10				
„ Book debit charges	437	1	4				
	1,76,605	5	0				
Profit	24,887	13	7				
Total ...	2,01,493	2	7	Total ...	2,01,493	2	7

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment, including the salaries of the accountant, despatcher, sirears, and Gazette duftries	2,703	11	7	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette, Bengali Gazette,* Civil List, and other miscellaneous publications	25,124	13	4
„ Contingencies	141	10	3				
„ Postage	7,941	8	6				
„ Portion of house-rent	720	0	0				
Difference ...	13,617	15	0				
Total ...	25,124	13	4	Total ...	25,124	13	4

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Publishing Department	25,124	13	4
For printing done for non-Government offices	15,901	1	3
	41,025	14	7

Actual Cash Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	1,50,470	6	10
Contingencies	11163	6	11
Purchase of materials	10,263	2	9
Postage	8,129	12	0
	1,8,0,026	12	6

Zoological Gardens.

THE strength of the Committee of Management of the Gardens was increased during the year by the accession of two official and two non-official members.

The collection of animals was enriched by several valuable specimens, and considerable interest in the improvement of the collection in the Gardens was shown by officers in the mofussil and the general public.

Besides the ordinary repairs and alterations to the existing buildings and enclosures, a new permanent structure, called the "Cooch Behar House," was erected during the year, from funds presented by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, for the accommodation of the smaller carnivora. The "Durbhunga House," which was originally constructed on the model of bear-pits in Europe, having been found unsuited to Indian bears in this climate, was altered, and the building is now utilized for delicate birds and small mammals; the water-fowl tank was enclosed by an ornamental iron railing, and connected by earthenware pipes with the rest of the water system with the object of maintaining a permanent level; and the houses for the accommodation of mammals, birds, and monkeys were provided with a number of large and permanent cages, and so divided as to keep the various species separate from each other.

The number of animals, birds, &c., presented to the Gardens during the year was 576 against 351 in 1879-80, but there was a small decrease in the number obtained by exchange and purchase. There was an increase of ten in the number of animals born in the Gardens. The casualties included two of the most valuable animals in the collection.

In the year under report 11,724 Sunday and 87,036 week-day visitors were admitted on payment against 9,108 Sunday and 1,21,718 week-day visitors in the previous year, but the numbers do not admit of direct comparison as children were admitted free during the whole of the past year and only during the last three and a half months of 1879-80. A dog-and-cat show, several moonlight fêtes and military concerts, and a very large and numerously-attended fancy fair, were held during the year 1881. More than 12,000 boys and girls from the different schools and charitable institutions of Calcutta visited the gardens free of charge.

The receipts of the gardens from all sources amounted to Rs. 58,826-7-1 and the expenditure to Rs. 55,055-1-1. Exclusive of the Government contribution of Rs. 20,000, the largest items of income

were the entrance fees, amounting to Rs. 11,539, against Rs. 14,366 in the previous year; the donations and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 10,850, against Rs. 17,970 in 1879-80. The largest items of expenditure were Rs. 18,016 on account of general construction against Rs. 15,391 in 1879-80, and Rs. 10,691 on account of food of animals against Rs. 13,402 in 1879-80. The decrease in the cost of food was mainly due to the low price of grain. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was invested in Government securities, and the outstanding liabilities of the Gardens at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 914-10-7.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[The results of the Census of the 17th February 1881 are not incorporated in these returns which relate to the year 1880-81. The figures of the Census of 1881 will be used in the report for 1881-82.]

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Geographical area of the territories under the civil and political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1880-81.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	* 70,438
Behar	44,140
Orissa	9,053
Chota Nagpore	27,109
Total directly administered ...	150,740
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,025
Hill Tipperah so far as surveyed	2,869
Total ...	35,388
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	188,728

* Excluding the Soonderbuns, 5,341 square miles.

3.—*Climate*, 1880.

PLACES AT WHICH OBSERVATIONS TAKEN.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.												CLOUD PROPORTION 0 TO 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Burdwan ...	10·30	43·03	7·67	61·00	94·4	76·0	98·2	69·2	89 8	79·1	93·6	76·4	77·4	54·5	82·0	48·3	2·55	7·86	3·40
Bankoora ...	10·33	61·78	4·12	76·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soory ...	6·73	43·23	7·00	56·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	10·85	44·51	3·97	59·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	11·63	39·10	4·14	54·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	9·97	52·68	4·19	66·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor Island	9·39	76·74	15·17	101·21	92·4	79·2	95·0	88·9	88·1	79·5	92·0	76·7	74·8	57·7	80·3	51·9	3·76	7·56	3·39
Alipore ...	11·20	56·38	5·98	73·56	92·6	75·8	95·8	69·8	88·0	82·5	92·0	75·2	75·5	55·1	80·7	49·2	3·13	7·75	3·00
Kishnaghur ...	17·88	40·77	10·87	69·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	15·86	52·97	6·24	75·04	93·1	75·7	99·4	65·2	89·0	78·5	93·0	75·9	77·1	53·3	80·9	46·9	4·11	9·02	4·06
Berhampore ...	14·54	46·52	9·42	70·48	93·1	74·5	100·2	66·2	89·7	78·2	93·7	76·3	75·6	52·9	80·6	47·6	2·60	8·66	3·86
Dinagepore ...	9·96	63·69	3·01	76·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	9·17	45·22	5·41	59·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baulenh ...	13·54	49·26	5·92	68·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	18·32	56·42	4·96	79·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	17·69	52·65	7·40	77·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	16·86	57·22	7·11	81·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	25·00	92·33	11·00	128·33	66·6	53·9	71·6	46·4	67·9	58·8	76·7	56·9	49·1	34·7	54·1	30·6	5·68	8·28	6·09
Julpigoree ...	28·19	99·50	9·81	137·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	19·64	102 42	8·25	130·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	38·47	63·37	10·80	112·64	90·3	75·9	93·8	66·0	88·3	79·2	91·3	76·3	76·9	55·4	80·6	50·7	3·53	7·65	3·03
Furreedpore ...	23·64	53·82	4·52	81·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrisal ...	14·43	63·52	6·21	84·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	18·53	74·43	9·20	102·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	18·99	93·09	4·52	116·60	88·6	74·9	93·1	68·0	85·7	75·7	88·5	73·4	76·6	54·6	80·5	49·1	3·37	7·18	2·90
Noakholly ...	20·60	99·78	5·47	125·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comilla ...	25·81	68·91	5·32	100·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangamattee Hill ...	15·36	73·52	10·70	99·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agortola ...	29·04	57·69	7·81	94·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	4·64	51·00	4·06	59·70	97·2	77·3	106·0	67·0	88·4	79·3	94·7	74·4	71·1	49·3	74·3	42·6	2·52	7·03	3·30
Gya ...	3·88	40·02	2·08	45·98	102·0	76·7	109·0	69·6	90·8	78·2	95·2	73·3	75·4	50·2	79·5	43·4	2·60	8·73	3·86
Arrah ...	3·25	42·10	5·05	50·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore...	5·66	41·97	1·09	48·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga ...	5·59	40·07	1·94	47·60	92·7	75·4	98·9	68·2	87·8	78·4	92·4	74·8	74·1	52·8	82·4	47·3	1·59	6·05	2·14
Chupra ...	4·54	44·42	6·86	55·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motihari ...	5·37	29·35	0·69	35·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	4·76	37·43	3·65	45·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	7·07	25·81	3·52	36·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	6·62	51·08	5·94	63 64	...	73·9	...	67·3	88·9	79·3	94·9	75·4	...	49·3	...	42·0	0·51	4·80	1·46
Nya Doomka...	8·33	49·14	9·77	67·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	10·12	50·41	6·53	67·06	97·5	78·1	102·5	70·6	89·3	78·3	94·2	75·6	82·7	57·8	86·8	51·9	2·11	7·56	3·57
False Point ...	9·08	55·67	16·42	81·17	93·1	86·3	95·8	50·3	88·0	83·2	93·5	76·2	78·7	67·6	84·6	51·2	2·67	6·92	3·12
Pooree ...	3·97	70·58	13·03	87·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	13·71	48·90	11·72	74·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	6·49	41·55	5·08	53·07	95·3	71·9	101·7	64·0	84·4	72·9	87·8	71·2	71·9	50·0	76·6	42·8	2·49	8·02	2·87
Ranchee ...	6·76	39·76	6·91	53·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chybassa ...	13·91	50·70	3·09	67·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulia ...	13·64	44·90	2·80	61·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Provinces	Commissionership.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population. (For Calcutta according to the census of 1876, and for the rest of Bengal according to the census of 1872.)	Chief Towns, with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population. (For Calcutta according to the census of 1876, and for the rest of Bengal according to the census of 1872.)	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	4	2,693	1,483,850	Burdwan	32,321	3,777	11
		Bankoora	2	2,621	968,597	Bankoora	16,794	4,436	7
		Beerbhoom	2	1,756	834,610	Soory	9,001	3,048	6
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,545,179	Midnapore	31,491	13,002	13
		Hooghly with Howrah	5	1,701	1,753,359	Howrah Hooghly and Chinsurah.	97,784 34,761	3,708	13
	Presidency	Calcutta	...	8	429,535	Caclutta and the Suburbs.	686,684	1	7
		24-Pergunnahs	8	2,788	2,210,047			4,981	22
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Nuddea	6	3,421	1,812,795	Krishnagurh	26,750	3,691	13
		Jessore	6	3,658	2,075,021	Jessore	8,152	4,247	15
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,213,514	Berhampore	27,110	3,208	7
		Dinagepore	1	4,117	1,501,924	Dinagepore	13,042	7,108	8
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,310,729	Rampore Beauleah.	22,291	4,228	7
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,153,612	Rungpore	14,845	4,206	9
		Bogra	1	1,497	682,200	Bogra	7,972	2,666	2
		Pubna	2	1,847	1,211,594	Pubna	15,730	2,792	3
		Darjeeling	1	1,234	94,712	Darjeeling	3,157	.....	3
		Julpigoree	2	2,911	418,665	Julpigoree	.....	.....	3
	Dacca	Dacca	3	2,796	1,870,256	Dacca	69,212	5,038	14
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,502,436	Furreedpore	8,593	3,293	11
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,887,586	Burrisal	7,684	3,284	14
		Mymensing	4	6,287	2,357,184	Mymensing	10,068	7,423	15
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,127,402	Chittagong	20,604	910	13
		Noakholly	2	1,641	840,376	Sudharam	4,752	2,612	8
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,407,489	Commillah	12,948	5,894	15
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	2	5,419	65,659	Rangamatee	.....	.....	3
		Total for Bengal	78	70,438	33,758,331	.....	1,181,746	93,553	242
Behar.	Patna	Patna	4	2,078	1,559,638	Patna	158,900	3,412	8
		Gya	4	4,712	1,947,824	Gya	66,843	6,514	5
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,723,974	Arrah	39,386	5,100	6
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,493,011	Durbhunga	50,660	3,879	3
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,188,382	Mozufferpore	38,223	3,108	6
		Sarun	3	2,625	2,067,337	Chupra	46,287	4,350	6
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,340,815	Motihari	8,266	2,299	3
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,814,538	Monghyr	59,698	2,456	4
		Bhagulpore	4	4,268	1,825,434	Bhagulpore	69,678	2,735	6
		Purneah	3	4,937	1,714,795	Purneah	16,057	4,179	6
		Maldah	1	1,859	671,974	English Bazar	12,859	2,082	1
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	5,483	1,259,287	Doomka	.....	9,872	8
		Total for Behar	40	44,140	20,707,059	.....	566,857	49,986	6 2

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

British Territory.

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					Revenue.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance, in miles, of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance, in miles, of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamps.	Registration.	Road Cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11	12	16	389	2,66,148	30,45,466	1,92,370	2,60,699	28,892	1,27,490	80,468	37,35,385
7	14	8	263	1,39,291	4,58,537	66,709	1,42,485	15,234	42,841	17,931	7,43,737
6	28	...	247	1,51,893	8,02,998	1,16,832	1,32,106	15,489	47,619	4,350	11,19,394
11	30	20	824	3,36,309	22,44,959	2,07,711	3,62,320	30,783	1,45,897	32,655	30,24,325
15	40	21·3	1,083	5,48,747	13,36,880	3,09,764 (exclusive of Howrah town.)	3,88,501	36,323	1,09,992	3,49,649	25,31,109
4	.....	...	2,265	26,55,545	25,264	14,54,949 (inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah town.)	18,67,061	76,483	.....	29,55,987	63,79,744
23	20	6	1,598	7,11,941	16,91,673	3,63,789 (exclusive of Suburbs.)	5,10,794	58,190	1,07,708	6,05,804	33,42,958
14	33	15	519	3,26,022	10,98,212	1,13,128	3,14,788	30,029	88,919	63,539	17,08,615
15	38	11	598	2,85,313	10,83,738	91,708	5,00,455	35,698	1,06,568	14,482	18,82,349
10	16	...	611	2,78,571	13,05,382	1,52,903	2,15,040	14,961	73,585	60,613	18,22,484
7	Criminal 60 / Civil 30	15	384	1,82,865	16,23,781	1,03,555	1,53,663	6,169	69,040	15,958	19,72,166
10	34	22	366	2,56,735	9,25,473	77,828	1,39,733	7,364	69,016	22,784	12,42,198
11	25	10	344	2,08,919	10,18,901	1,89,067	2,64,119	17,903	1,18,279	35,007	16,43,276
5	.....	...	229	1,17,935	4,60,264	48,962	64,023	5,754	48,845	7,546	6,34,594
8	32	8	310	1,59,763	3,39,616	55,873	1,96,042	12,515	48,972	16,597	7,19,615
6	.....	...	200	1,41,746	50,087	46,013	26,426	1,012	18,495	52,478	1,94,511
9	.....	...	270	1,49,531	3,62,114	38,131	68,352	4,445	31,336	2,813	5,07,191
12	48	12·5	522	3,99,907	4,79,960	1,70,783	5,46,790	34,082	61,999	1,26,087	14,19,701
10	35	31·6	396	2,10,388	5,62,701	52,705	2,68,755	25,803	56,014	11,443	9,97,421
15	90	29	507	2,67,990	14,62,855	82,546	4,34,709	57,549	1,02,741	20,097	21,60,497
11	71	16	417	2,37,288	8,20,655	2,58,032	5,31,058	37,337	1,49,702	24,367	18,21,151
10	58	15	385	2,98,893	8,01,685	1,21,197	3,36,255	31,490	78,431	23,243	13,92,301
7	37	...	294	1,60,047	6,32,423	13,475	2,35,163	27,848	81,725	6,077	9,96,711
7	30	10	283	2,08,612	10,15,634	64,945	3,57,725	25,133	84,810	15,508	15,63,755
3	.....	...	651	1,97,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	.....	...	13,955	88,98,634	2,36,99,258	43,97,975	83,36,762	6,86,486	18,69,224	45,65,483	4,35,55,188
11	.....	...	1,024	5,47,415	14,83,030	6,53,144	3,16,211	31,570	1,68,472	1,42,757	27,95,184
10	48	24	577	2,35,898	14,34,753	4,75,121	1,93,880	22,269	2,08,981	52,602	23,87,606
9	56	35	444	3,24,674	17,34,577	2,26,381	2,56,915	17,337	1,42,927	45,922	24,24,059
8	32	15	317	1,45,245	8,08,932	1,50,202	1,42,393	16,055	1,53,042	30,805	13,01,929
11	32	15	337	2,07,799	9,75,234	1,63,187	3,35,315	19,838	1,57,852	43,452	16,94,855
9	53	41	370	2,03,703	12,55,424	2,34,898	2,53,381	21,182	1,23,383	41,501	19,29,769
7	60	...	305	1,14,552	5,13,022	1,67,161	63,277	8,488	65,163	9,840	8,26,951
10	40	25	354	1,61,824	8,86,893	3,06,224	1,71,021	17,338	1,04,575	48,236	15,34,287
11	45	25	489	2,78,427	5,71,326	3,54,214	2,59,859	18,374	1,04,922	40,696	13,49,391
9	45	...	433	1,97,105	11,70,252	2,74,260	2,05,103	12,911	78,294	21,374	17,61,294
4	26	26	234	95,703	4,14,525	1,25,879	78,876	6,170	26,418	10,033	6,61,901
14	.....	...	268	1,58,915	2,42,907	1,35,723	91,681	7,082	.....	10,442	4,87,835
113	.....	...	5,152	26,71,260	1,14,90,872	32,66,304	23,68,412	1,97,714	13,34,029	4,97,640	1,91,55,061

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population. (For Calcutta according to the census of 1876, and for the rest of Bengal according to the census of 1872.)	Chief Towns, with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population. (For Calcutta according to the census of 1876, and for the rest of Bengal according to the census of 1872.)	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,516	1,494,784	Cuttack	50,878	5,500	5
		Ungool	...	881	78,374	.....	.....	352	...
		Bankee	...	116	49,426	.....	.....	140	...
		Pooree	2	2,472	769,674	Pooree	22,695	3,175	1
		Balasore	2	2,068	770,232	Balasore ...	18,263	3,266	1
		Total for Orissa ...	7	9,053	3,162,490	.....	91,836	12,433	7
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebagh ...	2	7,021	770,887	Hazareebagh ...	11,050	6,703	3
		Lohardugga ...	2	12,044	1,237,123	Ranchee ...	12,086	6,486	4
		Singbhoom ...	1	3,897	318,130	Chyebassa ...	4,823	2,477	2
		Manbhoom ...	2	4,147	820,521	Purulia ...	5,696	4,797	5
		Total for Chota Nagpore ...	7	27,109	3,146,711	.....	33,655	20,463	14
		Grand Total ...	132	1,50,740	60,774,591	.....	1,874,094	176,435	325

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					REVENUE.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamps.	Registration.	Road Cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	30	25	491	2,99,817	9,88,412	1,81,043	1,57,765	8,408	49,118	37,579	14,22,325
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	70	20	376	1,77,792	4,63,562	72,771	56,989	4,922	25,499	13,810	6,37,553
8	40	8	475	1,40,081	4,10,694	1,56,045	52,176	4,253	23,841	7,696	6,54,705
26	.....	...	1,342	6,17,690	18,62,668	4,09,859	2,66,930	17,583	98,458	59,085	27,14,583
7	70	30	510	1,67,635	1,15,726	1,52,328	61,813	4,138	32,429	14,293	3,80,727
7	110	...	484	2,30,152	95,140	2,37,228	75,093	5,464	39,876	15,280	4,68,081
2	75	30	167	52,856	67,908	21,493	5,689	227	.....	2,366	97,688
6	60	...	278	1,28,430	82,722	70,063	85,692	5,069	27,587	9,894	2,81,027
22	.....	...	1,419	5,79,073	3,61,496	4,81,117	2,28,287	14,898	99,892	41,833	12,27,523
408	.....	...	21,868	1,27,66,657	3,74,14,294	85,55,845	1,12,00,391	9,16,681	34,01,603	51,64,041	6,66,52,355

D.—Popu

For Calcutta according to the Census of 1876 *and for the*

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	322,532	489,478	569,474	236,588	188,310	1,483,850	551	326	201	357
Bankoora	190,978	302,070	339,247	178,289	149,011	968,597	370	10	.....	70
Beerbhoom	192,413	259,625	311,933	139,880	123,167	834,610	457	156	64	184
Hooghly with Howrah ...	378,498	559,755	677,005	292,505	224,094	1,753,359	1,031	804	611	1,184
Midnapore	446,852	800,643	920,498	458,656	365,382	2,545,179	501	122	95	396
Total ...	1,531,278	2,411,571	2,818,162	1,305,898	1,049,964	7,585,595	547	1,418	971	2,191
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	37,745	256,150	121,705	26,356	25,324	429,535	53,692	9,270	11,338	3,277
24-Pergunnahs	393,737	777,679	748,582	378,080	305,706	2,210,047	793	13,767	.....	...
Nuddea	352,017	546,109	670,213	331,016	265,457	1,812,795	530	152	61	5,764
Jessore	313,669	675,307	731,348	375,819	292,547	2,075,021	567	112	29	1,001
Moorshedabad	281,161	367,537	456,513	212,246	177,218	1,213,514	567	122	57	199
Total ...	1,379,320	2,622,782	2,728,361	1,323,517	1,066,252	7,740,912	644	23,423	11,485	10,241
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.										
Dinagepore	264,525	482,736	492,367	293,695	233,126	1,501,924	364	21	.....	250
Rajshahye	246,371	388,571	449,533	262,015	210,610	1,310,729	587	101	.....	2
Rungpore	331,732	704,744	751,724	392,132	305,012	2,153,612	619	28	13	32
Bogra	125,795	212,873	232,382	131,164	105,781	682,200	459	15	4	3
Pubna	198,220	369,918	415,454	232,596	193,626	1,211,594	613	29	3	66
Darjeeling	18,864	36,585	27,873	16,472	13,782	94,712	77	419	1	136
Julpigoree	69,648	133,584	134,457	83,309	67,315	418,665*	144	26	6	4
Total ...	1,255,155	2,329,011	2,503,790	1,411,383	1,129,252	7,373,436	423	639	27	493
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	293,414	557,902	652,873	356,333	303,148	1,870,256	669	209	5,752	1,883
Furreedpore	217,869	454,580	540,838	282,208	224,810	1,502,436	663	52	21	1,971
Backergunge	260,706	601,757	620,080	363,546	302,203	1,887,586	517	19	37	3,209
Mymensingh	309,461	729,863	792,633	461,672	373,016	2,357,184	375	31	67	26
Total ...	1,081,450	2,344,102	2,606,424	1,463,759	1,203,177	7,617,462	508	311	5,877	7,089
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	197,104	287,648	390,501	248,411	200,842	1,127,402	439	143	899	42
Noakholly	168,312	248,021	271,570	177,946	142,839	840,376	512	15	191	351
Tipperah	280,926	444,579	452,171	273,924	236,815	1,407,489	565	30	11	100
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	13,737	22,474	18,647	13,276	11,262	65,059	12	3	.....	1
Total ...	660,079	1,002,722	1,132,889	713,557	591,758	3,440,926	284	191	1,101	494
Total of Bengal ...	5,907,282	10,710,188	11,789,626	6,218,114	5,040,403	33,758,331	479	25,982	19,461	20,508

* The details of the population of the Western Dooars, according to religion, are not

LATION.

rest of Bengal according to the Census of 1872.

FICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
1,191,818	284,739	56	.....	6,353	259,230	230,248	Bengali.		
867,374	41,729	.....	.....	59,414	.....	.....	Bengali & Santhali.		
665,199	152,996	.....	.....	16,011	207,700	51,925	Bengali.		
1,777,741	333,468	.....	8	239,543	.....	.....	Ditto.		
2,288,082	157,257	.....	.....	99,227	587,956	212,687	Ditto.		
6,190,214	970,189	56	8	420,548	.....	.....			
278,224	123,556	151	1,878	1,841	.....	.....	Bengali.		
1,307,087	387,853	.....	143	1,197	356,693	420,986	Ditto.		
821,032	984,106	.....	.....	1,680	346,535	199,574	Ditto.		
915,413	1,151,936	.....	.....	6,530	431,707	243,600	Ditto.		
646,136	559,707	.....	.....	7,293	.....	.....	Ditto.		
3,967,892	3,707,158	151	2,021	18,541	.....	.....			
702,235	793,215	.....	295	5,908	368,913	113,823	Bengali.		
286,870	1,017,979	.....	10	5,767	246,641	141,930	Ditto.		
859,842	1,292,561	.....	61	1,075	556,237	154,507	Ditto.		
129,849	550,151	.....	.....	2,178	167,593	45,230	Ditto.		
361,314	847,227	.....	.....	2,955	211,253	158,665	Ditto.		
69,831	6,248	.....	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
182,375	144,980	.....	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengali.		
2,592,316	4,652,361	.....	1,742	35,178	1,657,536	671,475			
794,236	1,066,947	.....	4	1,226	309,160	248,742	Bengali.		
628,391	869,116	.....	.....	2,885	282,405	172,175	Ditto.		
619,990	1,260,148	.....	4,183	.....	419,126	182,631	Ditto.		
818,963	1,525,902	.....	.....	12,195	516,859	213,004	Ditto.		
2,861,580	4,722,113	.....	4,187	16,305	1,527,550	816,552			
301,138	795,013	.....	30,149	18	161,755	125,893	Bengali.		
225,101	614,642	.....	.....	76	175,436	72,585	Ditto.		
495,358	911,925	.....	.....	65	296,902	147,677	Ditto.		
142	381	.....	50,157	14,975	21,455	1,019	Burmese dialects.		
1,021,739	2,321,961	.....	80,306	15,134	655,548	347,174			
16,633,741	16,373,782	207	88,264	505,706	.....	.....			

shown. The total therefore of the details does not agree with the total population.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	269,814	491,394	557,358	270,483	240,403	1,559,638	750	1,630	590	480
Gya	327,499	608,985	678,182	344,220	316,437	1,947,824	413	102	19	...
Shahabad	275,041	522,657	615,324	312,717	273,276	1,723,974	395	257	146	58
Durbhunga...	309,028	1,226,559	1,266,452	.....	.....	2,493,011	747	438	.....	...
Mozufferpore	316,418	666,739	743,031	412,539	366,073	2,188,382	737	141	30	273
Sarun	301,680	607,921	714,858	390,443	354,115	2,067,337	787	89	29	83
Chumparun	242,228	466,874	467,028	270,655	236,258	1,440,815	408	85	8	1,214
Total ...	2,041,708	4,591,129	5,042,233	2,001,057	1,786,562	13,420,981	567	2,742	822	2,108
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	328,455	554,453	615,268	343,418	301,399	1,814,538	462	517	431	194
Bhagulpore	329,235	564,906	606,047	351,854	302,683	1,825,484	427	136	33	363
Purneah	313,447	548,569	583,320	327,751	255,155	1,714,795	346	181	130	92
Maldah	128,922	202,620	236,974	126,365	106,015	671,974	361	26	11	6
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	230,504	359,965	386,735	269,751	242,836	1,259,287	230	120	92	180
Total ...	1,330,563	2,230,507	2,428,344	1,419,139	1,208,088	7,286,078	355	980	697	835
Total for Behar ...	3,372,271	6,821,636	7,470,577	3,420,196	2,994,650	20,707,059	469	3,722	1,519	2,943
ORISSA.										
Cuttack	281,430	453,357	525,376	271,973	244,078	1,494,784	470	193	210	1,911
Ungool	13,892	23,747	25,001	15,675	13,951	78,374	89	...	.....	...
Bankee	8,432	14,976	15,767	9,885	8,798	49,426	426	...	.....	...
Pooree	143,920	250,820	256,482	138,629	123,743	769,674	311	8	16	552
Balasore	138,913	232,933	269,707	146,144	121,448	770,232	373	37	45	448
Total for Orissa ...	586,587	975,833	1,092,333	582,306	512,018	3,162,490	349	238	271	2,911
CHOTA NAGPORE.										
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	150,493	232,762	257,539	163,295	117,291	770,887	110	379	36	170
Lohardugga	240,843	347,612	390,211	273,936	225,364	1,237,123	103	91	3	12,637
Singbhoom	64,683	92,489	100,517	66,796	58,378	318,180	82	20	2	830
Manbhoom	161,726	243,407	271,658	169,964	135,492	820,521	198	18	.....	587
Total for Chota Nagpore.	617,745	916,270	1,019,925	673,991	536,525	3,146,711	116	508	41	14,274
Grand Total ...	10,483,885	19,423,927	21,372,861	10,894,607	9,083,526	60,774,591	403	30,450	21,292	40,636

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, agricultural and labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
1,363,291	192,988	.....	.....	659	214,709	276,685	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,319,567	219,139	.....	.....	408,997	236,593	372,392	Ditto ditto.		
1,590,643	152,671	.....	.....	199	272,784	249,873	Ditto ditto.		
2,160,489	310,984	.....	.....	21,100	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.		
1,916,422	271,445	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.		
1,825,112	242,024	.....	.....	.....	455,940	751,981	Hindi.		
1,240,264	199,237	.....	.....	7	342,968	123,906	Hindustani and Hindi.		
11,415,788	1,568,488	.....	.....	431,033	.....	.....			
1,615,027	182,321	.....	34	16,014	273,099	281,354	Hindi.		
1,639,214	169,374	.....	19	16,345	336,770	228,130	Hindi and Hindustani.		
1,022,009	690,149	.....	.....	2,234	281,793	266,776	Hindustani and Bengali.		
355,276	307,460	.....	.....	9,195	134,358	68,262	Bengali.		
650,210	79,786	.....	.....	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,281,736	1,429,090	.....	53	572,687	1,236,935	993,572			
16,697,524	2,997,578	.....	53	1,003,720	.....	.....			
1,430,040	40,013	.....	19	22,398	256,777	196,580	Uriya.		
63,505	189	.....	.....	14,680	.....	.....	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
46,553	249	.....	.....	2,624	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.		
739,636	11,586	.....	8	17,868	138,546	112,274	Uriya.		
738,396	18,878	.....	1	12,427	143,993	88,940	Do.		
3,018,130	70,915	.....	28	69,997	539,316	397,794			
647,991	72,338	.....	.....	49,973	197,625	35,137	Hindi.		
741,952	58,211	.....	.....	424,179	280,219	67,393	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
148,454	1,485	.....	.....	167,389	48,312	44,177	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
688,585	31,890	.....	.....	99,441	Not available.		Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
2,226,982	163,924	.....	.....	740,982	.....	.....			
38,576,377	19,606,199	207	88,345	2,320,405	.....	.....			

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of the Field Work executed by the Professional* 1*st October* 1880 *to end of*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah.		Number of holkas and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	

FISCAL.

Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces for Season 1880-81, *or from the Field Season.*

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for season 1880-81, or from 1st October 1880 to 30th September 1881.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Extracts from remarks by Executive Officers.
Blank.				

E.—FISCAL—*continued.*

2.—*Statement of Work done by Non-Professional Parties from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DIVISION.	Districts in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	NUMBER OF REGISTERS COMPLETED.				Expenditure from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.	REMARKS.
								ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.				
								Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
MIDNAPORE ...	Midnapore	...	...	.....	74	1,941	...	30	29	49	48	Rs. 31,544	.....	
KHOORDAH ...	Pooree	...	23	The thakbust system is not followed.	...	.....	...	Not applicable.				1,25,450	.....	
BANKOORA ...	Bankoora ghatwali and other service lands.	17	15	.....	16	33	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,532	.....	
MANBHOOM ...	Manbhoom	307 holdings.		.....	129	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,381	.....	

E.—Fiscal—*continued.*

5.—*Statement of Land Revenue Demand, Collections, Remissions, and Net Balances for* 1880-81.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Divisions.	Demand.			Collections					Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue. Current.	Credited to Estates' Improvement Fund. Current.	Credited to land revenue. Arrear.	Credited to Estates' Improvement Fund. Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	80,59,271	4,26,856	84,86,127	76,22,349	9,161	2,54,571	2,759	78,88,840	11,161	4,26,553	1,59,573	5,86,126	26,409
Presidency	51,26,360	3,31,403	54,57,763	49,04,930	5,529	2,92,405	1,405	52,04,269	11,331	2,15,851	26,312	2,42,163	70,009
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar...	48,92,927	1,38,163	50,31,090	47,36,719	14,803	77,536	1,178	48,30,236	16,271	1,41,107	43,476	1,84,583	92,556
Dacca	33,43,684	5,50,571	38,94,255	29,35,405	11,017	3,71,040	8,709	33,26,171	82,688	3,97,215	88,181	4,85,396	1,48,202
Chittagong	25,97,608	2,91,042	26,88,650	22,36,027	9,334	2,00,181	4,200	24,49,742	18,806	1,52,247	67,855	2,20,102	44,475
Patna	82,29,111	1,38,501	83,67,612	80,86,515	10,108	1,06,972	1,374	82,04,969	23,475	1,26,037	13,131	1,39,168	4,01,584
Bhagulpore	33,41,347	1,18,712	34,60,059	31,94,596	6,080	83,150	2,677	32,85,903	17,562	1,40,604	15,990	1,56,594	99,903
Orissa	17,85,000	1,29,732	19,14,732	17,45,708	5,703	1,11,140	117	18,62,668	19,250	19,716	13,098	32,814	1,24,058
Chota Nagpore	3,65,880	16,304	3,82,184	3,42,804	4,575	13,839	278	3,61,496	1,378	18,501	809	19,310	1,963
Total ...	3,75,41,188	21,41,284	3,96,82,472	3,58,05,053	76,310	15,10,834	22,097	3,74,14,294	2,01,922	16,37,831	4,28,425	20,66,256	10,09,159

E.—Fiscal—*concluded.*

6.—*Land Revenue.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1879-80.		Revenue for 1880-81.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any, items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	3,50,59,226	3,47,70,375	3,52,35,663	3,49,54,726	.....	3,49,54,726	14,51,786	(*a*).....	.....	The increase is attributable to the resettlement of temporarily-settled and Government estates.
From settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	1,21,052	1,24,177	4,95,521	1,58,111	.....	1,58,111	7,604	(*a*).....	.....	
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	98,034	.....	4,61,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Collections from Government estates.	21,36,709	21,00,668	22,71,072	23,01,457	1,06,957	21,94,500	6,06,866	(*a*).....	.....	
Income from sale of Government estates.	.....	3,338	.....	15,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	.....	1,64,154	.....	1,78,044	.....	.....	37,817	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,72,18,953	3,71,62,712	3,75,41,188	3,76,08,140	1,06,957	3,73,07,337	21,04,073	1,768	1,13,994	

(*a*).—These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures of column 5 from column 4 owing to arrear collections (Rs. 15,82,931) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, and both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 2,01,922 on account of remission of revenue.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1880-81 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. VIII of 1880. An Act to provide against the spreading of certain contagious and infectious diseases among horses.	Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy ...	To confer special powers upon police-officers to enter suspected premises and to destroy horses infected with glanders or farcy or other contagious or infectious disease upon the certificate of a veterinary surgeon. Power is also given to establish hospitals for the detention and examination of diseased horses.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 10th September 1880. Governor-General's assent, 28th idem.
Act No. IX of 1880. An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to rating for the construction, charges, and maintenance of district communications and other works of public utility and of provincial public works.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To re-enact the then existing cess law (Bengal Act X of 1871) with amendments found by experience to be necessary, and to consolidate into one Act the law relating to road-cess and provincial public-works cess, both of which are assessed on the same principle and levied according to the same procedure and by the same machinery.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 10th September 1880. Governor-General's assent, 1st October 1880.
Act No. I of 1881. An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880.	Hon'ble Advocate-General ...	To afford greater facilities for the raising of public loans by the Port Commissioners; to raise the number of Commissioners to 13, so as to admit of a member being appointed to represent the growing interests of Howrah; and to empower the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules for regulating the hours of work for European seamen on board ships lying in port.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 3rd March 1881. Governor-General's assent, 10th April 1881.
Act No. II of 1881. An Act to amend "The Cess Act, 1880"...	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To correct certain errors which had been discovered in "The Cess Act, 1880," and to amend the Act in one or two not very important particulars which the working of that Act showed to be desirable.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 23rd March 1881. Governor-General's assent, 19th April 1881.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1880-81 *and sanctioned as required by Law*—concluded.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. III of 1881. An Act to amend "The Court of Wards' Act, 1879."	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To provide for the payment of pensions to officers serving under the Court of Wards, and to amend the law in some other points which experience had shewn to be necessary.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 9th April 1881. Governor-General's assent, 10th May 1881.
Act No. IV of 1881. An Act to amend "The Bengal Excise Act, 1878."	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds... ...	To remove some practical difficulties in the working of "The Bengal Excise Act, 1878," the principal amendment being one which provides a remedy against the illicit traffic in excisable articles grown or manufactured in such parts of British India as are not within the jurisdiction of the Excise Law.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 9th April 1881. Governor-General's assent, 23rd May 1881.
Act No. V of 1881. An Act to provide for the appointment of a Burial Board in Calcutta and its Suburbs.	Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie ...	To provide, by the appointment of a Burial Board composed of members of various Christian denominations and certain public representatives, a remedy for the unsatisfactory state into which the Calcutta Government cemeteries had fallen owing to the want of some one controlling authority, and by agreement with the proprietors to vest the management of other Christian burial grounds also in the Board.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th March 1881. Governor-General's assent, 5th July 1881.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*concluded.*

3.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1880-81.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	If pending—why, and in what state.
1. Bill to amend "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876."	Hon'ble Kristodas Pal	This Bill, amongst other amendments of a less important character, empowers the Government to declare any portion of the environs of Calcutta to be a part of the town for the purposes of the water-supply, and thereupon provides for the extension of the water-supply to the suburbs and the levy therein of a water-rate not exceeding the maximum in Calcutta. It also provides for the payment by the Calcutta Municipality of three-fourths of the pensions of certain police-officers; for the filling up of all foul tanks, whether within a private enclosure or not, at the expense of their owners; for the taking up and reclamation of filthy bustees, and for the setting aside in respect of all future public loans of a one per cent. sinking fund on the net annual debt instead, as heretofore, of two per cent. on the gross amount of the loans.	19th February 1881	Passed by the Council and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th April 1881. Assent of the Governor-General not yet received.

B.—JUDICIAL

1. *(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day*

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Sq. miles.	Souls.			
PROVINCE OF BENGAL. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,841	59,444,311	(a) 29	29	(b) 155
	Criminal ...				43	(c) 126
	Revenue ...				43	(c) 126
	* Total ...	138,841	59,444,311	29	38½	135§
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	11,899	14,52,757	1	4	11
	Criminal ...					
	Revenue ...					
	Total ...	11,899	14,52,757	1	4	11
GRAND TOTAL ...		150,740	60,397,068	30	42½	146§

* The entries made here show the area and population of the entire province; the average number persons exercising jurisdiction; and the total

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions divisions.
(b) Moonsifees.
(c) Executive divisions.
(d) Twenty-two Small Cause Court Judges and 32 Subordinate Judges.
(e) District Magistrates inclusive of two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Tribunals, with the cost of the year 1880.

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.					
					Original.		Appeals.			
Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.
12	...	29	(*d*) 54	217	4,23,374	36,883	20,206	1,813	71,77,015	41,69,990
			(*e*) 44	(*f*)1,607	1,47,025	(*g*) 9,147	5,870	(*h*) 2,077	11,61,046	23,87,124
		9	.....	37	8,273	622	522	134	93,338	1,53,221
12	...	38	98	1,861	5,78,672	46,652	26,598	4,024	84,31,399	67,10,335
2	1	4	6	18	15,392	1,631	551	26	.....	75,356
2	1	4	6	18	15,392	1,631	551	26	.....	75,356
14	1	42	104	1,879	594,064	48,283	27,149	4,050	.....	67,85,691

of districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal, and revenue purposes ; the actual number of work done by them, with the financial results.

(*f*) 355 Stipendiary and 1,252 Honorary and Special Magistrates.

(*g*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, inclusive of 4 cases for the restoration of abducted females.

(*h*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

2. *(Criminal).—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each class of Offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Offences relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	2,901	2,465	2,319	10,212	3,231	6,274	35	672	
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ...	402	367	350	504	185	310	.....	9	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	4,413	*4,313	4,105	7,438	2,286	5,031	9	112	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	3,384	3,283	3,074	4,206	1,705	2,253	48	198	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	169	160	151	191	77	103	.....	11	
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	288	279	270	364	87	272	.....	5	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	5,065	5,002	4,952	7,760	451	7,293	1	15	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	38	34	29	52	24	28	.....	.....	
Offences affecting life	1,149	1,023	954	1,695	696	708	27	264	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births	242	207	168	32	125	89	4	15	

Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ...	Hurt	10,662	9,684	6,792	11,128	3,740	6,976	25	387
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	4,292	2,851	2,016	3,628	2,018	1,476	12	122
	Criminal force and assault	56,822	44,434	20,264	27,623	13,885	13,216	45	477
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	330	252	193	368	229	118	.....	21
	Rape	322	213	171	246	169	62	.....	15
	Unnatural offence	64	60	51	62	27	30	.....	5
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ...	Theft	33,698	25,443	16,955	24,520	10,289	13,293	(a) 59	879
	Extortion	1,331	926	584	899	591	273	5	30
	Robbery and dacoity	459	321	245	917	457	373	6	77
	Criminal misappropriation of property	847	654	516	756	330	405	3	18
	Criminal breach of trust	3,076	2,033	1,478	1,849	1,053	723	12	61
	Receiving of stolen property ...	2,229	2,148	2,081	3,731	1,146	2,477	16	92
	Cheating	1,854	1,124	739	934	584	316	4	30
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	6	5	4	8	1	6	.....	1
	Mischief	9,409	6,877	3,834	5,436	3,035	2,205	16	180
	Criminal trespass	27,850	23,582	7,897	12,540	5,639	6,508	28	365
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		285	256	235	433	258	111	6	58
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...		138	117	90	176	98	73	.....	5
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		4,349	2,879	1,412	1,892	1,467	349	11	65
Defamation, Chapter XXI		732	421	222	275	207	56	.....	12
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		1,816	1,455	977	1,283	597	667	3	16
Offences under special and local laws		68,909	66,714	61,950	85,172	11,993	72,334	(b) 110	735
	Total ...	2,47,632	2,09,633	1,45,079	(c)2,16,531	66,680	1,44,408	485	4,952
For the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts		7,488	6,697	3,708	5,879	2,035	3,750	2	92
	GRAND TOTAL ...	255,129	216,330	148,787	222,410	68,715	148,158	487	5,044

(a) Of these, one person was transferred to Lahore and another to Pakur, in the North-Western Provinces.

(b) Sixteen of these persons were transferred to Gonda, in the North-Western Provinces.

(c) The commitments of six of these persons were quashed.

* Persons transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* are not entered in this column.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

3. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during* 1880.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, section 209	1,122	1,133	18	1,115	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	63	102	36	63	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	304	1,262	95	1,167	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, section 414 ...	30	30	7	23	
5. Contempts of court under Chapter XXXII	306	328	8	320	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII, to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,138	12,516	3,220	8,896	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	900	1,028	286	678	
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	1,066	1,730	630	1,013	
9. Possession, Chapter XL	624*	.....	.....	.....	* Of these 590 cases were disposed of during the year.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	1,262	1,103	528	568	
Total ...	9,320	19,232	4,678	13,843	
Total for the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	168	265	95	169	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,488	19,497	4,973	14,012	

N.B.—Besides the cases shown in this statement, there were 4 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter II, section 17 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, which resulted in the discharge of two persons and the conviction of two others.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

4. *(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.‡	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.‖	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	CONVICTED. On regular trial.	CONVICTED. On summary trial.	Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) Of these 16 were transferred to Gonda, one to Pakur, North-Western Provinces, and one to Lahore. (*b*) Besides these, three persons, whose cases were referred to the High Court with a view to their commitment being quashed, were pending. (*c*) The case of one person was returned to the lower court for retrial.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 42	641	.....	226	399	.....	.....	16	219	5	611	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,674	19	1,001	2,259	358	2	35	2,879	4·1	5,712	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	1,69,910	(*a*) 384	54,447	72,400	35,138	3,418	4,123	106,022	9·2	342,427	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	38,163	38	8,783	7,610	21,453	9	270	33,793	2·1	41,946	
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under section 46, C. P. C.	329	.....	27	289	2	5	6	229	8·8	36	
Chief Magistrates of districts	3,632	16	1,012	1,047	1,374	138	45	2,013	8·8	6,802	
Courts of Sessions*	3,653	28	1,149	1,912	.....	128	433	1,706	49·2	12,193	
Superior Courts†	(*c*) 224	.....	35	167	.....	.....	21	164	25·1	525	
Total	2,20,226	485	66,680	86,083	58,325	3,700	(*b*)4,949	147,025	7·9	410,252	
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,144	2	2,130	2,737	1,167	15	93	3,854	.....	10,291	
GRAND TOTAL ...	226,370	487	68,810	88,820	59,492	3,715	5,042	150,879	.....	420,543	

* Including cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 18 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Including cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
‖ Omitting cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

B.—JUDICIAL

5. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO									
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 42	...	...	...	31	...	...	375	...	.....	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	81	5	...	2,533	4	23	8
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	23,659	870	...	75,074	2,450	9,195	425
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates... ...	..	...	...	1,143	36	...	24,163	116	44	2
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under section 46, C. P. C.	...	...	...	245	...	...	33	35	.....	...
Chief Magistrates of districts...	...	...	...	507	28	...	1,629	72	323	44
Courts of Sessions*	...	226	...	1,644	13	6	119	21	12	10
Superior Courts†	70	24	...	71	2	...	3	6	.....	...
Total ...	70	250	...	27,381	954	6	103,929	2,704	(*a*)9,597	489
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts. ...	...	...	...	883	54	...	2,740	208	118	21
GRAND TOTAL ...	70	250	...	28,264	1,008	6	106,669	2,912	9,715	510

* Including cases decided by Sessions Judges on
† Including cases decided by the High Court on
‡ Including fines realized during the year,

(*a*).—Of these, 611 persons were ordered to give recognizance under sections 489 and 490,

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, there were 176 who were ordered to fulfil their con-
4 vagrants were sent to the workhouse, and 6 deserters

STATEMENT—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1880.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.†	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory school.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	86	...	...	...	...	3,499	3,586	11	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,439	91	3	...	...	...	6,708	6,490	597	36	44	6	...	...	1	1	2	...
63,264	10,904	638	252	16	...	633,269	579,831	41,809	4,976	15,016	4,519	18	...	786	1,102	562	19
22,457	1,689	17	...	...	...	77,638	70,454	3,212	447	663	69	...	...	60	48	8	...
5	24	4	...	...	...	3,888	4,137	177	...	84	156	3	...	5	11	19	2
1,334	251	24	14	6	...	21,492	20,860	1,205	82	271	180	2	...	27	33	12	...
9	50	29	27	3	1	17,202	10,465	1,995	8	168	416	906	159	1	9	11	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	150	50	.....	1	16	18	38	...	...	3	3	...
89,797	13,098	715	293	25	1	783,846	695,873	49,006	5,565	16,278	5,364	967	159	880	1,207	617	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,816	19,355	1,076	239	559	101	31	8	60	104	44	1
89,797	13,098	715	293	25	1	802,662	715,228	50,082	5,804	16,837	...	998	167	940	1,311	661	22

reference under sections 18 and 36, C. P. C.
reference under sections 263 and 287, C. P. C.
though imposed in previous years.
Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to other punishments to which they were sentenced.
tracts under Act XIII of 1859, 5,571 were warned and discharged, 227 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages, were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with by them.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

6. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts* ...	3,368	1	232	1,628	92	372	796	55	43	2	147		(*a*) Of these one appeal was withdrawn.
„ Courts of Sessions	(*a*)5,685	15	951	2,241	79	555	1,318	15	25	3	482		(*b*) Of these one application was struck off.
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted, ...	1,455	1	695	353	6	139	137	.....	37	.....	87		(*c*) Information not available.
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total ...	10,510	17	1,878	4,222	177	1,066	2,253	70	105	5	716		
Total of scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	134	.....	54	31	2	10	27	.....	6	1	3		
Total of Appeals ...	10,644	17	1,932	4,253	179	1,076	2,280	70	111	6	719		
REVISION.												(*c*)	
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	947	.....	446	176	.....	1	33	7	121	126	37		
„ Courts of Sessions	(*b*)1,448	.....	926	90	.....	.....	7	.....	43	246	135		
„ Superior Courts	1,142	.....	423	197	2	72	296	35	48	.....	69		
Total ...	3,537	.....	1,795	463	2	73	336	42	212	372	241		
Total of scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....		
Total of Revision ...	3,539	.....	1,795	463	2	73	337	43	212	372	241		
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,183	17	3,727	4,716	181	1,149	2,617	113	323	378	960		

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 266, C. P. C.

† Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

B.—JUDICIAL.

7. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description Provinces of Bengal*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE					
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.						
I.—CIVIL COURTS.						
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	94,515	9,265	3,509	2,938	4,940	1,505
Small Cause Courts	29,136	6,965	2,635	977	8,966	1,180
District Courts other than chief courts of districts.	1,532	96	123	80	27	29
Chief courts of districts	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	125,188	16,327	11,267	3,995	13,933	2,714
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	3,036	958	943	111	906	135
Total of Civil Courts ...	128,224	17,285	12,210	4,106	14,839	2,849
II.—REVENUE COURTS.						
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.						
Presidency Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior courts	23	11	145	247	33	17
Total ...	23	11	145	247	33	17
GRAND TOTAL ...	128,247	17,296	12,355	4,353	14,872	2,866

STATEMENT—*continued.*

of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower in the year 1880.

PROPERTY.				SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.							
Rent no falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,670	5,957	4,858	2,262	136,144	1,351	356	371	85	1,477	860	1,543
3,733	700	2,370	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	92	84	20	576	13	.....	2	21	11	41	21
.....	.....	1	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
6,427	6,749	7,313	2,938	1,36,731	1,364	356	373	106	1,488	904	1,564
73	197	289	409	42	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....
6,500	6,946	7,602	3,347	1,36,773	1,364	356	373	107	1,538	904	1,564
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,754	25	209	76	54	255	23	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,436	94	62	23	32	94	4	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,190	119	271	99	86	349	27	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	59	3	.....	2	9	1,993	2,992	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,249	122	271	101	95	2,342	3,019	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	24	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	24	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,506	6,970	7,629	3,350	1,44,022	1,486	627	474	202	3,880	3,923	1,661

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

7. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880—concluded.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																	GRAND TOTAL.
	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																			
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	23,938	1,133	4,905	6,507	914	487	28	551	23	410	543	1	21	4	12	17	...	2,903	3,22,003
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,316
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	1,161	73	28	719	49	32	5	105	2	2	40	...	...	...	1	2	...	31	5,042
Chiefs courts of districts	7	2	...	8	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	143	12	203
Total ...	25,106	1,208	4,933	7,234	964	521	34	656	25	412	583	1	21	6	13	21	143	2,946	3,84,564
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	289	3	23	3	...	...	...	...	153	38	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	7,980
Total of Civil Courts ...	25,395	1,211	4,956	7,237	964	521	34	656	178	450	594	1	21	6	13	21	143	3,256	3,92,544
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																			
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Other subordinate courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,422
District courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,775
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,197
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong and Hill Tracts.	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421
Total of Revenue Courts ...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,618
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Superior courts	33	8	...	16	31	55	...	9	5	2	4	2	1	13	...	6	11	2	734
Total ...	33	8	...	16	31	55	...	9	5	2	4	2	1	13	...	6	11	2	734
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,750	1,219	4,956	7,253	995	576	34	665	183	452	598	3	22	19	13	27	154	3,258	4,06,896

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8. *(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total Value of Suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.
I.—Civil Courts.										
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	68,240	1,60,296	50,625	37,887	4,564	...	...	...	391	1,89,91,988
Small Cause Courts ...	9,723	30,384	9,921	7,288	...	...	...	...	...	30,11,418
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	69	637	7	21	1	3,498	443	344	22	2,76,51,543
Chief courts of districts ...	.....	.....	3	50	36	76	8	13	17	14,56,509
Total ...	78,032	191,317	60,556	45,246	4,601	3,574	451	357	430	5,11,11,458
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	294	459	128	111	13	8	...	...	19	73,286
Total of Civil Courts ...	78,326	1,91,776	60,684	45,357	4,614	3,582	451	357	449	5,11,84,744
II.—Revenue Courts.										
Unpaid local tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Other subordinate courts...	2,011	1,794	346	228	23	11	...	...	9	1,53,230
Collector's courts	771	1,760	591	527	66	15	2	1	42	2,91,211
Total ...	2,782	3,554	937	755	89	26	2	1	51	4,44,441
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki.	85	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	32	1,116
Total of Revenue Courts ...	2,867	3,575	938	756	89	26	2	1	83	4,45,557
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.										
Presidency Small Cause Courts.	14,449	13,990	3,001	3,158	641	65	...	...	...	17,70,038
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	9	31	352	69	55	218	27,91,248
Total ...	14,449	13,990	3,001	3,167	672	417	69	55	118	45,61,286
Grand Total ...	95,642	2,09,341	64,623	49,280	5,375	4,025	522	413	750	5,61,91,587

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9. (*Civil*).—*Statement shewing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	3,72,746	.....	42,497	43,572	31,808	1,09,545	11,491	812	272	60,394	21,661	50,694	19,298	100	51
Small Cause Courts	62,431	.....	8,891	7,086	12,438	19,897	203	89	14	7,789	3,102	2,932	9	28	22
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	7,424	.....	432	658	437	1,432	18	35	3	1,559	578	2,272	1,397	227	90
Chief courts of districts	346	.....	27	28	11	20	.....	2	1	93	70	94	70	155	162
Total ...	4,42,947	.....	51,847	51,344	44,694	1,30,894	11,712	938	290	69,835	25,411	55,982	20,774	510	325

Civil courts in the sheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	8,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,202	.....	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	4,51,103	.....	51,847	51,344	44,694	1,30,894	11,712	938	290	69,835	25,411	57,184	20,774	510	325
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	9,315	.....	2,080	443	835	2,125	50	.....	1	1,980	718	1,083	91	57	36
District courts	58	.....	3	1	14	10	.....	.....	.....	11	2	17	15	62	27
Total ...	9,373	.....	2,083	444	849	2,135	50	.....	1	1,991	720	1,100	106	119	63
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	5,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848	.....	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts	14,834	.....	2,083	444	849	2,135	50	.....	1	1,991	720	1,948	106	119	63
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	36,888	.....	5,527	13,062	2,592	7,674	9	541	115	4,900	1,180	1,288	.....	.....	.....
Superior courts	1,652	.....	314	17	75	227	2	7	.....	134	33	843	754	309	729
Total ...	38,540	.....	5,841	13,079	2,667	7,901	11	548	115	5,034	1,213	2,131	754	309	729
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,04,477	.....	59,771	64,867	48,210	1,40,930	11,773	1,486	406	76,860	27,344	61,263	21,634	938	1,117

* Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9. *(Civil).—Statement shewing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880—continued.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the courts.*	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—CIVIL COURTS.														
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	27,520	.....	3,392	943	661	1,825	974	19	31	8,608	7,203	3,864	889	46
Small Cause Courts	3,426	.....	610	112	138	309	65	2	.....	1,065	930	195	1	22
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	3,332	.....	317	57	86	252	95	10	10	1,239	778	488	232	60
Chief courts of districts	8,855	.....	888	61	39	4,448	280	14	1	725	447	1,952	1,060	83
Total ...	43,133	.....	5,207	1,173	924	6,834	1,414	45	42	11,637	9,358	6,499	2,182	211

Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	44,678	.....	5,207	1,173	924	6,834	1,414	45	42	11,637	9,358	6,522	2,182	211
II.—REVENUE COURTS.														
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	443	.....	75	5	2	45	.....	.....	.....	195	34	87	.....	44
District courts	285	.....	38	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	202	7	19	.....	39
Total ...	728	.....	113	5	2	64	.....	.....	.....	397	41	106	.....	83
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki.	110	.....	32	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	30	17	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	838	.....	145	11	2	64	.....	.....	.....	439	41	136	17	83
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court	†157	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,673	.....	5,352	1,184	926	6,998	1,414	45	42	12,077	9,400	6,658	2,199	294

* Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

† These figures include 55 commissions executed which cannot be shown in the columns giving details.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the court.*	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief appellate courts other than chief courts of districts.	13,459	.....	3	444	95	16	104	19	5,643	957	1,978	301	3,899	3,435	230	304
Chief appellate courts of districts	17,243	.....	81	564	180	26	251	29	4,484	761	1,375	248	9,244	5,447	189	390
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	30,702	.....	84	1,008	275	42	355	48	10,127	1,718	3,353	549	13,143	8,882	419	694
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' appellate courts	583	.....	3	10	43	...	5	14	256	71	81	39	61	15	54	.....
Total of civil and revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	499	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief court of province. Appeals from original decrees.	932	.....	.....	56	...	...	1	...	196	26	88	24	541	457	470	32
Chief court of province. Appeals from appellate decrees.	5,433	.....	246	84	40	...	8	6	1,388	38	146	303	3,174	2,687	344	58
Ungool and Banki—Civil and revenue courts...	7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,372	.....	246	140	40	...	9	6	1,590	64	234	328	3,715	3,144	814	90
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,156	.....	333	1,158	358	42	369	68	11,973	1,853	3,668	916	16,973	12,041	1,287	784

* Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880—continued.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.*	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objection under section 561, Act X of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A.—Civil Courts.																
Chief appellate courts other than chief courts of districts.	140	.....	9	2	...	1	5	...	61	3	30	7	22	7	240	.....
Chief appellate courts of districts	1,752	.....	39	90	76	3	38	3	742	20	258	41	442	262	144	11
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,892	.....	48	92	76	4	43	3	803	23	288	48	464	269	384	11
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Southal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	23	.....	10	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	1,915	.....	58	92	76	4	43	3	803	23	288	48	464	269	384	11
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' appellate courts	154	.....	3	8	2	...	...	1	73	3	36	8	20	3	40	.....
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki.	3	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	157	.....	3	9	2	...	...	1	73	3	36	8	22	5	41	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief court of province { Appeals from original decrees.	342	.....	9	15	...	...	...	...	169	7	34	13	95	53	151	2
Chief court of province { Appeals from appellate decrees.	180	.....	6	3	...	...	...	...	88	3	28	10	42	10	138	2
Ungool and Banki—Civil do. ...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Total ...	523	.....	15	18	...	...	...	...	258	10	62	23	137	63	335	4
Grand Total ...	2,595	.....	76	119	78	4	43	4	1,134	36	386	79	623	337	760	15

* Appeals transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL

11. *(Civil).—Statement showing the result of Proceedings on applications for the Bengal in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the courts.*	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.								Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid tribunals	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	2,68,207	7,015	72,020	42,123	1,03,649	43,400	14,750	58,17,449	9,45,327
Small Cause Courts	42,176	390	5,566	8,144	24,884	3,192	61	5,08,116	1,09,968
District courts other than chief courts of district	11,373	309	2,530	2,004	3,774	2,756	1,563	63,52,457	6,16,125
Chief courts of districts	1,429	237	350	179	276	387	236	9,06,027	90,461
Superior courts	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,23,185	7,951	80,466	52,450	1,32,583	49,735	16,610	1,35,84,049	17,61,881
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	3,976	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	3,27,161	7,951	80,466	52,450	1,32,583	49,735	16,610	1,35,84,049	17,61,881
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	4,696	27	1,537	490	1,878	764	266	82,012	2,827
District courts	924	3	438	233	185	65	5	44,752	25
Total ...	5,620	30	1,975	723	2,063	829	271	1,26,764	2,852
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	2,653	...	...	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	8,273	30	1,975	723	2,063	1,136	271	1,26,764	2,852
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	15,197	433	6,381	4,996	3,221	166	.....	1,57,996	1,89,116
Superior courts	558	115	120	.....	95	228	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	15,755	548	6,501	4,996	3,316	394	.....	1,57,996	1,89,116
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,51,189	8,529	88,942	58,169	1,37,962	51,265	16,881	138,68,809	19,53,849

* That is the total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of year 1880.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was affected.	On which execution was affected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,301	4,239	6,156	3,746	26,298	592	20,475	120	7,634	254	130	6,443
434	873	4,414	1,095	22	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
36	48	142	60	1,199	73	943	4	247	2	18	199
4	13	16	5	108	11	96	3	26	4	1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,775	5,173	10,728	4,906	27,627	586	21,514	127	7,913	260	149	6,677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,775	5,173	10,728	4,906	27,627	586	21,514	127	7,913	260	149	6,677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	62	245	381	61	12	175	2	122	3	.....	.....
6	14	68	115	160	.....	269	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
23	76	313	496	221	12	444	2	135	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	76	313	496	221	12	444	2	135	3	.....	.....
481	466	676	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
23	21	3	15	17	.....	25	.....	8	.....	.....	1
504	487	679	1,440	17	.....	25	.....	75	.....	.....	1
2,302	5,736	11,720	6,842	27,865	598	21,983	129	8,123	263	149	6,678

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12. *(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditrs' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than chief courts of districts.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief courts of districts	319	87	7	79	76	6	1	63	86	1	542	.....	138	105	
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	319	87	7	79	76	6	1	63	86	1	542	.....	138	105	

* Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.

† Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

13. *(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1880.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Jury Trials: Number of cases tried by jury.	Jury Trials: Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury Trials: Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Jury Trials: Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict: Wholly.	Jury Trials: Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict: Partially.	Jury Trials: Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved: Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Jury Trials: Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved: Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.	Assessors' Trials: Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Assessors' Trials: Number of cases in which Judge differed from: One assessor.	Assessors' Trials: Number of cases in which Judge differed from: Both assessors.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief courts of districts (or officer specially empowered,) acting under Act of X of 1870. — Assessors	17	.....	(a) 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	7	.....	(a) In 22 land acquisition cases the opinion of assessors was not taken, as no question as to the amount of compensation was raised.
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												(b) Qualifications as described in sections 404, 405 and 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Magistrates' courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. — Jurors	4, 5, or 11	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c) Exclusive of cases in which opinions of assessors were not taken, and cases in which prisoners were discharged under section 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Courts of Session (b) — Jurors	Jurors 3, 5, 7, or 9	409	(c) 1,165	340	51	18	31	65	884	115	166	*N.B.*—All offences, including abetment and attempts falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and 24-Pergunnahs; other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session (b) — Assessors	Assessors 2 or more											
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. — Jurors	Nine jurors: qualifications as described in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	543	1,257	402	51	18	31	65	947	122	166	

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING								
		COMPULSORY.								
	DISTRICTS.	Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
										Rs. A.
	Bengal.									
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ...	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	14	146	1,675	2,033	231	2,214	1,914	8,213	8,922 4
2	Bankoorah	8	68	669	1,473	15	3,055	612	5,892	5,738 8
3	Beerbhoom	6	201	715	912	71	1,665	1,043	4,607	4,889 4
4	Midnapore	13	190	1,621	1,711	134	1,804	3,939	9,399	10,309 8
5	Hooghly	9	130	1,378	1,087	160	1,301	4,699	8,755	8,272 12
	Howrah	5	52	918	642	99	916	2,676	5,303	5,189 8
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	20	173	3,171	2,863	369	5,686	8,583	20,835	21,816 12
	Calcutta	1	41	1,217	797	624	31	540	3,250	38,638 12
7	Nuddea	12	64	866	1,343	115	1,760	4,564	8,712	8,819 8
8	Jessore	27	73	1,107	1,463	199	23,407	7,350	33,599	26,881 4
9	Moorshedabad ...	6	82	652	850	61	1,142	740	3,527	4,486 0
10	Dinagepore	3	48	403	379	103	58	420	1,411	2,169 4
11	Rajshahye	4	34	126	216	77	274	1,062	1,789	2,066 4
12	Rungpore	7	82	1,080	886	22	93	3,550	5,712	5,848 8
13	Bogra	1	47	92	224	32	76	1,949	2,420	2,321 0
14	Pubna	4	59	286	449	40	1,606	2,542	4,982	5,110 8
15	Darjeeling	3	1	55	70	5	.....	23	174	496 12
16	Julpigoree	3	18	587	530	23	4	546	1,508	1,745 0
17	Dacca	8	259	1,896	1,973	216	920	5,208	10,472	12,460 8
18	Furreedpore	8	46	747	720	237	7,670	6,002	15,432	12,455 4
19	Backergunge	14	127	1,980	2,337	67	17,188	2,082	23,781	21,511 12
20	Mymensingh	8	313	1,611	1,103	52	529	15,223	18,831	17,789 4
21	Tipperah	10	69	1,983	1,201	92	2,514	7,516	12,475	10,917 0
22	Chittagong	11	56	1,640	1,100	109	19,797	387	23,089	18,776 0
23	Noakhally	9	55	1,204	1,471	42	6,234	5,299	14,305	12,211 4
	Behar.									
24	Patna	7	23	1,634	2,054	279	224	2,732	6,946	13,100 0
25	Gya	5	46	987	1,196	22	248	1,980	4,479	8,662 8
26	Shahabad	7	52	1,022	2,085	153	58	3,003	6,953	9,420 0
27	Mozufferpore	6	35	1,251	1,442	179	121	3,482	6,510	10,258 12
28	Durbhunga	7	13	996	952	90	38	2,491	4,580	6,964 4
29	Sarun	5	42	713	2,153	94	37	1,655	4,694	8,178 8
30	Chumparun	2	18	143	322	6	16	1,683	2,188	3,930 8
31	Monghyr	8	22	789	1,456	77	47	3,423	5,814	8,520 12
32	Bhagulpore	5	18	450	950	81	86	7,039	8,624	10,355 4
33	Purneah	5	15	466	458	22	211	3,219	4,391	5,308 12
34	Maldah	3	20	264	465	25	234	745	1,753	1,940 4
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	20	315	584	22	115	278	1,334	1,596 12
	Orissa.									
36	Cuttack	3	43	711	638	19	39	550	2,000	2,663 0
37	Pooree	2	12	567	437	12	.....	663	1,751	1,679 8
38	Balasore	3	45	277	250	43	71	841	1,527	1,512 12
	Chota Nagpore.									
39	Hazaribagh	4	7	118	421	9	167	899	1,621	2,146 4
40	Lohardugga	3	9	220	470	72	217	669	1,657	2,334 4
41	Singbhoom	1	...	16	12	5	31	85	149	121 12
42	Manbhoom	4	15	152	351	18	608	1,239	2,433	2,208 8
	Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	...	...	... ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	297	2,868	37,890	44,939	4,473	102,512	123,195	317,877	3,71,641 8

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1880-81.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

OPTIONAL.									
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Leases for one year or less [section 18, clause (*c*)], and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
								Rs. A.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,409	2,863	90	36	.....	109	1	9,508	7,325 0	23,19,070
3,231	2,618	33	43	.....	113	23	6,061	4,595 12	11,36,698
3,097	1,710	46	7	.....	59	1	4,920	3,755 0	11,83,970
6,499	4,134	63	36	.....	120	66	10,918	8,326 0	27,65,924
4,149	979	60	63	.....	76	3	5,339	4,157 12	15,65,626
1,465	461	27	286	.....	22	.....	2,261	1,733 0	12,06,035
6,429	4,351	115	422	7	95	12	11,431	8,847 8	54,85,817
17	2	21	35	8	37	.....	120	236 8	3,28,70,707
1,960	1,711	37	38	1	47	9	3,803	2,883 4	18,35,771
4,503	3,646	109	268	.....	145	34	8,703	6,768 0	19,39,102
2,365	748	45	12	.....	21	5	3,196	2,470 12	13,37,368
906	184	19	79	.....	12	4	1,204	949 8	8,12,273
203	123	17	33	.....	33	1	410	373 8	10,99,969
2,710	1,011	23	391	.....	11	2	4,148	3,137 8	13,17,162
235	258	.....	13	.....	.....	9	515	382 4	4,29,774
603	442	35	43	.....	38	24	1,185	956 12	12,37,751
9	11	.....	4	.....	.....	4	28	22 8	3,26,566
464	140	3	12	.....	4	.....	623	480 8	4,18,897
2,214	1,112	116	302	.....	104	.....	3,848	3,077 12	33,74,065
2,433	670	161	52	1	67	.....	3,384	2,648 8	11,58,433
4,460	3,566	40	317	.....	180	12	8,575	6,810 12	35,65,315
1,202	464	9	401	.....	138	.....	2,214	1,941 8	30,20,619
3,099	974	82	245	6	101	23	4,530	3,531 4	18,34,176
2,774	1,383	120	158	.....	147	15	4,597	3,585 12	13,48,354
2,340	1,433	42	470	.....	253	1	5,039	3,985 12	14,65,273
752	683	7	95	.....	28	3	1,568	1,208 0	55,78,359
381	405	2	29	.....	151	4	972	1,456 0	38,21,825
665	474	19	6	4	38	14	1,220	1,098 8	31,55,247
730	676	67	24	2	238	1	1,738	1,680 8	39,54,821
456	473	57	2	.....	134	.....	1,122	1,252 8	27,90,542
547	1,840	27	27	.....	64	1	2,506	2,695 8	41,31,918
105	105	4	6	.....	4	.....	224	183 8	13,36,000
559	401	14	110	.....	38	1	1,123	1,043 8	34,48,163
497	341	10	18	.....	21	2	889	778 4	35,77,618
627	350	5	20	.....	67	42	1,411	1,169 12	18,11,896
1,322	303	3	53	.....	92	1	1,774	1,428 4	4,89,184
2,661	2,247	13	26	2	11	.....	4,960	3,764 8	6,08,924
1,814	310	22	21	2	14	1	2,184	1,664 4	9,68,487
1,174	450	10	25	.....	.....	20	1,679	1,268 4	4,96,503
884	245	22	32	1	27	3	1,214	921 8	4,34,138
87	322	6	136	1	3	.....	555	427 8	6,14,301
136	506	3	66	.....	29	.....	740	572 4	6,73,104
30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	28 8	14,431
508	882	7	25	.....	.....	.....	1,422	1,070 0	3,97,406
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78,511	46,015	1,620	4,485	35	2,891	342	133,899	1,06,698 4	11,33,57,582

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						
		Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	Obligation for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
						Rs. A.		
	Bengal.							
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	69	1,107	373	1,549	1,827 12	.....	158
2	Bankoorah	69	373	96	529	646 4	.....	39
3	Birbhoom	55	336	68	459	532 4	.....	51
4	Midnapore	97	2,421	341	2,859	2,790 4	.....	71
5	Hooghly	55	1,401	469	1,925	2,022 8	.....	69
	Howrah	45	786	140	971	1,069 0	.....	36
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	146	7,127	1,409	8,682	8,142 8	.....	111
	Calcutta	36	219	252	507	1,861 8	14	61
7	Nuddea	201	8,000	979	9,180	8,263 8	1	115
8	Jessore	235	39,245	1,057	40,537	32,031 0	1	74
9	Moorshedabad ...	37	332	229	598	968 4	.....	102
10	Dinagepore	7	146	130	283	423 4	.....	26
11	Rajshahye	13	380	373	766	1,020 0	.....	69
12	Rungpore	10	418	295	723	1,006 8	.....	28
13	Bogra	10	154	51	215	262 12	.....	14
14	Pubna	44	1,145	221	1,410	1,361 4	.....	41
15	Darjeeling	3	28	24	55	148 4	1	1
16	Julpigoree	11	128	77	216	317 4	.....	5
17	Dacca	125	486	1,839	2,450	3,444 12	.....	97
18	Furreedpore	89	1,563	760	2,403	2,400 0	.....	59
19	Backergunge	103	4,058	2,062	6,223	5,677 4	1	67
20	Mymensingh	46	265	882	1,193	1,876 12	.....	69
21	Tipperah	92	506	1,246	1,844	2,241 8	.....	32
22	Chittagong	56	552	1,285	1,893	2,198 4	1	24
23	Noakhally	133	1,048	1,989	3,170	3,234 4	.....	15
	Behar.							
24	Patna	119	536	284	939	1,702 8	.....	19
25	Gya	38	391	157	586	844 4	.....	5
26	Shahabad	51	239	166	456	788 0	.....	8
27	Mozufferpore	198	609	160	967	1,356 12	1	6
28	Durbhunga	175	500	227	902	1,329 0	1	2
29	Sarun	54	619	242	915	1,264 8	.....	19
30	Chumparun	114	280	1,274	1,668	3,281 4	.....	.....
31	Monghyr	209	402	104	715	980 0	.....	2
32	Bhagulpore	240	549	418	1,207	1,337 8	.....	1
33	Purneah	50	275	137	462	986 12	.....	3
34	Maldah	18	181	153	352	449 12	.....	49
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	21	813	115	949	891 4	.....	6
	Orissa.							
36	Cuttack	6	246	85	337	393 12	.....	31
37	Pooree	13	201	70	284	414 0	.....	70
38	Balasore	28	277	54	359	446 0	.....	24
	Chota Nagpore.							
39	Hazaribagh	19	194	44	257	381 12	.....	1
40	Lohardugga	34	212	89	335	423 8	.....	1
41	Singbhoom	.....	5	13	18	19 12	.....	.....
42	Manbhoom	11	212	166	389	490 12	.....	8
	Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,167	78,965	20,605	1,02,737	1,03,652 12	21	1,689

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1880-81.

28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 19, 18, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
						Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,635 13 11	64,991 3 0
2	15	21	77	200	852	18,715 0	10,177 0 6	16,267 15 5
.....	7	4	30	48	460	11,136 8	4,097 5 9	10,145 5 4
.....	20	34	65	63	493	9,380 8	6,108 11 9	9,304 5 6
.....	16	8	92	154	798	21,709 12	9,072 15 9	19,985 1 0
.....	5	5	38	186	746	14,729 0	7,022 2 6	12,555 3 4
.....	7	18	102	61	543	8,435 8	6,136 4 0	9,071 13 2
1	12	11	198	433	1,856	39,254 12	18,935 10 0	30,809 12 9
2	36	47	37	704	1,016	40,988 12	31,055 4 0	12,819 11 8
.....	23	36	220	234	898	20,431 4	9,597 14 6	18,541 9 1
1	19	4	220	244	1,843	65,980 4	19,717 11 0	51,383 13 5
.....	2	26	34	200	449	8,833 0	6,627 11 9	6,792 12 2
.....	3	6	28	79	233	3,646 0	2,523 7 0	3,719 12 5
2	3	.....	8	125	188	4,343 12	3,020 3 3	4,781 5 10
1	2	15	168	129	402	10,108 8	7,794 9 0	8,022 7 5
.....	27	1	26	47	172	3,022 0	2,732 7 0	2,643 4 6
3	2	9	64	109	415	7,604 8	4,910 6 0	7,816 4 2
.....	1	.....	4	48	30	666 8	345 6 6	1,365 4 7
.....	.....	.....	38	83	186	2,562 12	1,881 13 0	2,810 8 9
3	30	95	157	466	1,748	19,383 0	14,698 10 3	13,659 8 4
2	13	20	35	173	1,182	17,747 12	8,055 9 6	16,809 12 9
1	12	2	105	226	2,619	34,271 12	23,277 8 0	27,183 15 2
9	137	188	188	331	846	21,919 8	15,417 4 2	15,505 10 9
2	109	70	135	319	1,154	16,825 12	8,307 0 3	16,130 9 4
.....	20	41	94	232	890	24,566 0	6,924 5 6	21,035 14 11
1	18	24	115	138	1,038	19,495 4	8,352 13 11	16,260 12 8
1	2	2	24	219	903	16,090 8	15,479 9 0	9,330 10 1
.....	3	4	18	161	735	10,982 12	11,285 14 0	6,849 5 3
.....	.....	.....	27	157	744	11,338 8	5,998 14 6	8,372 11 5
.....	2	1	50	187	800	13,320 0	6,517 15 0	7,215 10 4
.....	7	3	13	176	1,042	9,553 12	6,501 4 0	9,140 3 8
.....	2	2	21	165	1,852	12,214 8	8,967 4 0	7,953 6 6
.....	3	.....	15	50	201	7,395 4	1,092 15 0	2,551 2 5
.....	1	.....	49	91	663	10,552 4	6,786 0 3	8,046 15 2
.....	7	11	83	149	740	12,475 0	5,899 6 3	9,009 11 7
.....	4	20	60	105	395	7,477 4	4,553 15 6	5,619 4 9
.....	5	3	32	84	187	4,014 4	2,156 3 9	4,941 0 9
.....	1	2	31	103	73	6,273 8	808 4 6	4,293 1 9
.....	1	.....	12	83	441	5,045 0	3,362 8 0	2,891 6 9
.....	2	2	7	50	139	3,641 12	1,280 1 6	2,578 5 0
.....	1	.....	5	40	245	3,976 4	1,276 11 6	2,645 0 10
.....	.....	.....	46	53	51	2,959 8	1,178 2 0	3,045 6 0
.....	.....	.....	10	53	341	3,334 0	2,130 0 0	2,819 7 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	26	170 0	56 8 0	448 0 0
.....	.....	.....	46	53	228	3,801 4	1,268 2 0	2,994 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,803 4 0	.....
31	580	735	2,827	7,015	30,863	5,88,872 8	3,27,808 15 6	5,21,209 6 4

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs	District and Central Jail	Convicts	2,035	...	2,035	2,802	...	2,802	4,837	.....	4,837
		Under-trial	20	...	20	566	...	566	586	.....	586
	European ward in the District and Central Jail.	Convicts	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	.....	4
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Diamond Harbour.	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	2	...	2	80	3	83	82	3	85
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	95	4	99	95	5	100
Barripore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	.....	...	.....	90	2	92	90	2	92
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	101	8	109	101	8	109
Satkhira ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	.....	...	.....	180	2	182	180	2	182
		Under-trial	1	...	1	142	3	145	143	3	146
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	.....	...	.....	178	2	180	178	2	180
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	96	3	99	96	3	99
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts	1,284	2	1,286	1,692	104	1,796	2,976	106	3,082
		Under-trial	17	1	18	554	19	573	571	20	591
		Civil ...	14	...	14	493	50	543	507	50	557
	European Jail.	Convicts	71	3	74	370	6	376	441	9	450
		Under-trial	2	...	2	48	1	49	50	1	51
		Civil ...	1	...	1	53	7	60	54	7	61
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts	879	30	909	996	71	1,067	1,875	101	1,976
		Under-trial	19	2	21	397	44	441	416	46	462
		Civil ...	9	...	9	44	...	44	53	.....	53
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	4	1	5	127	6	133	131	7	138
		Under-trial	5	...	5	140	13	153	145	13	158
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	.....	...	.....	74	15	89	74	15	89
		Under-trial	3	...	3	44	11	55	47	11	58
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	2	...	2	115	4	119	117	4	121
		Under-trial	2	...	2	104	8	112	106	8	114
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail	Convicts	951	47	998	570	67	637	1,521	114	1,535
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts	694	...	694	994	...	994	1,688	.....	1,688
Hazaribagh...	District and Central Jail	Convicts	431	11	442	493	38	531	924	49	973
		Under-trial	18	...	18	327	20	347	345	20	365
		Civil ...	3	...	3	15	...	15	18	.....	18
Pachumba ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	10	...	10	197	19	216	207	19	226
		Under-trial	6	...	6	239	10	249	245	10	255
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail	Convicts	883	12	895	708	44	752	1,591	56	1,647
		Under-trial	14	1	15	398	31	429	412	32	444
		Civil ...	3	...	3	36	...	36	39	.....	39

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,900	...	2,900	1,937	...	1,937	1,965·45	.....	1,965·45	1,994·95	.....	1,994·95
542	...	542	44	...	44	29·50	.....	29·50			
1	...	1	3	...	3	2·00	.....	2·00	2·00	.....	2·00
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
69	3	72	13	...	13	1·91	0·10	2·01	4·88	0·29	5·17
95	5	100	.....	...	.....	2·97	0·19	3·16			
87	2	89	3	...	3	0·62	0·01	0·63	3·66	0·34	4·00
98	8	106	3	...	3	3·04	0·33	3·37			
177	2	179	3	...	3	1·72	.....	1·72	6·40	0·14	6·54
143	3	146	.....	...	.....	4·68	0·14	4·82			
173	2	180	.....	...	.....	1·74	0·04	1·78	4·85	0·05	4·90
96	3	99	.....	...	.....	3·11	0·01	3·12			
1,858	106	1,964	1,118	...	1,118	1,141·70	0·30	1,142·00	1,187·00	1·96	1,188·96
559	20	579	12	...	12	18·36	0·73	19·59			
489	50	539	18	...	18	26·44	0·93	27·37			
368	9	377	73	...	73	67·62	1·24	68·86	71·80	1·51	73·31
50	1	51	.....	...	.....	1·72	0·02	1·74			
51	7	58	3	...	3	2·46	0·25	2·71			
928	66	994	947	35	982	925·95	34·14	960·09	955·59	35·64	991·23
377	46	423	39	...	39	29·69	1·50	25·19			
49	...	49	4	...	4	5·95	.....	5·95			
126	7	133	5	...	5	1·64	0·13	1·77	7·47	0·75	8·22
142	12	154	3	1	4	5·83	0·62	6·45			
71	15	86	3	...	3	0·65	0·33	0·98	2·11	0·53	2·64
42	11	53	5	...	5	1·46	0·20	1·66			
115	4	119	2	...	2	2·27	0·10	2·37	5·71	0·56	6·27
106	8	114	.....	...	.....	3·44	0·46	3·90			
646	72	718	875	42	917	971·61	47·95	1,019·56	971·61	47·95	1,019·56
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
789	...	789	899	...	899	883·98	.....	883·98	883·98	.....	883·98
636	43	679	238	6	204	329·45	12·68	342·13	345·93	13·61	358·54
339	20	359	6	...	6	14·49	0·93	15·42			
16	...	16	2	...	2	1·99	.....	1·99			
200	19	219	7	...	7	8·31	0·40	8·71	13·80	0·58	14·38
242	10	252	3	...	3	5·47	0·18	5 65			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·02	.....	0 02			
1,025	49	1,074	566	7	573	764·94	11·3	776·31	783·51	12·56	796·07
408	32	440	4	...	4	15·64	1·19	16·83			
38	...	38	1	...	1	2·93	.....	2·93			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	4	...	4	243	16	259	247	16	263
		Under-trial	16	...	16	280	25	305	296	25	321
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	567	13	580	1,578	58	1,636	2,145	71	2,216
		Under-trial	10	1	11	111	33	144	121	34	155
		Civil ...	4	...	4	88	2	90	92	2	94
Manickgunge	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	12	...	12	322	7	329	334	7	341
		Under-trial	3	...	3	147	4	151	150	4	154
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Moonsheegunge	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	281	9	290	290	9	299
		Under-trial	9	...	9	135	3	138	144	3	147
Burdwan ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	124	16	140	579	53	632	703	69	772
		Under-trial	6	...	6	272	30	302	278	30	308
		Civil ...	1	...	1	16	2	18	17	2	19
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	4	...	4	85	6	91	89	6	95
		Under-trial	4	...	4	50	2	52	54	2	56
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	137	21	158	142	21	163
		Under-trial	3	...	3	122	6	128	125	6	131
Culna	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	162	13	175	163	13	176
		Under-trial	4	...	4	95	12	107	99	12	111
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	6	1	7	6	1	7
Hooghly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	454	...	454	1,237	27	1,264	1,691	27	1,718
		Under-trial	26	1	27	186	19	205	212	20	232
		Civil ...	6	...	6	79	5	84	85	5	90
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	5	...	5	120	10	130	125	10	135
		Under-trial	2	1	3	65	14	79	67	15	82
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	350	35	385	357	35	392
		Under-trial	3	1	4	381	53	434	384	54	438
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	748	57	805	750	57	807
		Under-trial	18	1	19	476	30	506	494	31	525
Mohoshreka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	133	7	140	134	8	142
		Under-trial	6	2	8	115	6	121	121	8	129
Moorshedabad	District Jail	Convicts ...	227	40	267	839	122	961	1,066	162	1,228
		Under-trial	4	3	7	279	23	302	283	26	309
		Civil ...	4	1	5	43	2	45	47	3	50
Jungypore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	10	2	12	231	16	247	241	18	259
		Under-trial	4	...	4	151	22	173	155	22	177
Kandi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	134	19	153	138	20	158
		Under-trial	6	4	10	189	21	210	195	25	220
Dinagepore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	149	4	153	583	21	604	732	25	757
		Under-trial	9	3	12	433	18	451	442	21	463
		Civil ...	3	1	4	72	1	73	75	2	77

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
289	15	254	8	1	9	2·26	0·13	2·39	10·66	0·93	11·59
289	24	313	7	1	8	8·40	0·80	9·20			
1,461	57	1,518	684	14	698	595·18	13·11	608·29	615·74	15·18	630·92
112	31	143	9	3	12	11·30	2·00	13 30			
80	2	82	12	...	12	9·26	0·07	9·33			
331	7	338	3	...	3	4·26	0·13	4·39	12·11	0·33	12·44
147	4	151	3	...	3	7·81	0·20	8·01			
4	...	4	.....	...	.....	0·04	.....	0 04			
275	9	284	15	...	15	2·44	0·06	2·50	8·87	0·08	8·95
144	3	147	.....	...	.....	6·43	0·02	6·45			
599	54	653	104	15	119	133·58	13·55	147·13	146·04	14·14	160·18
272	30	302	6	...	6	11·21	0·45	11·66			
17	1	18	.....	1	1	1·25	0·14	1·39			
84	6	90	5	...	5	1·81	0·07	1·88	2·87	0·11	2·98
54	2	56	.....	...	.....	1·06	0·04	1·10			
139	21	160	3	...	3	3·06	0·20	3·26	5·90	0·47	6·37
124	6	130	1	...	1	2·84	0·27	3·11			
163	13	176	.....	...	.....	2·93	0·31	3·24	5·31	0·57	5·88
99	12	111	.....	...	.....	2·32	0·24	2·56			
6	1	7	.....	...	.....	0·06	0·02	0·08			
1,095	18	1,113	596	9	605	499·85	3·22	503·07	518·70	4·50	523·20
195	19	214	17	1	18	13·48	1·21	14·69			
78	5	83	7	...	7	5·37	0·07	5·44			
114	10	124	11	...	11	4·00	0 25	4·25	6·47	1·16	7·63
67	15	82	.....	...	.....	2·47	0·91	3·38			
349	35	384	8	...	8	3·99	0·37	4·36	13·98	2·44	16·37
380	53	433	4	1	5	9·94	2·07	12·01			
741	57	798	9	...	9	6·08	0·39	6·47	21·33	1·40	22·73
484	31	515	10	...	10	15·25	1·01	16·26			
133	8	141	1	...	1	1·12	0·07	1·19	3·87	0·22	4·09
120	8	128	1	...	1	2·75	0·15	2·90			
849	117	966	217	45	262	218·12	43·07	261·19	233·18	43·92	277·10
277	25	302	6	1	7	12·37	0·60	12·97			
47	3	50	.....	...	.....	2·69	0·25	2·94			
239	18	257	2	...	2	5·73	0·42	6·15	11·32	0·93	12·25
151	22	173	4	...	4	5·59	0·51	6·10			
134	20	154	4	...	4	2·38	0·29	2·67	13·97	1·13	15·10
190	24	214	5	1	6	11·59	0·84	12·43			
516	22	538	216	3	219	221·16	4·38	225·54	245·43	5·68	251·11
428	18	446	14	3	17	20·30	1·27	21·57			
69	2	71	6	...	6	3·97	0·03	4·00			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gya ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	363	4	367	835	48	883	1,198	52	1,250
		Under-trial	9	...	9	179	15	194	188	15	203
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	31	...	31	31	.....	31
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	108	8	116	108	8	116
		Under-trial	2	...	2	186	14	200	188	14	202
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	177	5	182	178	5	183
		Under-trial	5	1	6	214	5	219	219	6	225
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	102	8	110	102	8	110
		Under-trial	3	...	3	132	17	149	135	17	152
Bankoora ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	304	8	312	685	60	745	989	68	1,057
		Under-trial	13	...	13	226	5	231	239	5	244
		Civil ...	1	...	1	17	2	19	18	2	20
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	4	...	4	239	9	248	243	9	252
		Under-trial	1	...	1	137	8	145	138	8	146
Beerbhoom ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	211	3	214	582	73	655	793	76	869
		Under-trial	8	1	9	272	41	313	280	42	322
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	1	8	8	1	9
Rampore Haut ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	90	16	106	90	16	106
		Under-trial	2	...	2	99	11	110	101	11	112
Nuddea ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	322	15	337	916	68	984	1,238	83	1,321
		Under-trial	5	...	5	269	26	295	274	26	300
		Civil ...	6	...	6	28	...	28	34	.....	34
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	127	12	139	128	12	140
		Under-trial	1	...	1	127	10	137	128	10	138
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	272	25	297	272	25	297
		Under-trial	13	...	13	234	24	258	247	24	271
Chooadangah	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	217	10	227	217	10	227
		Under-trial	6	2	8	188	6	194	194	8	202
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	210	15	225	214	15	229
		Under-trial	1	...	1	109	5	114	110	5	115
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	135	5	140	135	5	140
		Under-trial	1	...	1	107	6	113	108	6	114
Jessore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	329	8	337	1,117	22	1,139	1,446	30	1,476
		Under-trial	36	...	36	270	14	284	306	14	320
		Civil ...	3	...	3	57	...	57	60	.....	60
Khoolna ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	3	...	3	159	5	164	162	5	167
		Under-trial	1	...	1	118	3	121	119	3	122
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	200	6	206	203	6	209
		Under-trial	7	1	8	188	8	196	195	9	204
Narail ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	294	2	296	305	2	307
		Under-trial	7	...	7	200	5	205	207	5	212

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
810	38	848	388	14	402	352·06	9·28	361·34	367·09	10·47	377·56
175	15	190	13	...	13	11·99	1·19	13·18			
24	...	24	7	...	7	3·04	.....	3·04			
107	7	114	1	1	2	1·54	0·10	1·64	5·59	0·37	5·96
179	14	193	9	...	9	4·05	0·27	4·32			
173	5	178	5	...	5	1·36	0·04	1·40	9·17	0·13	9·30
217	6	223	2	...	2	7·81	0·09	7·90			
102	8	110	.....	...	.....	1·36	0·11	1·47	4·39	0·38	4·77
127	17	144	8	...	8	3·03	0·27	3·30			
691	41	732	298	27	325	280·02	32·11	312·13	291·51	32·33	323·84
238	4	242	1	1	2	10·51	0·09	10·60			
17	2	19	1	...	1	0·98	0·13	1·11			
235	9	244	8	...	8	2·01	0·09	2·10	6·31	0·19	6·50
136	8	144	2	...	2	4·30	0·10	4·40			
660	60	720	133	16	149	166·02	10·89	176·91	177·10	12·59	189·69
275	41	316	5	1	6	10·33	1·58	11·91			
8	1	9	.....	...	.....	0·75	0·12	0·87			
90	16	106	.....	...	.....	1·03	0·18	1·21	2·99	0·31	3·30
101	11	112	.....	...	.....	1·96	0·13	2·09			
975	66	1,041	263	17	280	293·45	16·49	309·94	311·62	17·55	329·17
262	24	286	12	2	14	15·39	1·06	16·45			
33	...	33	1	...	1	2·78	.....	2·78			
127	12	139	1	...	1	1·05	0·05	1·10	3·84	0·07	3·91
128	10	138	.....	...	.....	2·79	0·02	2·81			
272	25	297	.....	...	.....	2·81	0·28	3·09	8·56	0·77	9·33
246	24	270	1	...	1	5·75	0·49	6·24			
203	10	213	14	...	14	2·42	0·11	2·53	10·46	0·58	11·04
188	7	195	6	1	7	8·04	0·47	8·51			
212	14	226	2	1	3	0·72	0·09	0·81	2·98	0·25	3·23
106	5	111	4	...	4	2·26	0·16	2·42			
133	5	138	2	...	2	2·81	0·11	2·92	5·80	0·33	6·13
106	6	112	2	...	2	2·99	0·22	3·21			
1,178	24	1,202	268	6	274	313·20	8·09	321·29	336·99	8·64	345·63
292	12	304	14	2	16	19·96	0·55	20·51			
53	...	53	7	...	7	3·83	.....	3·83			
161	5	166	1	...	1	2·83	0·06	2·89	7·78	0·10	7·88
119	3	122	.....	...	.....	4·95	0·04	4·99			
193	6	199	10	...	10	4·81	0·08	4·89	11·43	0·23	11·66
184	9	193	11	...	11	6·62	0·15	6·77			
304	2	306	1	...	1	3·66	0·01	3·67	8·04	0·19	8·23
206	5	211	1	...	1	4·38	0·18	4·56			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Jhenidah ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	79	2	81	80	2	82
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	149	1	150	149	1	150
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	268	5	273	274	5	279
		Under-trial	5	...	5	116	3	119	121	3	124
			237	2	239	677	18	695	914	20	934
Rungpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...									
		Under-trial	18	...	18	294	12	306	312	12	324
		Civil ...	6	...	6	55	...	55	61	...	61
Gyebanda ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	1	1	142	1	143	142	2	144
		Under-trial	3	...	3	100	2	102	103	2	105
Bardogra ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	112	4	116	112	4	116
		Under-trial	1	...	1	102	4	106	103	4	107
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	117	5	122	117	5	122
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	166	6	172	166	6	172
Bogra ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	225	9	234	417	25	442	642	34	676
		Under-trial	11	3	14	309	30	339	320	33	353
		Civil ...	1	...	1	102	1	103	103	1	104
Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	240	4	244	1,032	22	1,054	1,272	26	1,298
		Under-trial	45	2	47	504	17	521	549	19	568
		Civil ...	2	...	2	52	...	52	54	...	54
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	11	...	11	148	3	151	159	3	162
		Under-trial	4	...	4	200	5	205	204	5	209
Madareepore...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	324	3	327	327	3	330
		Under-trial	15	...	15	308	7	315	323	7	330
Backergunge...	District Jail	Convicts ...	347	3	350	1,213	15	1,228	1,560	18	1,578
		Under-trial	39	...	39	586	17	603	625	17	642
		Civil ...	6	...	6	85	1	86	91	1	92
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	10	...	10	563	2	565	573	2	575
		Under-trial	3	...	3	219	5	224	222	5	227
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Patooakhally...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	136	3	139	138	3	141
		Under-trial	1	...	1	139	...	139	140	...	140
Bhola	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	94	1	95	111	1	112
		Under-trial	3	...	3	43	...	43	46	...	46
Mymensingh...	District Jail	Convicts ...	405	4	409	1,012	33	1,045	1,417	37	1,454
		Under-trial	28	...	28	525	20	545	553	20	573
		Civil ...	3	...	3	82	1	83	85	1	86
Attiah ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	8	1	9	193	7	200	201	8	209
		Under-trial	12	...	12	110	2	112	122	2	124
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	101	5	106	102	5	107
		Under-trial	6	...	6	115	4	119	121	4	125
Kishorgunge ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	21	1	22	222	4	226	243	5	248
		Under-trial	1	...	1	108	7	115	109	7	116

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
78	2	80	2	...	2	0·34	.....	0·34	2·78	0·01	2·79
149	1	150	.....	...	.....	2·44	0·01	2·45			
265	5	270	9	...	9	4·49	0·12	4·61	9·37	0·13	9·50
121	3	124	.....	...	.....	4·88	0·01	4·89			
656	16	672									
			258	4	262	267·01	3·13	270·14	288·01	4·22	292·23
291	12	303	21	...	21	15·10	1·09	16·19			
56	...	56	5	...	5	5·90	.....	5·90			
134	2	136	8	...	8	2·30	0·02	2·32	6·05	0·23	6·28
98	2	100	5	...	5	3·75	0·21	3·96			
112	4	116	.....	...	.....	0·73	0 02	0·75	3·70	0·20	3·90
102	4	106	1	...	1	2·97	0·18	3·15			
116	5	121	1	...	1	1·82	0·08	1·90	7·63	0·15	7·78
157	6	163	9	...	9	5·81	0·07	5·88			
477	28	505	165	6	171	174·06	8·06	182·12	192·49	10·06	202·55
319	33	352	1	...	1	14·06	1·97	16·03			
94	1	95	9	...	9	4·37	0·03	4·40			
1,008	22	1,030	264	4	268	274·88	2·88	277·76	324·36	4·33	328·69
542	19	561	7	...	7	46·96	1·45	48·41			
51	...	51	3	...	3	2·52	.....	2·52			
158	3	161	1	...	1	1·60	0·04	1·64	7·93	0·09	8·02
200	5	205	4	...	4	6·33	0·05	6·38			
304	3	307	23	...	23	7·26	0·08	7·34	29·42	0·29	29·71
309	7	316	14	...	14	22·16	0·21	22·37			
1,135	17	1,152	425	1	426	378·99	3·37	382·36	422·91	4·01	426·92
603	17	620	22	...	22	35·15	0·55	35·70			
79	1	80	12	...	12	8 77	0·09	8·86			
558	2	560	15	...	15	7·59	0·01	7·60	17·32	0·18	17·50
221	5	226	1	...	1	9·72	0·17	9·89			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
136	3	139	2	...	2	2·18	0·04	2·22	7·33	0·04	7·37
139	...	139	1	...	1	5·15	.....	5·15			
109	1	110	2	...	2	2·53	0·01	2·54	3·76	0·01	3·77
45	...	45	1	...	1	1·23	.....	1·23			
979	21	1,000	438	16	454	407·22	5·83	413·05	439·80	6·71	446·51
531	19	550	22	1	23	26·50	0·85	27·35			
80	1	81	5	...	5	6·08	0·03	6·11			
194	8	202	7	...	7	6·91	0·23	7·14	13·86	0·34	14·20
116	2	118	6	...	6	6·95	0·11	7·06			
102	5	107	.....	...	.....	1·67	0·14	1·81	4·72	0·32	5·04
121	4	125	.....	...	.....	3·05	0·18	3·23			
229	5	234	14	...	14	6·99	0·23	7·22	12·67	0·83	13·50
108	7	115	1	...	1	5·68	0·60	6·28			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Chittagong ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	208	11	219	481	27	508	689	38	727
		Under-trial	8	2	10	337	26	363	345	28	373
		Civil ...	3	...	3	46	1	47	49	1	50
Cox's Bazar...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	106	8	114	106	8	114
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	40	5	45	40	5	45
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Noakholly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	145	...	145	618	11	629	763	11	774
		Under-trial	15	...	15	347	8	355	362	8	370
		Civil ...	1	...	1	133	1	134	134	1	135
Feuny ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	143	...	143	143	...	143
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	83	1	84	83	1	84
Patna	District Jail	Convicts ...	217	19	236	1,208	80	1,282	1,419	99	1,518
		Under-trial	15	1	16	427	36	463	442	37	479
		Civil ...	3	...	3	58	3	61	61	3	64
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	122	5	127	122	5	127
		Under-trial	17	1	18	183	3	186	200	4	204
Behar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	196	13	209	210	13	223
		Under-trial	2	1	3	242	13	255	244	14	258
Shahabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	176	8	184	735	63	798	911	71	982
		Under-trial	10	7	17	252	35	287	262	42	304
		Civil ...	1	...	1	33	2	35	34	2	36
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	7	2	9	170	5	175	177	7	184
		Under-trial	3	...	3	157	12	169	160	12	172
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	199	16	215	199	16	215
		Under-trial	9	...	9	229	17	246	238	17	255
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	119	13	132	122	13	135
		Under-trial	6	...	6	120	13	133	126	13	139
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Mozufferpore...	District Jail	Convicts ...	295	15	310	604	27	631	899	42	941
		Under-trial	22	1	23	290	17	307	312	18	330
		Civil ...	5	...	5	37	...	37	42	.....	42
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	2	...	2	201	14	215	203	14	217
		Under-trial	2	1	3	184	16	200	186	17	203
Seetamurhee...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	195	4	199	197	5	202
		Under-trial	5	...	5	162	10	172	167	10	177
Sarun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	127	5	132	787	32	819	914	37	951
		Under-trial	9	1	10	369	18	378	369	19	388
		Civil ...	2	...	2	29	...	29	31	.....	31
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	6	...	6	317	21	338	323	21	344
		Under-trial	7	...	7	261	19	280	268	19	287
Chumparun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	270	10	280	791	84	875	1,061	94	1,155
		Under-trial	30	...	30	507	79	586	537	79	616
		Civil ...	1	...	1	39	...	39	40	.....	40

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
502	31	533	187	7	194	172·65	8·00	180·65	191·04	8·84	199·88
334	28	362	11	...	11	14·20	0·80	15·00			
45	1	46	4	...	4	4·19	0·04	4·23			
104	8	112	2	...	2	1·61	0·04	1·65	3·10	0·11	3·21
40	5	45	.....	...	.....	1·45	0·06	1·51			
2	1	3	.....	...	.....	0·04	0·01	0·05			
602	7	609	161	4	165	163·91	1·62	165·53	187·31	1·95	189·26
350	8	358	12	...	12	13·50	0·18	13·68			
117	1	118	17	...	17	9·90	0·15	10·06			
136	...	136	7	...	7	2·42	.....	2·42	7·00	.....	7·00
82	1	83	1	...	1	4·58	.....	4·58			
1,195	79	1,274	224	20	244	201·97	18·84	220·81	222·53	20·18	242·71
426	37	463	16	...	16	14·75	1·24	15·99			
51	2	53	10	1	11	5·81	0·10	5·91			
115	5	120	7	...	7	1·87	0·09	1·96	6·95	0·17	7·12
193	4	197	7	...	7	5·08	0·08	5·16			
207	12	219	3	1	4	2·84	0·18	3·02	10·60	0·55	11·15
242	14	256	2	...	2	7·76	0·37	8·13			
734	50	784	177	21	198	158·49	17·19	175·68	172·80	19·76	192·56
251	39	290	11	3	14	10·78	2·56	13·34			
27	2	29	7	...	7	3·53	0·01	3·54			
173	7	180	4	...	4	4·03	0·29	4·32	7·73	0·64	8·37
157	12	169	3	...	3	3·70	0·35	4·05			
195	16	211	4	...	4	1·58	0·12	1·70	11·00	0·79	11·79
232	16	248	6	1	7	9·42	0·67	10·09			
122	13	135	.....	...	.....	2·26	0·26	2·52	7·27	0·65	7·92
125	13	138	1	...	1	4·99	0·39	5·38			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
707	32	739	192	10	202	219·16	12·18	231·34	232·95	13·18	246·13
301	17	318	11	1	12	10·39	1·00	11·39			
39	...	39	3	...	3	3·40	.....	3·40			
192	14	206	11	...	11	1·48	0·12	1·60	4·93	0·35	5·28
186	17	203	.....	...	.....	3·45	0·23	3·68			
194	5	199	3	...	3	1·56	0·04	1·60	6·02	0·28	6·30
163	9	172	4	1	5	4·46	0·24	4·70			
784	35	819	130	2	132	126·90	6·67	127·57	145·25	8·28	153·53
342	13	355	27	6	33	21·16	1·61	22·77			
26	...	26	5	...	5	3·49	.....	3·19			
323	21	344	.....	...	.....	4·52	0·36	4·88	13·73	0·70	14·43
256	19	275	12	...	12	9·21	0·34	9·55			
611	36	647	450	58	508	407·42	20·19	421·60	439·76	33·10	472·86
523	78	601	14	1	15	31·04	12·91	47·31			
35	...	35	5	...	5	3·95	.....	3·95			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	6	...	6	330	19	349	336	19	355
		Under-trial	3	1	4	351	22	373	354	23	377
Monghyr ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	217	14	231	713	53	766	930	67	997
		Under-trial	11	...	11	536	21	557	547	21	568
		Civil ...	6	1	7	140	5	145	146	6	152
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	19	1	20	234	11	245	253	12	265
		Under-trial	16	2	18	305	10	315	321	12	333
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	107	17	124	108	17	125
		Under-trial	1	...	1	161	8	169	162	8	170
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	20	...	20	20	.....	20
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	172	...	172	766	...	766	938	.....	938
		Under-trial	15	1	16	244	9	253	259	10	269
		Civil ...	15	...	15	136	2	138	151	2	153
		State prisoners ...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	112	3	115	112	3	115
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	91	4	95	91	4	95
Soopool ...	*Magte.'s hajut*	Under-trial	3	...	3	.....	...	.....	3	.....	3
Muddhopoorah.	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	5	...	5	89	2	91	94	2	96
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	45	...	45	45	.....	45
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	3
Purneah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	135	9	144	525	15	540	660	24	684
		Under-trial	14	...	14	224	5	229	238	5	243
		Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	.....	19
Kissengunge	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	6	...	6	147	7	154	153	7	160
		Under-trial	1	...	1	202	12	214	203	12	215
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	143	4	147	153	4	157
		Under-trial	1	...	1	138	3	141	139	3	142
Cuttack ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	236	7	243	630	39	669	866	46	912
		Under-trial	12	1	13	356	25	381	368	26	394
		Civil ...	15	...	15	94	1	95	109	1	110
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	7	...	7	141	8	149	148	8	156
		Under-trial	12	...	12	144	9	153	156	9	165
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	57	2	59	58	2	60
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	46	3	49	46	3	49
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Ungool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	59	2	61	62	3	65
		Under-trial	2	1	3	75	3	78	77	4	81
Khand Mehal	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	57	2	59	60	2	62
		Under-trial	3	...	3	60	1	61	63	1	64
Russa, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Female Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	278	278	.....	432	432	.....	710	710
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	.....	33	33	.....	34	34
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	.....	14	14	.....	14	14

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
327	19	346	9	...	9	2·58	0·21	2·79	12·59	0·53	13·12
353	23	376	1	...	1	10·01	0·32	10·33			
758	58	816	172	9	181	179·22	9·15	188·37	206·65	10·13	216·78
535	21	556	12	...	12	19·03	0·35	19·38			
136	6	142	10	...	10	8·40	0·63	9·03			
249	12	261	4	...	4	5·70	0·30	6·00	15·50	0·80	16·30
308	11	319	13	1	14	9·80	0·50	10·30			
103	17	120	5	...	5	0·46	0·03	0·49	3·33	0·06	3·39
162	8	170	.....	...	.....	2·78	0·03	2·81			
20	...	20	.....	...	.....	0·09	.....	0·09			
812	...	812	126	...	126	176·84	.....	176·84	199·53	0·33	199·86
244	10	254	15	...	15	10·65	0·18	10·83			
126	2	128	25	...	25	11·87	0·15	12·02			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·17	.....	0·17			
112	3	115	.....	...	.....	1·56	0·01	1·57	3·67	0·06	3·73
89	4	93	2	...	2	2·11	0·05	2·16			
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	2	96	.....	...	.....	1·66	0·07	1·73	2·83	0·07	2·90
45	...	45	.....	...	.....	1·13	.....	1·13			
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
545	18	563	115	6	121	120·65	4·25	124·90	129·21	4·30	133·51
233	5	238	5	...	5	7·16	0·05	7·21			
17	...	17	2	...	2	1·40	.....	1·40			
151	7	158	2	...	2	1·77	0·14	1·91	6·12	0·27	6·39
202	12	214	1	...	1	4·35	0·13	4·48			
153	4	157	.....	...	.....	2·20	0·07	2·27	4·87	0·15	5·02
139	3	142	.....	...	.....	2·67	0·08	2·75			
683	33	716	183	13	196	220·39	11·81	232·20	241·38	12·78	254·16
352	24	376	16	2	18	11·79	0·89	12·68			
96	1	97	13	...	13	9·20	0·08	9·28			
144	8	152	4	...	4	1·78	0·09	1·87	6·73	0·46	7·19
152	9	161	4	...	4	4·93	0·37	5·30			
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
54	2	56	4	...	4	0·20	0·04	0·24	1·03	0·06	1·09
46	3	49	.....	...	.....	0·79	0·02	0·81			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
61	3	64	1	...	1	2·86	0·11	2·97	7·37	0·53	7·90
77	4	81	.....	...	.....	4·51	0·42	4·93			
59	2	61	1	...	1	3·19	0·02	3·21	6·08	0·02	6·10
60	1	61	3	...	3	2·89	.....	2·89			
.....	537	537	.....	173	173	.....	214·43	214·43	.....	217·10	217·10
.....	34	34	.....	...	.....	.....	2·35	2·35			
.....	13	13	.....	1	1	.....	0·32	0·32			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs.	Sub-divisional Jail.	Convicts ...	269	...	269	299	3	302	568	3	571
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	132	3	135	132	3	135
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	10	...	10	10	.....	10
Maldah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	82	3	85	313	9	322	395	12	407
		Under-trial	15	1	16	422	11	433	437	12	449
		Civil ...	1	...	1	51	3	54	52	3	55
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	231	4	235	595	25	620	826	29	855
		Under-trial	10	...	10	334	22	356	344	22	366
		Civil ...	4	...	4	23	...	23	27	.....	27
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	2	...	2	249	8	257	251	8	259
		Under-trial	5	1	6	234	7	241	239	8	247
Darjeeling ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	43	3	46	175	13	188	218	16	234
		Under-trial	3	...	3	130	13	143	133	13	146
		Civil ...	1	...	1	37	1	38	38	1	39
Phansedewa	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	4	...	4	63	1	64	67	1	68
		Under-trial	1	...	1	105	5	110	106	5	111
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Julpigoree ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	245	1	246	389	8	397	634	9	643
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	4	...	4	4	.....	4
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	26	2	28	26	2	28
Buxa ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	44	1	45	45	1	46
		Under-trial	2	...	2	56	2	58	58	2	60
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Tipperah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	168	4	172	688	26	714	856	30	886
		Under-trial	5	...	5	174	6	180	179	6	185
		Civil ...	5	...	5	81	...	81	86	.....	86
Brahmunberia.	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	295	4	299	295	4	299
		Under-trial	1	...	1	113	7	120	114	7	121
		Civil ...	1	...	1	25	1	26	26	1	27
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	116	3	119	116	3	119
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	63	...	63	63	.....	63
Durbhunga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	199	11	210	565	40	605	764	51	815
		Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	.....	20
Mudhoobunnee.	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	235	18	253	236	18	254
		Under-trial	8	...	8	203	7	210	211	7	218
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	174	14	188	177	14	191
		Under-trial	5	...	5	111	7	118	116	7	123
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	10	...	10	10	.....	10
Pooree ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	69	3	72	462	15	477	531	18	549
		Under-trial	2	...	2	392	20	412	394	20	414
		Civil ...	1	...	1	34	...	34	35	.....	35
Khordah ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	26	...	26	182	8	190	208	8	216
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	138	6	144	138	6	144
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	3

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY-*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
344	3	347	224	...	224	269·40	0·03	269·43	273·01	0·20	273·21
132	3	135	.....	...	.....	3·35	0·17	3·52			
10	...	10	.....	...	.....	0·26	.....	0·26			
354	10	364	41	2	43	58·34	1·70	60·04	78·58	2·15	80·73
429	12	441	8	...	8	17·39	0·33	17·72			
51	3	54	1	...	1	2·85	0·12	2·97			
602	27	629	224	2	226	258·19	5·94	264·13	277·00	6·74	283·74
330	21	351	14	1	15	16·84	0·80	17·64			
24	...	24	3	...	3	1·97	.....	1·97			
250	8	258	1	...	1	5·51	0·22	5·73	13·66	0·36	14·02
233	8	241	6	...	6	8·15	0·14	8·29			
146	13	159	72	3	75	63·24	1·76	65·00	68·19	2·23	70·42
126	13	139	7	...	7	3·35	0·22	3·57			
37	1	38	1	...	1	1·60	0·25	1·85			
65	1	66	2	...	2	1·47	... ...	1·47	4·42	0·13	4·55
104	5	109	2	...	2	2·89	0·13	3·02			
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·06	.....	0·06			
435	7	442	199	2	201	227·69	0·88	228·57	230·04	1·01	231·05
4	...	4	.....	...	.....	0·40	.....	0·40			
22	2	24	4	...	4	1·95	0·13	2·08			
44	1	45	1	...	1	0·86	0·15	1·01	2·85	0·20	3·06
58	2	60	.....	...	.....	1·88	0·05	1·93			
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·12	.....	0·12			
726	20	746	130	10	140	172·42	4·32	176·74	186·30	4·43	190·73
173	6	179	6	...	6	6·71	0·11	6·82			
76	...	76	10	...	10	7·17	.....	7·17			
286	4	290	9	...	9	6·98	0·05	7·03	10·99	0·43	11·42
113	7	120	1	...	1	3·21	0·34	3·55			
24	1	25	2	...	2	0·80	0·04	0·84			
116	3	119	.....	...	.....	2·58	0·02	2·60	4·59	0·02	4·61
63	...	63	.....	...	.....	2·01	.....	2·01			
626	43	669	138	8	146	127·02	12·34	139·36	129·69	12·34	142·03
20	...	20	.....	...	.....	2·67	.....	2·67			
236	18	254	.....	...	.....	2·48	0·26	2·74	9·26	0·48	9·74
201	7	208	10	...	10	6·78	0·22	7·00			
175	14	189	2	...	2	1·58	0·17	1·75	4·86	0·37	5·23
115	7	122	1	...	1	2·63	0·20	2·83			
10	...	10	.....	...	.....	0·65	.....	0·65			
423	16	439	108	2	110	80·87	2·75	83·62	92·19	3·29	95·48
393	20	413	1	...	1	8·44	0·54	8·98			
33	...	33	2	...	2	2·88	.....	2·88			
204	7	211	4	1	5	3·83	0·14	3·97	6·35	0·25	6·60
134	6	140	4	...	4	2·50	0·11	2·61			
8	...	8	.....	...	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Balasore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	85	4	89	317	22	339	402	26	428
		Under-trial	2	...	2	270	20	290	272	20	292
		Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	.....	4
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	100	10	110	100	10	110
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	101	8	109	101	9	110
Hazaribagh ...	European Jail	Convicts ...	48	...	48	1	...	1	49	.....	49
		State prisoners.	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
Lohardugga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	320	6	326	714	44	758	1,034	50	1,084
		Under-trial	23	...	23	553	31	584	576	31	607
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	.....	20
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	9	...	9	113	4	117	122	4	126
		Under-trial	11	...	11	128	3	131	139	3	142
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	4	...	4	4	.....	4
Singbhoom ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	244	...	244	226	10	236	470	10	480
		Under-trial	2	...	2	103	12	115	105	12	117
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	231	3	234	495	15	510	726	18	744
		Under-trial	15	1	16	262	14	276	277	15	292
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	.....	28
Govindpore...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	7	...	7	61	5	66	68	5	73
		Under-trial	1	...	1	81	4	85	82	4	86
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	3
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	192	21	213	194	22	216
		Under-trial	3	...	3	171	8	179	174	8	182
Rajmehal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	130	11	141	134	11	145
		Under-trial	7	...	7	142	10	152	149	10	159
Deoghur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	1	15	202	17	219	216	18	234
		Under-trial	2	...	2	56	6	62	58	6	64
Jamtara ...	*Magte.'s hajut*	Under-trial	3	...	3	.....	...	.....	3	.....	3
Godda ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	2	...	2	79	2	81	81	2	83
		Under-trial	7	...	7	144	2	146	151	2	153

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average number of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
328	23	351	74	3	77	76·86	4·32	81·18	91·35	6·04	97·39
266	20	286	6	...	6	14·01	1·72	15·73			
4	...	4	.....	...	.....	0·48	.....	0·48			
99	10	109	1	...	1	0·91	0·07	0·98	2·69	0·34	3·03
100	9	109	1	...	1	1·78	0·27	2·05			
49	...	49	.....	...	.....	35·75	.....	35·75	36·10	.....	36·10
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·35	.....	0·35			
787	47	834	247	3	250	293·22	6·12	299·34	316·72	7·19	323·91
543	30	573	33	1	34	21·48	1·07	22·55			
16	...	16	4	...	4	2·02	.....	2·02			
113	4	117	9	...	9	11·89	0·30	12·19	18·10	0·33	18·43
138	3	141	1	...	1	5·78	0·03	5·81			
4	...	4	.....	...	.....	0·43	.....	0·43			
287	10	297	183	...	183	226·03	0·80	226·83	230·15	1·10	231·25
105	12	117	.....	...	.....	4·12	0·30	4·42			
626	17	643	100	1	101	117·45	1·81	119·26	131·04	2·77	133·81
273	15	288	4	...	4	11·14	0·96	12·10			
25	...	25	3	...	3	2·45	.....	2·45			
65	4	69	3	1	4	4·36	0·29	4·65	6·00	0·35	6·35
79	3	82	3	1	4	1·60	0·06	1·66			
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
188	21	209	6	1	7	3·31	0·32	3·63	8·73	0·44	9·17
169	7	176	5	1	6	5·42	0·12	5·54			
133	11	144	1	...	1	1·99	0·24	2·23	6·83	0·53	7·36
144	10	154	5	...	5	4·84	0·29	5·13			
211	18	229	5	...	5	5·14	0·67	5·81	7·70	0·91	8·61
56	6	62	2	...	2	2·56	0·24	2·80			
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	2	81	2	...	2	4·75	0·02	4·77	11·25	0·34	11·59
150	2	152	1	...	1	6·50	0·32	6·82			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1880.			Received during the year 1880.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pakour ...	*Magte.'s hajut*	Convicts ...	2	2	4	.....	...	.....	2	2	4
	Total of Jails	Convicts ...	16,166	656	16,822	35,020	2,088	37,108	51,186	2,744	53,930
		Under-trial	595	35	630	13,664	899	14,563	14,259	934	15,193
		Civil ...	148	3	151	2,546	110	2,656	2,694	113	2,807
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2
		Total ...	16,911	694	17,605	51,230	3,097	54,327	68,141	3,791	71,932
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts. ...	367	17	378	14,293	743	15,038	14,656	760	15,416
		Under-trial	348	23	371	12,206	692	12,898	12,554	715	13,269
		Civil ...	1	...	1	90	3	93	91	3	94
		Total ...	716	40	750	26,591	1,438	28,029	27,301	1,478	28,779
	Grand Total	Convicts ...	16,527	673	17,200	49,315	2,831	52,146	65,842	3,504	69,346
		Under-trial	943	58	1,001	25,870	1,591	27,461	26,813	1,649	28,462
		Civil ...	149	3	152	2,636	113	2,749	2,785	116	2,901
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2
		Total ...	17,621	734	18,355	77,821	4,535	82,356	95,442	5,269	100,711

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1880.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2	2	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35,906	2,098	38,004	15,280	646	15,926	15,769·57	652·24	16,421·81	16,616·11	706·98	17,323·09
13,755	904	14,659	504	30	534	653·55	50·62	704·17			
2,462	110	2,572	232	3	235	192·47	4·12	196·59			
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·52	.....	0·52			
52,125	3,112	55,237	16,016	679	16,695	16,616·11	706·98	17,323·09			
14,305	753	15,058	351	7	358	239·51	11·64	251·15	646·11	32·46	678·57
12,314	705	13,019	240	10	250	404·10	20·75	424·85			
89	3	92	2	...	2	2·50	0·07	2·57			
26,708	1,461	28,169	593	17	610	646·11	32·46	678·57			
50,211	2,851	53,062	15,631	653	16,284	16,009·08	663·88	16,672·96	17,262·22	739·44	18,001·66
26,069	1,609	27,678	744	40	784	1,057·65	71·37	1,129·02			
2,551	113	2,664	234	3	237	194·97	4·19	199·16			
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·52	.....	0·52			
78,833	4,573	83,406	16,609	696	17,305	17,262·22	739·44	18,001·66			

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the number and disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS. A — To undergo sentence.		RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS. B — In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS. A — To undergo sentence.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS. B — For transportation beyond seas, &c.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. A — On appeal.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. B — On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,527	673	31,547	1,788	48,074	2,461	16,336	927	1,432	116	65,842	3,504	69,346	16,064	871	639	39	1,298	22	28,725	1,759

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—*concluded.*

	8						9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. C — Under remission rules.		D — BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. a — On account of sickness.		D — BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. b — On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,386	28	9	.....	9	3	930	82	14	5	12	...	71	2	1,054	40	15,631	653	16,284	16,009·08	663·88	16,672·96

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1880.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
	Christians.						Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Bhuddhists and Jains.		All other religions.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a		b		c																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	37	...	44	3	35	1	6,524	204	8,384	427	45	2	562	17	113	5	11,546	468	3,334	158	638	22

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											Total.		
	Of Males.							Of Females.						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	634	345	1,295	10,202	886	468	1,801	251	10	288	104	15,631	653	16,284

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1880 *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2																				3		
	Number according to Length of Sentence.																				Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation.				Sentenced to death.		
																	A		B				
																	For life.		For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	448	32	1,152	65	1,967	148	2,688	106	3,564	110	3,263	132	2,020	35	154	...	211	14	158	9	7	1	15,631	653	16,284

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1879 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3										4			5						
	Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Number previously Convicted.										Ratio of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
				A		B		C		D							A			B			
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.							Number in prison on the last day of the year.			Number previously convicted.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Total ...	16,524	673	17,197	2,707	62	726	18	549	11	3,982	91	4,073		24·09	13·52	23·68	125	5	130	39	...	39	

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IVA—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									Ratio of column 3D to column 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
				A		B		C		D						A			B		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admited during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	31,547	1,788	33,335	2,833	65	667	8	307	16	3,807	89	3,896	12·06	4·97	11·68	262	20	282	37	...	37

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1879 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous year.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total ...	297	24	16	40	8	28	36	289	12	301	24	15	1

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, *and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4								5												6
					Breaches of Jail Rules.								Punishments inflicted.												
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		A		B By Jail Officers.								C		Ratio of column 5C to column 2.
															a		*b*		*c*		*d*	*e*			
													Criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement, with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	All other punishments.		Total punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Total ...	16,009·08	663·88	81	...	3,641	49	38,910	1,617	16,981	734	59,613	2,400	76	...	2,421	169	15,67	643	1,871	546	4,735	34,834	1,042	62,008	371·90

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2, there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 6, there were, when they entered Jail						Of those in column 6, there were, when they left Jail					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	31,547	1,788	26,921	1,782	3,329	5	1,297	1	16,009·08	663·88	241·14	7·00	147	1	112	...	31	1	4	...	3	...	111	...	33	1

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Employment of Convicts *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reduction or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,009·08	663·88	786·75	14·59	4·91	2·19	1,569	21	1,097	3

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5	
	Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
					A.	B	A	B	A	B
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	16,672·96	1,129·02	199·16	18,001·14	3,81,733	21 3 3	4,04,761	22 8 3	43,766	2 6 10

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*)—*concluded.*

	6			7		8		9	10
	Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	39,520	2 3 1	41 15 8	72,681	4 1 3	1,05,945	5 14 2	10,48,406	58 3 10

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.											RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.		
					A	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L			
						B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
											G	H	I	J					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *i.e.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
Total ...	156·70	16,410·02	951·89	751·01	318·46	801·34	1,687·87	1,011·13	527·25	170·28	578·20	853·69	344·88	2,296·12	6,090·45	27·45	4·88	10·28	37·11

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial.*)

Showing the result of the employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2	3							
		Debits.							
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1879.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1879.	Raw material at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1880.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1879.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1879.	Amount drawn from the treasury during 1880.	Total debits.
	A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	16,410·02	...	1,66,725	1,05,933	60	12,557	3,58,822	9,04,261	15,48,358

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*)—*concluded.*

	4								5			6		
	Credits.								A	B	C	A	B	C
	Cash in hand at the end of 1880.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1880.	Raw materials at the end of 1880.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1880.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1880.	Amount paid into the treasury by cash and invoice during 1880.	Total credits.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 4G over 3G, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 3G over 4G, or cash loss.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Total ...	.....	1,55,772	1,29,276	469	21,954	4,50,309	12,07,023	19,64,803	4,16,445	25·3	.....	3,02,762	18·4	.....

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the net cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cost of maintenance (column 9 of Statement No. X).	Excess of payments over drawings from treasury (column 6A of Statement No. XII).	Excess of drawings over payments (column 6C of Statement No. XII).	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	10,48,406	3,02,762	Nil.	7,45,644	44 11	45 7

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	23,056	1,479	24,535	17,261·7	739·44	18,001·14	23,437	1,530	24,967	27,841	1,344	29,185	900·52	40·88	941·4	1,088	46	1,134

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	8			9			10			11													
										Ratio per cent. of average strength.													
										A			B			C			D			E		
	Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	96	5	101	431	31	462	28	3	31	161·28	181·75	162·12	5·21	5·52	5·22	0·16	0·41	0·17	6·14	5·81	6·12	6·30	6·22	6·29

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2																		3							
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	7	...	9,720	55	647*	40	64	31	166	66	882	124	920	106	7,690	541	32	1	634	...	58·29	0·32	3·88	0·23	0·38	0·18	46·12	3·24

* Of these there were two cases of admission from enteric fever.

A—Admissions.
D—Deaths.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2						3					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	107·24	4·76	3	.....	2·79	.....	11,822·42	505·33	614	26	5·19	5·14

STATEMENT No, XVI—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	4						5						6					
	40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	3,461·62	135·40	345	9	9·96	6·64	650·61	19·80	90	5	13·83	25·25	16,041·89	665·29	1,052	40	6·55	6·01

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880 *according to length of imprisonment.*

1.	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
Total ...	6,827·76	390	5·71	3,257·28	263	8·07	2,849·49	252	8·84	1,309·73	64	4·88	1,902·17	80	4·20	560·75	43	7·66

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under Trial *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	943	58	25,870	1,591	26,813	1,649	28,462	1,057·65	71·37	1,129·02	11,102	618	11,720

STATEMENT No. XVIII—*concluded.*

	7			8		9		10		11		
	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1880.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	13,267	867	14,134	1,646	118	21	.....	33	6	744	40	784

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each Class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1880 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	15	4	31	...	14	.....	212	34	24	...	.....	122	662	1,118			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	325	...	4	...	22	.....	303	18	111	...	.....	157	2,166	3,696			
Ditto without...	1,826	53	20	...	390	.....	1,234	62	49	16	248	1,080	17,631	22,599	98·77	28,725	†2,71,560
Total ...	2,166	57	55	....	476	.....	1,749	104	184	16	248	1,359	20,399	26,813			
Total average population ...	*1,005·63	21·80	24·00	...	192·19	0·40	922·64	31·06	35·54	0·44	133·67	606·00	15,204·95	18,268·38			

* Including hospital attendants.
† Including Rs. 26,552 expended on repairs.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.

Showing the State of Health of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *admitted and discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2			3	4			5			6						7		
	State of health on admission of those who were admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of those in column 3 on admission.			State of health of those in column 3 on release.			State of weight of prisoners in column 3 on admission and discharge, *i.e.* the number of prisoners discharged during the year who respectively gained and lost weight, and their average weight on admission and discharge.						State of health on admission into jails of those who died during the year.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Number of prisoners who gained weight.	Average weight on admission of those who gained weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who gained weight.	Number of prisoners who lost weight.	Average weight on admission of those who lost weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
												S. C.	S. C.		S. C.	S. C.			
Total of Jails ...	44,468	7,516	2,343	54,042	46,679	5,878	1,485	48,059	4,863	1,120	17,503	50 3	52 8	14,325	52 9	50 0	519	312	289

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the MARK *System in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1880.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSIONS GAINED BY CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
		Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to									
		2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails ...	1,088	580	225	77	171	24	220	11	3	93	10	77	119	183	290	168	284	238	252	336	376	42	59	82	106	113	139	190	190	210	249

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS *imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1880 *were convicted.*

	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	CONVICTS IN JAIL ON 31ST DECEMBER 1880 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING														SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS				Sentenced to death.		TOTAL.		
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	71	6	249	7	355	9	398	11	463	13	427	7	122	2	9	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	2,106	55	2,161
2	Serious offences against the person	14	3	122	15	140	18	183	31	255	29	548	54	464	26	16	...	159	14	53	7	7	1	1,961	198	2,159
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone	9	3	85	12	247	22	390	19	616	21	675	17	797	5	72	...	35	...	45	...	...	...	2,971	99	3,070
4	Minor offences against the person	99	2	128	5	96	1	96	...	64	...	48	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	539	8	547
5	Minor offences against property	215	14	478	24	971	48	1,234	40	2,074	45	1,504	53	623	3	57	...	14	...	49	2	...	...	7,219	229	7,448
6	Other offences... ...	40	4	90	2	158	50	387	5	92	2	61	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	835	64	899
	GRAND TOTAL ...	448	32	1,152	65	1,967	148	2,688	106	3,564	110	3,263	132	2,019	36	154	...	211	14	158	9	7	1	15,631	653	16,284.

D.—

1.—*Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Police*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of districts.	Sanctioned: Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Sanctioned: Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs.100 and upwards. (1.)	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100. (1.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Western Districts.				
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	.....	2	4	71
		Bankoora	.....	2	3	50
		Beerbhoom	.....	1	2	44
		Midnapore	.....	2	6	133
		Hooghly	.....	2	3	76
		Howrah	.....	1	5	71
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency... ...	24-Perganahs	.....	2	7	133
		Nuddea	.....	2	5	86
		Jessore	.....	2	6	94
		Moorshedabad	.....	2	4	100
		Do. Special Reserve ...	.....	.....	.....	5
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	.....	2	3	57
		Rajshahye	.....	1	3	57
		Rungpore	.....	1	6	70
		Bogra	.....	1	2	39
		Pubna	.....	1	2	55
		Darjeeling	.....	1	2	33
		Julpigoree	.....	1	2	44
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca	Dacca	.....	3	4	70
		Do. Special Reserve ...	.....	.....	1	9
		Furreedpore	.....	1	5	65
		Backergunge	.....	3	4	92
		Mymensingh	.....	2	5	70
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	.....	1	4	65
		Noakholly	.....	1	3	44
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	3	4	49
		Tipperah	.....	1	3	40
		Total ...	.....	41	98	1,722

POLICE.

during 1880, *including the Railway Police.*

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

ment, Town, or Municipal and Water in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Total Police.		Total cost of Government police.	Total cost of other police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.
.....	312	.....	12	213	89	525	79,824	19,952 4 0
.....	208	.....	7	127	62	335	54,861	8,752 12 0
.....	200	.....	1	16	48	216	47,393	1,494 0 0
.....	671	12	9	161	150	844	1,30,209	14,380 0 0
.....	369	.....	26	383	107	752	87,839	39,472 8 0
.....	556	.....	.....	.....	76	556	65,343	38,075 0 0
.....	652	89	65	523	207	1,264	1,61,513	61,213 2 0
.....	426	.....	13	265	106	691	96,362	24,062 0 0
.....	447	49	.....	50	102	556	1,09,663	4,272 0 0
.....	450	.....	12	234	118	684	1,03,749	21,355 8 0
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	5	50	6,324	.....
.....	322	.....	2	30	64	652	70,515	2,452 0 0
.....	305	.....	5	65	66	370	67,413	6,116 0 0
.....	367	.....	3	26	80	393	84,869	2,475 0 0
.....	187	.....	2	29	44	216	47,293	2,841 0 0
.....	252	.....	3	54	61	306	60,333	5,302 8 0
.....	164	.....	3	32	39	196	39,576	5,106 0 0
.....	223	.....	1	13	48	236	55,498	972 0 0
.....	321	14	11	266	97	601	92,371	24,360 6 4
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	10	100	14,268	.....
.....	297	28	2	43	73	348	78,058	2,990 0 0
.....	408	.....	3	110	102	518	1,14,710	6,962 0 0
.....	331	9	7	92	84	432	80,798	7,106 8 0
.....	315	.....	5	56	75	371	71,783	6,367 1 0
.....	246	.....	1	14	49	260	57,987	1,282 0 0
.....	595	.....	.....	.....	56	595	1,81,168	.....
.....	239	.....	3	46	47	285	59,462	4,204 0 0
.....	9,013	201	196	2,868	2,065	12,352	21,19,172	3,11,565 9 4

D.—

1.—*Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Police*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of districts.	Sanctioned: Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Sanctioned: Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Sanctioned: Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or: Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1.)	Sanctioned: Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or: Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100. (1.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Behar	Patna	Patna	.....	2	6	105
		Gya	.....	3	4	93
		Shahabad	.....	2	5	77
		Mozufferpore	.....	1	3	54
		Durbhunga	.....	1	3	48
		Sarun	.....	2	2	66
		Chumparun	.....	1	2	53
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	.....	2	3	51
		Bhagulpore	.....	2	3	61
		Ditto Special Reserve	.....	.....	1	9
		Purneah	.....	2	5	72
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	1	37
		Maldah	.....	1	2	36
		Total ...	.....	20	40	764
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	.....	2	4	84
		Pooree	.....	1	2	71
		Balasore	.....	1	3	83
		Gurjhâts	.....	1	2	28
		Total ...	.....	5	11	266
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	.....	2	3	88
		Lohardugga	.....	2	3	85
		Singbhoom	.....	1	1	27
		Manbhoom	.....	2	3	54
		Total ...	.....	7	10	254
		Total of Districts	.....	73	159	3,006
		Government Railway Police	1	.....	7	76
		Office of Inspector-General of Police.	4	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	5	.....	7	76
		Two Special Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for dealing with drugging cases.	.....	.....	.....	2
		Salt guards in Orissa for different periods.	.....	.....	...	33
		Grand Total ...	5	73	166	3,117

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1880, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

ment, Town, or Municipal and Water in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Total Police.		Total cost of Government police.	Total cost of other police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.
.....	911	.....	20	351	133	1,262	1,19,756	55,222 0 0
.....	475	.....	16	302	118	777	99,413	23,404 0 0
8	352	.....	8	227	92	587	89,735	16,544 0 0
.....	279	.....	11	163	69	442	63,571	14,688 0 0
.....	265	.....	8	139	60	404	58,795	10,964 0 0
.....	300	.....	11	162	81	462	68,563	12,491 0 0
.....	249	.....	3	37	59	286	53,302	2,619 0 0
.....	298	.....	8	127	64	425	69,374	10,491 0 0
.....	313	.....	7	128	73	441	70,089	9,993 0 0
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	11	100	13,668	.....
.....	354	.....	6	117	85	471	88,655	9,855 0 0
.....	229	.....	1	10	40	239	43,635	854 0 0
.....	195	.....	2	36	41	231	43,167	2,885 0 0
8	4,320	.....	101	1,799	926	6,127	8,81,723	1,70,010 0 0
.....	398	3	8	92	98	493	88,770	8,553 0 0
.....	304	.....	5	65	79	367	59,342	5,920 0 0
.....	362	26	2	28	89	416	74,456	2,286 0 0
.....	172	.....	.....	.....	31	172	34,723	.....
.....	1,234	29	15	185	297	1,448	2,57,291	16,759 0 0
14	403	.....	3	73	96	490	87,563	5,456 0 0
.....	374	.....	2	61	92	435	80,157	4,178 8 0
.....	138	.....	.....	10	29	148	31,856	540 0 0
10	209	.....	2	46	61	265	61,730	2,992 0 0
24	1,124	.....	7	190	278	1,338	2,61,311	13,176 8 0
32	15,691	230	319	5,042	3,566	21,265	35,19,497	5,11,511 1 4
.....	501	.....	.....	.....	84	501	36,963	86,247 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,20,536	.....
.....	501	.....	.....	.....	88	501	1,57,499	86,247 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,400	.....
.....	229	.....	.....	.....	33	229	19,487	.....
32	16,421	230	319	5,042	3,689	21,995	36,98,883	5,97,758 1 4

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			DISTRIBUTION OF			
			In Dis			
PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Names of districts.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		Western Districts.				
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1	5	6	26
		Bankoora	1	5	2	12
		Beerbhoom	1	5	6	23
		Midnapore	2	19	11	95
		Hooghly	1	6	22	116
		Howrah	.....	.....	4	25
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	1	5	16	100
		Nuddea	1	6	8	47
		Jessore	1	6	18	106
		Moorshedabad	1	5	9	45
		Do. Special Reserve ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Eastern Districts.				
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	1	6	2	24
		Rajshahye	1	14	5	32
		Rungpore	1	6	6	28
		Bogra	1	5	4	37
		Pubna	1	5	5	25
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	7	33
		Julpigoree	1	5	2	25
BENGAL ...	Dacca ...	Dacca	1	14	22	108
		Do. Special Reserve ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Furreedpore...	1	6	8	49
		Backergunge	2	10	6	34
		Mymensingh	1	6	5	24
	Chittagong...	Chittagong	1	5	2	22
		Noakholly	1	5	4	23
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	2	11
		Tipperah	1	5	5	44
		Total ...	24	154	187	1,119

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1880.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
FORCE.						PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
trict.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.		On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
Officers.	Men.										
70	281	225	...	2,717	1,502,754	1 to 4·4	1 to 6·9	14 to 1	1 to 2,447	1 to 3,614	1 to 436
52	191	134	...	2,623	968,597	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,477	1 to 3,448	1 to 482
40	172	17	...	1,561	830,555	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,146	1 to 3,326	1 to 529
128	569	170	...	5,082	2,545,179	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·1	10 to 1	1 to 2,560	1 to 2,924	1 to 554
58	247	409	...	1,215	1,157,906	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·5	6 to 1	1 to 1,349	1 to 2,161	1 to 425
46	176	382	...	495	574,630	1 to ·7	1 to 1·9	34 to 1	1 to 907	1 to 1,836	1 to 297
125	636	564	24	2,788	2,210,047	1 to 1·8	1 to 2·9	4 to 1	1 to 2,502	1 to 2,172	1 to 497
84	373	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,275	1 to 3,278	1 to 400
83	384	70	...	3,658	2,075,021	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·1	11 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,463	1 to 205
96	400	238	8	2,288	1,238,992	1 to 2·8	1 to 4·1	9 to 1	1 to 1,544	1 to 2,051	1 to 399
5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	292	32	...	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 9·9	1 to 10·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,610	1 to 3,870	1 to 488
55	259	70	...	2,234	1,310,729	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·9	9 to 1	1 to 3,006	1 to 3,493	1 to 456
70	333	29	...	3,476	2,149,972	1 to 7·3	1 to 7·8	5 to 1	1 to 4,545	1 to 4,810	1 to 480
37	145	31	...	1,501	689,467	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·5	3 to 1	1 to 2,623	1 to 2,936	1 to 317
52	222	57	...	1,978	1,211,594	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·3	14 to 1	1 to 3,301	1 to 3,796	1 to 607
29	126	35	...	1,234	94,712	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·1	3 to 1	1 to 403	1 to 415	1 to 335
44	193	14	...	2,906	418,665	1 to 10·2	1 to 10·7	2 to 1	1 to 1,474	1 to 1,526	1 to 471
54	213	277	...	2,796	1,852,993	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·7	14 to 1	1 to 2,692	1 to 4,275	1 to 330
10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	270	45	...	2,249	1,511,878	1 to 5·1	1 to 5·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,424	1 to 3,764	1 to 472
91	364	113	...	3,648	1,878,144	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·1	4 to 1	1 to 3,029	1 to 3,610	1 to 421
71	310	99	...	6,299	2,349,917	1 to 12·2	1 to 15·0	3 to 1	1 to 4,554	1 to 5,469	1 to 699
67	288	61	...	2,322	1,127,402	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,527	1 to 2,862	1 to 414
43	218	15	...	1,852	713,934	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·3	9 to 1	1 to 2,310	1 to 2,412	1 to 317
54	584	...	...	5,561	69,607	1 to 8·5	1 to 8·5	0 to 1	1 to 107	1 to 107	1 to 0
38	190	49	...	2,460	1,533,931	1 to 7·4	1 to 8·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,620	1 to 5,330	1 to 516
1,623	7,586	3,414	32	70,490	33,331,345	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,357	1 to 2,980	1 to 424

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Distribution of			
			In Dis			
Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of districts.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Behar	Patna	Patna	1	6	19	83
		Gya	2	20	5	32
		Shahabad	1	6	11	94
		Mozufferpore	1	6	7	44
		Durbhunga	1	6	1	8
		Sarun	1	6	16	108
		Chumparun	1	11	6	37
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1	6	3	28
		Bhagulpore	2	19	5	28
		Ditto Special Reserve...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Purneah	1	6	15	103
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	6	59
		Maldah	1	5	5	30
		Total ...	13	97	99	654
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1	5	5	33
		Pooree...	1	5	4	24
		Balasore	1	5	5	25
		Gurjhats	.....	.....	4	25
		Total ...	3	15	18	107
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1	6	5	34
		Lohardugga	1	5	6	31
		Singbhoom	1	10	2	9
		Manbhoom	1	5	7	30
		Total ...	4	26	20	103
		Total of Districts ...	44	292	324	1,983
		Government Railway Police.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of Inspector-General of Police.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Two Special Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for dealing with drugging cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Salt guards in Orissa for different periods.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	44	292	324	1,983

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1880—concluded.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
FORCE.						PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
trict.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.											
Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonment.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
63	337	833	53	2,101	1,559,638	1 to 1·5	1 to 4·0	23 to 1	1 to 1,118	1 to 2,525	1 to 309
95	423	318	...	4,716	1,949,750	1 to 5·2	1 to 8·1	9 to 1	1 to 2,178	1 to 3,169	1 to 381
72	260	235	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·8	16 to 1	1 to 2,539	1 to 3,604	1 to 526
50	229	174	...	3,335	2,188,382	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·9	16 to 1	1 to 4,282	1 to 6,181	1 to 604
50	251	147	...	3,004	2,196,324	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·4	8 to 1	1 to 4,733	1 to 6,697	1 to 498
53	186	173	...	2,654	2,063,860	1 to 4·9	1 to 7·1	12 to 1	1 to 3,800	1 to 5,386	1 to 409
49	201	40	...	3,531	1,440,815	1 to 10·2	1 to 11·6	7 to 1	1 to 4,176	1 to 4,632	1 to 699
52	264	135	...	3,922	1,812,986	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·0	11 to 1	1 to 3,707	1 to 4,923	1 to 519
59	266	135	...	4,268	1,826,290	1 to 8·3	1 to 11·1	5 to 1	1 to 3,553	1 to 4,621	1 to 555
10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	246	123	...	4,957	1,714,795	1 to 8·9	1 to 11·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,084	1 to 3,897	1 to 221
33	170	11	...	5,488	1,259,287	1 to 19·6	1 to 20·5	4 to 1	1 to 4,513	1 to 4,681	1 to 415
33	160	38	...	1,813	676,426	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,486	1 to 2,829	1 to 374
682	3,092	2,362	53	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 6·3	1 to 9·5	11 to 1	1 to 2,894	1 to 4,189	1 to 408
84	363	89	11	4,513	1,922,584	1 to 7·6	1 to 9·1	3 to 1	1 to 2,745	1 to 3,157	1 to 723
69	273	70	...	2,472	769,674	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	35 to 1	1 to 1,725	1 to 1,966	1 to 432
81	358	30	...	2,068	770,232	1 to 4·0	1 to 4·3	5 to 1	1 to 1,525	1 to 1,584	1 to 587
27	147	...	...	15,187	1,155,509	1 to 74·8	1 to 74·8	0 to 1	1 to 5,694	1 to 5,694	1 to 0
261	1,141	189	11	24,240	4,317,999	1 to 13·9	1 to 15·6	5 to 1	1 to 2,474	1 to 2,717	1 to 600
87	377	71	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 11·9	1 to 13·7	11 to 1	1 to 1,317	1 to 1,457	1 to 379
83	325	76	...	12,044	1,237,123	1 to 22·8	1 to 26·7	11 to 1	1 to 2,347	1 to 2,723	1 to 257
26	126	10	...	3,397	318,180	1 to 22·0	1 to 23·3	10 to 1	1 to 1,797	1 to 1,876	1 to 482
51	184	48	...	4,130	820,521	1 to 12·7	1 to 14·8	6 to 1	1 to 2,517	1 to 2,891	1 to 349
247	1,006	205	5	27,092	3,147,699	1 to 16·7	1 to 19·2	11 to 1	1 to 1,947	1 to 2,191	1 to 320
2,813	12,825	6,170	101	165,996	61,209,570	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,493	1 to 3,203	1 to 421
84	501	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	501	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	229	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,936	13,555	6,170	101	165,996	61,209,570	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,493	1 to 3,203	1 to 421

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1880.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of district.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
	Burdwan	Burdwan	11,861	21·5	20·9	By chakran lands, ryots, and punchayets.	2,48,517 0 0
		Bankoora	8,345	30	32	„ jaghir and chakran lands, ryots, and punchayets.	2,67,040 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,789	23·4	18·4	„ chakran lands, zemindars, and ryots.	1,44,184 12 6
		Midnapore	8,636	41·8	12·5	„ Government, villagers, and zemindars, service lands.	1,08,657 0 0
		Hooghly	4,902	118·2	37·3	„ dwarmasbahara and chakran land income	1,83,609 0 0
		Howrah	1,340	70	37·3	„ chakran lands and villagers	46,051 0 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	4,107	74·7	48	By villagers	1,97,136 0 0
		Nuddea	4,449	60	42	„ ryots	1,86,858 0 0
		Jessore	4,378	70	40·5	„ villagers	1,97,309 0 0
		Moorshedabad	4,106	59	36	„ zemindars and ryots ...	95,544 0 0
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5,045	36	16	„ villagers	86,975 0 0
		Rajshahye	3,145	75	42	„ punchayets and villagers	1,32,090 0 0
		Rungpore	4,675	65·7	36·1	„ villagers	1,69,222 0 0
		Bogra	1,972	63·1	38·1	„ villagers and punchayets	75,297 0 0
		Pubna	2,213	71·2	44·9	„ villagers	99,385 13 3
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
		Julpigoree	1,164	57	41·3	„ villagers	48,094 0 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,491	85·5	40·8	By villagers	1,45,521 0 0
		Furreedpore	2,917	70	34·9	„ ditto	1,01,985 0 0
		Backergunge	4,378	67	29·3	„ zemindars and villagers ...	1,28,280 0 0
		Mymensingh	7,617	50	36	„ villagers	2,74,212 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,109	92·1	36·3	„ villagers	76,632 0 0
		Noakholly	2,026	76	38·5	„ ditto	77,991 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	... ...	.....	.....	....	.....
		Tipperah	2,594	108	40	„ zemindars and villagers ...	1,04,662 0 0
		Total	103,259	59·4	31·9		31,95,252 9 9

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1880—concluded.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of district.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Behar.	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,258	54	25	By zemindars and villagers ...	81,187 0 0
		Gya ...	6,590	45	19·5	„ ryots and zemindars ...	1,29,077 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,019	63	23	„ ditto ditto ...	1,15,437 0 0
		Mozufferpore	4,553	69	30·2	„ zemindars	1,38,073 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,175	60	36	„ ditto and ryots ...	1,50,003 0 0
		Sarun ...	5,275	54	20	„ ditto and villagers ...	1,08,240 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,327	79	30·4	„ ditto ditto ...	71,062 11 0
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,574	52	33·4	„ ryots and zemindars ...	1,19,667 0 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,652	97·0	22·4	„ punchayets and zemindars	76,837 11 0 and 8,008 beeghas and 7 cottahs of land.
		Purneah ...	4,855	64·5	36	„ residents of the district ...	1,74,780 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs.	3,780	50	9·5	„ zemindars and ryots ...	36,006 0 0 and 18,808 beeghas of land.
		Maldah ...	1,595	75	48	„ ryots	76,560 0 0
		Total ...	48,653	63·5	27·7		12,76,930 6 0 and 26,816 beeghas of land.
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,090	55	28·8	By jaghir lands and villagers	1,46,868 14 0
		Pooree ...	2,182	55	16	„ Government villagers and jaghirs.	34,988 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,230	63	12·7	„ grant of service lands and subscription from villagers.	23,244 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	497	69·3	16	„ Government land and kinds.	Cannot be ascertained.
		Total ...	9,999	60·5	18·3		2,10,100 14 0
Chota Nagpore.		*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	2,822	53	22	By zemindars, ticcadars, and ryots partly in cash and partly in land.	62,205 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	3,567	67	16·8	„ zemindars, illakadars and ryots partly in cash and partly in grain.	60,297 8 0
		Singbhoom ...	1,654	46·5	5·3	„ villagers	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom ...	4,989	63	14·8	Partly by land and partly by village contribution, service lands, zemindars and digwars.	73,936 0 0
		Total ...	13,032	56·8	14·7		2,05,509 0 0
		Grand Total	1,74,943	60	23·1		48,87,792 13 9 and 26,816 beeghas of land.

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force during the year* 1880, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Regular.	Municipal.	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—			
Inspectors	165	5	170
Sub-Inspectors	714	17	731
Head Constables	2,305	33	2,660
Men	15,507	5,888	21,395
Armament of the Force—			
Number provided with fire-arms	4,259	.....	4,259
„ „ swords only or swords and batons	1,312	14	1,326
„ „ batons only	13,618	4,967	18,585
Punishment.			
Dismissed—			
Inspectors	2	.....	2
Sub-Inspectors	22	.....	22
Head Constables	50	20	70
Men	496	371	867
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—			
Inspectors	9	1	10
Sub-Inspectors	363	6	369
Head Constables	1,001	109	1,110
Men	2,549	.....	2,549
Punished judicially by a Magistrate under Police Act—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	5	.....	5
Head Constables	14	14	28
Men	198	165	363
Punished under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Head Constables	1	.....	1
Men	2	1	3
Punished under Chapter IX of Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	3	.....	3
Head Constables	1	.....	1
Men	17	7	24
Other offences—			
Inspectors	1	.....	1
Sub-Inspectors	8	.....	8
Head Constables	39	9	48
Men	256	131	387
Rewards.			
Number of Police rewarded during the year—			
By promotion	178	39	217
By money rewards	761	148	909
Education.			
Number of Police who can read and write—			
Inspectors	163	5	168
Sub-Inspectors	695	16	711
Head Constables	1,954	253	2,207
Men	5,689	768	6,457
Number of Police under instruction during the year—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1	.....	1
Head Constables	80	2	82
Men	1,630	592	2,222
Number enlisted during the year	2,522	1,270	3,792
„ of men of one year's service and under ten years	8,784	3,548	12,332
„ of men of 10 years' service and upwards	7,623	1,418	9,041
Number of men who have left the service during the year—			
On pension	122	6	128
„ gratuity	36	27	63
By resignation without pension or gratuity	873	451	1,324
„ dismissal	570	391	961
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	224	132	356
„ desertion	125	87	212
„ death	349	144	493
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	49·9	*	49·9
„ of deaths during the year to total strength of force	1·8	2·2	4·0

* Included in the regular Police.

D.—Police—*continued.*

5.—*Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year* 1880, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Regular.	Municipal.	Total.
Europeans.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents—			
Military or Covenanted Civil	9	.....	9
Uncovenanted	62	.....	62
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	15	1	16
Below Rs. 100	10	.....	10
Constables	1	1	2
Eurasians.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	7	3	10
Below Rs. 100	15	5	20
Constables	.....	.....	.....
Natives.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents	5	.....	5
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	193	2	195
Below Rs. 100	2,902	359	3,262
Constables	15,358	5,709	16,067
RELIGION OR CASTE.			
Officers.			
Christians	139	17	156
Mahomedans	750	116	866
Hindoos—			
Brahmins	692	72	764
Rajpoots	165	45	210
Goorkhas	53	2	55
Sikhs	47	3	50
High-caste Soodras	900	71	971
Low ditto	85	21	106
Hillmen	13	.....	13
Hindoos of all other castes	376	21	397
Other religions	29	3	32
Men.			
Christians	85	11	96
Mahomedans	4,442	1,697	6,139
Hindoos—			
Brahmins	2,342	904	3,246
Rajpoots	2,695	1,140	3,835
Goorkhas	473	31	504
Sikhs	43	1	44
High-caste Soodras...	1,951	331	2,282
Low ditto	862	784	1,646
Hillmen	127	.....	127
Hindoos of all other castes	1,787	796	2,583
Other religions	551	14	565
Grand Total, officers and men ...	18,577	6,080	24,657

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1880 *in the several districts of Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	District.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,502,754	2,385	1,523	1,826	3,349
		Bankoora	968,597	1,575	954	482	1,436
		Beerbhoom	830,555	1,548	893	605	1,498
		Midnapore	2,545,179	4,130	1,834	1,606	3,440
		Hooghly	1,157,906	3,995	2,474	1,972	4,446
		Howrah	574,630	3,445	3,339	2,850	6,189
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	5,275	3,841	2,720	6,561
		Nuddea	1,812,795	3,597	2,026	1,142	3,168
		Jessore	2,075,621	3,457	1,890	2,496	4,386
		Moorshedabad	1,238,992	3,356	1,997	1,091	3,088
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	1,501,924	1,507	851	530	1,381
		Rajshahye	1,310,729	1,880	996	560	1,556
		Rungpore	2,149,972	2,041	880	1,307	2,187
		Bogra	689,467	917	565	186	751
		Pubna	1,211,594	1,457	736	767	1,503
		Darjeeling	94,712	1,838	1,587	142	1,729
		Julpigoree	418,665	1,049	723	230	953
	Dacca	Dacca	1,852,993	3,384	2,446	1,903	4,349
		Furreedpore	1,511,878	2,288	1,251	1,455	2,706
		Backergunge	1,878,144	3,022	1,554	5,414	6,968
		Mymensingh	2,349,917	3,672	2,169	1,312	3,481
	Chittagong	Tipperah	1,533,931	2,927	1,433	1,759	3,292
		Chittagong	1,127,402	1,718	834	674	1,508
		Noakholly	713,934	1,092	1,044	868	1,912
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,607	65	51	44	95
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,559,638	7,370	5,709	1,694	7,403
		Gya	1,949,750	3,988	1,334	1,367	2,701
		Shahabad	1,723,974	2,180	1,315	1,251	2,566
		Mozufferpore	2,188,382	2,229	977	565	1,542
		Durbhunga	2,196,324	2,122	1,011	918	1,929
		Sarun	2,063,860	2,888	969	678	1,647
		Chumparun	1,440,815	2,189	1,084	340	1,424
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,812,986	2,724	1,797	1,463	3,260
		Bhagulpore	1,826,290	3,058	2,055	1,534	3,589
		Purneah	1,714,795	2,962	1,332	784	2,116
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,259,287	3,243	1,210	2,356	3,566
		Maldah	676,426	1,107	741	301	1,042
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,022,584	2,439	1,483	604	2,087
		Pooree	769,674	1,990	1,323	607	1,930
		Balasore	770,232	1,306	548	543	1,091
		Gurjhats	1,155,509	318	243	73	316
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	771,875	1,417	920	359	1,279
		Lohardugga	1,237,123	1,410	1,087	801	1,888
		Singbhoom	318,180	153	124	56	180
		Manbhoom	820,521	1,532	706	451	1,157

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during the year* 1880, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
1	118, 119... ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	·6	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	·8	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	157·2	151	...	3	124	8	1	70	4	11	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender.	29·2	23	...	2	21	.....	...	5	1	4	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	552·6	526	...	11	430	16	...	330	14	40	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2,479·4	2,082	3	44	1,494	199	2	872	220	753	2
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	55·2	97	...	...	84	5	...	78	1	1	...
		Total ...	3,273·6	2,879	3	60	2,153	228	3	1,355	240	809	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits ...	3·4	2	...	1	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers ...	14·2	9	...	...	8	.....	...	3	1	6	...
11		Murder by poison ...	25	16	...	1	15	1	...	1	4	6	...
12		Other murders	321·2	268	...	12	268	5	...	96	25	118	1
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	71·4	63	...	6	60	1	1	27	16	15	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	266·8	250	...	7	248	5	...	99	47	85	1
15	376	Rape	382	324	...	11	271	31	1	32	120	8	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	60	65	...	1	51	8	1	21	10	5	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	139·6	114	...	4	108	2	1	58	3	10	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	442·4	413	2	6	411	2	...	242	22	7	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	3·	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	743·6	611	4	13	527	22	5	347	21	88	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	31·2	30	1	2	29	.....	...	6	8	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1880, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
											In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
151	34	196	1	7	188	70	15	73	17	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	.....	.....
22	9	35	...	...	35	23	2	7	.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	.....	.....
526	137	703	2	8	693	170	9	496	5	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	.....	.....
6,890	1,610	9,255	13	127	9,075	2,974	453	4,880	85	29	...	40	629	23	2	1	6	1
140	20	161	1	...	160	11	3	142	.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,729	1,810	10,350	17	142	10,151	3,248	482	5,598	107	30	...	40	649	35	2	1	6	1
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12	...	12	...	...	12	9	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	247	26
12	...	18	...	...	18	1	5	.....	6	2	...	...	1	3	7	5	661	240
33	3	31	...	2	29	11	13	.....	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	13
434	53	601	4	18	579	113	136	.....	147	11	...	...	60	112	1	1	5	5
63	1	79	...	3	75	23	17	.....	30	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	58	58
415	15	516	1	27	488	102	129	3	174	4	2	...	33	38	...	...	.....	.....
220	49	277	...	20	257	136	45	3	51	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	.....	.....
41	12	61	...	3	58	21	7	.....	25	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	.....	.....
99	11	120	2	5	113	34	5	32	32	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	.....	.....
348	9	364	1	20	343	84	...	245	.....	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
797	133	1,018	2	20	990	242	30	510	119	5	...	6	71	13	...	...	.....	.....
27	5	35	...	0	26	8	4	.....?	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	542	359

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	38·8	33	...	...	22	1	...	9	4	9	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	902·2	840	11	21	723	29	2	321	82	71	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	317·6	248	4	5	127	49	...	39	58	20	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	250·4	146	1	1	78	37	...	16	49	21	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	28	19	...	1	13	5	...	6	2	4	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	·2	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,106·2	1,177	5	19	823	112	2	367	163	85	...
29	304*a*, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	77·8	66	...	...	62	4	...	45	1	1	...
		Total ...	5,225	4,697	28	111	3,853	315	13	1,735	636	558	5
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	247·8	175	...	13	181	2	...	36	53	83	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	3·8	4	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1·8	2	...	1	3	.....	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means.	20·4	14	...	1	10	3	...	4	3	1	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery: in dwelling-house.	27·8	12	...	2	14	.....	...	7	2	4	...
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	33	28	...	1	27	1	...	10	7	4	...
		Robbery: other robberies	195·6	186	...	6	156	16	...	39	62	20	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,106·2	784	3	25	644	71	2	185	189	48	...

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1880, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
											In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
37	26	75	...	...	74	34	14	12	7	3	...	1	1	3	...	...	.....	.....
749	142	902	2	49	905	329	5	501	8	9	...	5	53	...	...	...	....	.....
212	94	326	...	21	301	157	50	58	19	1	1	...	5	14	1	1	61	61
106	50	177	1	10	165	109	7	39	2	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	.....	.....
34	6	44	...	6	38	15	5	18	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....
1,325	395	1,805	7	43	1,755	789	24	853	3	1	...	...	85	...	14	4	173	54
92	4	97	...	4	93	26	2	49	9	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,050	1,008	6,621	20	260	6,320	2,244	501	2,324	649	49	3	14	347	206	28	15	1,760	810
512	21	616	8	32	576	124	193	3	184	6	...	...	32	34	112	59	61,071	12,455
13	5	18	...	...	18	5	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	230	187
7	11	19	...	...	19	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	9	...	7	4	201	131
10	6	20	...	...	20	9	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	298	45
34	3	41	...	5	36	9	...	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	1,310	808
135	49	204	...	14	190	78	25	59	13	1	...	...	9	5	97	47	7,248	529
588	182	818	...	60	735	330	40	293	28	3	...	23	33	8	...	...	9	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
34*a*	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	654·2	687	8	15	483	45	1	175	61	36	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2,200·5	18,308	649	301	17,604	120	27	1,314	1,058	119	2
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	294·6	201	2	3	181	6	1	93	23	10	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	14·8	10	...	...	9	.....	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,460·5	20,411	662	368	19,314	266	31	1,868	1,458	325	2
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	90	100	...	...	74	3	...	68	...	3	...
38*a*	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	7,000·6	8,194	925	67	4,013	525	28	2,568	216	257	1
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	4,313·6	3,499	23	48	1,470	595	7	521	743	177	1
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	46	40	1	...	34	2	...	25	3	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	5·8	4	...	...	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	11,456	11,837	949	115	5,591	1,125	35	3,183	963	437	2
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,333·2	1,131	257	12	780	40	...	277	88	23	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	2,496·2	1,855	8	40	1,677	127	...	826	238	50	7
		{ ordinary ...	34,839·6	29,093	425	684	21,521	2,226	30	7,735	4,294	983	9
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	2,341·4	1,990	5	36	597	247	2	272	227	71	5
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,234·8	1,974	3	40	1,940	33	...	1,399	61	125	5
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass.	8,915·2	8,222	44	72	2,242	978	11	1,571	515	311	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	19·4	20	...	2	18	.....	...	8	3	...	...
		Total ...	52,179·8	44,285	742	886	28,775	3,651	43	12,086	5,426	1,563	26
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	5·6	4	...	...	4	.....	...	3	...	5	...

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1880, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
446	153	635	...	34	599	273	12	236	.....	1	...	2	27	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,218	267	3,606	5	359	3,234	1,112	86	1,695	202	13	1	7	93	33	9,640	2,051	4,20,808	74,454
188	27	225	...	9	215	72	6	124	9	...	...	1	2	2	34	22	343	198
41	2	43	1	...	42	8	18	.....	15	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	233	154
5,193	726	6,246	14	513	5,085	2,022	380	2,496	475	24	1	33	265	83	9,928	2,208	4,91,760	88,961
108	26	137	...	...	137	27	...	108	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,167	2,972	8,397	9	150	8,237	2,749	28	5,185	57	50	1	3	170	...	1	1	20	20
2,043	1,228	3,449	1	114	3,319	1,770	23	1,388	1	16	...	15	119	...	...	...	.....	.....
44	2	46	...	2	44	14	...	29	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	7	7	...	...	7	2	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,362	4,235	12,036	10	266	11,744	4,562	53	6,715	60	66	1	18	290	...	1	1	20	20
564	100	687	1	24	654	287	16	338	1	...	...	8	12	...	11	6	66	33
1,772	223	2,052	8	93	1,945	716	22	1,131	17	6	2	4	51	2	1,535	1,209	35,962	28,491
15,632	5,850	22,474	25	1,172	21,237	8,889	155	11,204	128	57	6	32	780	23	19,008	9,578	3,24,481	1,05,729
557	755	1,388	13	27	1,347	853	15	402	20	7	...	1	48	2	605	220	45,681	16,124
3,138	215	3,483	17	66	3,400	943	95	2,186	97	14	...	...	62	4	1,822	1,767	92,152	61,660
3,376	4,813	8,509	5	123	8,367	4,054	42	3,980	3	55	1	4	233	...	1	1	1	1
9	2	11	...	...	11	2	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	622	187
25,048	11,968	38,595	60	1,505	36,961	15,744	345	19,249	267	139	9	49	1,186	31	22,990	12,784	4,98,965	2,12,325
76	...	81	...	...	81	...	14	2	60	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police suo motu.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	2,752	946	...	5	488	332	5	587	11	66	4
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	21	22	...	...	11	1	...	8	2	4	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	——Gambling Act ...	128·4	143	...	...	139	1	...	123	...	...	...
52		——Excise Laws ...	2,046·8	3,025	3	10	2,316	98	3	2,072	31	31	...
53		——Railway Laws...	431·4	277	...	2	208	5	...	193	3	5	...
54		——Salt and Custom Laws.	1,457·8	1,273	...	3	1,105	23	...	1,102	1	10	...
55		——Stage Carriage Act.	23·2	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
56		——Stamp Act ...	17·6	26	...	...	...	17	...	15	...	1	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	9,610	16,466	2	4	15,747	93	4	14,499	29	35	...
		Total ...	16,498·8	22,186	5	24	20,019	571	12	18,604	77	157	4
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	716·6	1,989	...	7	1,729	37	...	1,614	3	15	...
		Grand Total ...	113,955·6	108,275	2,389	1,571	81,434	6,103	137	40,445	8,803	3,364	41

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1880, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
											In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
661	306	1,037	22	...	1,015	278	5	679	4	14	...	...	35	...	...	...	.....	.....
28	12	44	...	...	44	23	...	21	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
559	13	572	...	...	572	59	...	496	.....	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,729	1,123	3,853	1	26	3,853	623	22	3,163	.....	2	...	3	43	...	...	..	.....	.....
277	65	342	4	...	343	39	...	303	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,178	192	1,380	...	2	1,374	97	...	1,276	.....	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	32	33	...	...	33	6	...	25	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
17,510	1,457	19,002	8	25	18,958	1,354	2	17,567	.....	4	...	11	31	...	...	...	.....	.....
23,018	3,204	26,383	35	53	26,277	2,479	43	23,536	64	25	4	14	130	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,244	335	2,594	2	6	2,583	251	...	2,319	.....	3	2	1	10	...	3	...	41	.....
75,644	23,276	102,825	167	2,745	99,721	30,550	1,804	62,237	1,622	336	20	169	2,817	355	32,952	15,009	9,92,593	3,02,066

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	·8	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	·6	.....	.....
		Total ...	1·6	.....	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State...	·6	3	1
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 196, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	4,047·4	3,643	1,602
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	380·8	412	60
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,296·6	1,492	612
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	190·8	212	26
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	204·6	198	61
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trademarks	5·6	8	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	211·2	226	50
		Total ...	6,337·6	6,194	2,413
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	147·6	125	15
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	5·8	1	.....
		Total ...	153·4	126	15
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1,266·4	1,306	2
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
14	345	Wrongful confinement	9·4	6	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	46,231·6	53,247	117
		Total ...	46,241·	53,253	117
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1,559·8	1,708	17
17	403, 404...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	1,149·2	888	28
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	104·6	133	18
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7,810·8	8,201	29
		Total ...	10,624·4	10,930	87

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1880, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.			PERSONS.							
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	3	6	19	.....	12	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,245	254	4,947	8,381	8,504	118	2,384	37	5,778	14	165
472	67	406	584	601	37	196	9	333	1	21
2,104	136	1,876	2,433	2,517	222	981	107	993	62	138
238	25	204	318	359	43	151	41	10	68	45
259	60	234	340	340	9	73	.....	254	.....	4
9	.....	7	9	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2
276	109	170	545	788	2	131	2	626	5	17
8,607	651	7,847	12,616	13,135	431	3,928	196	8,006	150	392
140	95	80	118	126	32	49	8	10	19	8
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	95	81	119	126	32	49	8	10	19	8
1,308	101	857	1,136	900	115	496	1	254	.....	30
6	.....	6	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
53,364	1,695	39,155	46,137	24,967	2,242	10,243	4	11,998	2	426
53,370	1,695	39,161	46,144	24,974	2,242	10,250	4	11,998	2	426
1,720	69	1,035	1,215	881	108	439	9	287	1	34
916	234	572	837	817	35	336	20	400	4	20
151	27	120	144	148	15	37	11	70	10	4
8,230	562	5,627	7,050	4,562	427	2,167	5	1,825	4	127
11,017	892	7,354	9,246	6,408	585	2,979	45	2,582	19	185

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institution of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
20	298	Offences against religion	34·4	8	.....
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	147·8	116	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,471·8	3,841	2
23	500 to 502	Defamation	764·8	920	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,136·4	1,341	11
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	457·6	512	53
26	291*a*	Keeping a lottery office	2·6	8	.....
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	5,203·4	5,805	1,184
		Total ...	11,218·4	12,051	1,252
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.				
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	23·4	23	14
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866				
	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	233·4	466	57
	Act XXXI of 1867				
	Act XIII of 1870				
	Act XXV of 1873				
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 ...	Abkari Act	201·8	397	133
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	13·6	11	.....
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	283·4	223	.....
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	60	196	25
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	384·6	456	96
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	25	21	8
	Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	57·8	16	138
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	153·8	235	49
	Act I (B.C.) of 1873				
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act	11·6	18	1
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	6·2	3	8
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866... ...	Hackney Carriage Act	54·2	164	141
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	36·8	48	4
	Act XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	136·2	304	148
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	3·6	.....	.....
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act	6,075·8	6,519	29
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act	10·8	4	2
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act	1·6	.....	.....
	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court...	16·4	39	129
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of Births and Deaths	80·4	115	103
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	6,889	5,208	3,148
	Act VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	·8	.....	.....
	Act XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	.....	.....	.....
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	55·6	83	20
	Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 ...	Village Chowkidari Acts	179·2	294	71
	Act I (B.C.) of 1871				
	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878 ...	Hazaribagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act	.....	.....	.....
	Act IX of 1878	Native Press Acts	.....	.....	.....
	Act XVI of 1878				
	....	Mutiny Act	3·2	.....	.....
	....	Other Special Laws	585	1,297	140
		Total ...	15,583·2	16,140	4,464
		GRAND TOTAL ...	91,426	1,00,000	8,350

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1880, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted		Convicted		
Total of columns 5 and 6	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	2	6	7	7	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....
117	5	92	197	194	10	89	.....	90	.....	5
3,843	150	2,309	2,780	1,856	278	1,106	58	313	33	58
921	6	544	631	377	54	210	3	99	.....	11
1,352	17	918	1,235	925	106	357	2	444	.....	15
565	46	507	921	973	3	72	.....	894	.....	3
8	.....	4	9	43	.....	2	.....	41	.....	.....
6,489	1,354	5,164	17,814	13,558	401	3,295	7	9,418	.....	331
13,303	1,580	9,544	23,594	17,933	854	5,133	70	11,332	33	473
37	3	30	54	57	.....	19	.....	37	.....	1
523	200	443	638	750	10	92	.....	645	.....	3
530	124	456	621	654	9	135	.....	500	.....	9
11	.....	10	38	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
223	1	190	208	117	5	30	.....	82	.....	.....
221	80	211	291	311	12	72	.....	225	.....	1
552	120	483	673	669	7	140	.....	517	.....	4
29	1	28	34	34	.....	2	.....	32	.....	.....
154	58	154	276	264	14	13	.....	237	.....	.....
284	8	268	291	309	4	43	.....	259	.....	1
19	4	17	43	48	3	13	.....	32	.....	.....
11	.....	7	7	11	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....
305	5	305	418	413	6	48	.....	359	.....	.....
52	9	50	58	63	.....	17	5	33	5	3
452	1	441	603	613	3	78	1	525	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,548	153	5,335	6,511	3,173	218	1,363	.....	1,534	.....	50
6	.....	5	8	8	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	2	73	117	215	4	19	.....	192	.....	.....
218	18	215	239	238	2	18	.....	218	.....	.....
8,356	103	8,291	9,861	9,884	310	1,478	.....	7,986	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	1	98	161	188	5	69	6	87	13	8
365	61	302	1,215	1,244	6	148	.....	1,090	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,437	14	1,256	1,977	2,040	13	379	.....	1,624	.....	24
20,604	963	18,668	24,342	21,342	632	4,184	12	16,263	18	197
1,08,350	5,977	83,512	1,17,197	84,818	4,891	27,019	336	50,445	241	1,711

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			CASES.										
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.						
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	21	34	...	...	34	.....	...	18	3	...	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	39	25	...	...	25	.....	...	15	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	10	8	...	...	6	2	...	5	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	7	...	...	7	.....	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	73	76	...	...	74	2	...	43	3	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers ...	.....	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison ...	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	5	7	...	...	7	.....	...	5	...	2	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	5	4	...	...	4	.....	...	3	...	1	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide... ...	3	3	...	...	3	.....	...	3	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	7	10	...	...	8	2	...	3	2	1	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	3	6	...	...	6	.....	...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	25	33	...	...	33	.....	...	13	1	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	30	46	...	...	46	.....	...	34	...	1	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	5	...	...	5	.....	...	1	1	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	7	...	...	7	.....	...	7	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	26	28	...	...	28	.....	...	12	...	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	21	4	...	...	16	3	...	7	1	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1880 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.						
											Before being put on trial.						
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
35	...	35	...	10	25	7	...	18	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
30	...	30	...	9	21	2	..	19	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
30	9	39	1	1	37	12	...	25	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	...	8	...	1	7	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
105	9	114	1	23	90	23	...	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,500	1,500
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	165	.....
5	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	.....	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	.....	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....
4	2	7	...	1	6	3	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	...	8	...	5	3	1	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
37	...	31	...	13	18	5	...	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
57	...	58	2	...	56	14	...	35	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....
6	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	.....
8	...	8	...	...	8	1	...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
30	...	30	...	1	29	16	...	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	5	24	...	2	22	11	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	247	204

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			CASES.										
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
26	371, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
27	372	Habitually dealing in slaves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	94	77	...	...	74	3	...	59	1	...	...
29	304*a*, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	7	...	...	7	.....	...	1	...	2	...
		Total ...	228	241	...	...	238	3	...	150	6	10	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. — by other means	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery — other robberies	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	4	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
35	454, 456, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	176	176	...	...	176	.....	...	78	9	6	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	10	21	...	...	21	.....	...	18	...	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	190	202	...	...	201	1	...	96	9	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1880 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrates.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
93	7	100	1	7	92	17	...	75	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	2	12	...	...	12	10	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
273	16	299	3	29	267	80	5	162	25	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	2,171	1,704
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	.....
1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
121	...	124	...	12	112	14	6	77	14	...	...	...	3	3	122	90	16,519	5,998
24	...	24	...	...	24	4	3	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
146	1	150	...	12	148	19	10	95	15	...	...	...	3	3	124	90	16,584	5,998

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	3	2	...	...	2	.....	...	2	...	...	...
38a	323	Hurt	247	253	...	...	243	10	...	189	...	4	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	40	48	...	...	38	10	...	22	1	...	...
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	31	...	...	31	.....	...	15	...	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	312	334	...	...	314	20	...	228	1	4	...
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	23	9	...	...	9	.....	...	1	...	...	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... {of cattle ...	20	25	...	...	25	.....	...	19	1	...	...
		{ordinary ...	3,398	2,573	...	...	2,501	77	...	1,164	384	3	...
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	356	448	...	...	327	121	...	133	32	4	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	135	79	...	...	79	.....	...	50	...	2	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	247	226	...	...	198	28	...	76	2	3	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	4	5	...	...	5	.....	...	2	...	...	..
		Total ...	4,183	3,370	...	...	3,144	226	...	1,445	419	12	...
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character.	6	6	...	...	2	.....	...	5	...	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	187	164	...	...	124	.....	...	147	...	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws...	204	303	...	...	167	.....	...	245	...	2	...
53		——— Railway Laws	77	183	...	...	106	.....	...	168	...	...	...
54		——— Salt and Customs Laws.	6	6	...	...	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act.	1,711	945	...	...	791	3	...	827	3	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act ...	4	53	...	...	51	.....	...	52	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	795	399	...	...	323	12	...	158	...	1	...
		Total ...	2,990	2,060	...	...	1,570	15	...	1,609	3	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1880 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.						
											Before being put on trial.						
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
305	35	344	...	...	344	84	...	256	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
31	37	68	...	6	62	28	...	31	.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
27	3	30	...	8	22	3	...	19	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
365	75	444	...	14	430	115	...	308	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....
26	...	26	...	1	25	5	...	19	.....	...	...	...	...	1	24	22	300	297
1,880	111	1,996	1	222	1,771	455	4	1,281	25	...	...	...	3	3	2,105	1,359	1,15,441	75,850
319	44	367	2	22	363	125	...	212	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....
188	1	191	...	18	173	55	...	116	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
116	158	277	...	17	260	127	...	142	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,585	314	2,860	3	281	2,597	769	4	1,773	27	3	...	...	6	5	2,129	1,381	1,15,741	76,147
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
634	1	635	...	6	629	57	...	572	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
410	38	450	...	4	446	129	...	317	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
217	2	219	...	...	219	19	...	200	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
639	155	1,000	...	...	1,000	59	...	1,041	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	56	58	...	...	58	2	...	56	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
531	31	563	...	259	304	23	...	281	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,443	284	2,937	...	269	2,668	289	...	2,473	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
58	sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers	6	8	...	...	8	.....	...	3	...	...	...
59	section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
60	section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	121	59	...	...	59	.....	...	14	3	...	...
61	section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
62	section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
63	section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	2	3	...	...	3	.....	...	2	...	...	...
64	section 40 ...	Breach of police license...	17	16	...	...	16	.....	...	13	...	...	...
65	section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
66	sections 63, 65	Breach of passenger-boat registration.	670	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...
67	sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	4,412	2,685	...	...	2,685	.....	...	2,294	...	...	...
68	section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	468	606	...	...	606	.....	...	...	315	...	...
69	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	383	493	...	...	104	389	...	208	2	4	...
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866—												
70	sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
71	section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	19	11	...	...	11	.....	...	7	2	...	...
72	section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
73	section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
74	sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	671	711	...	...	711	.....	...	697	...	...	...
75	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	398	307	...	...	208	99	...	176	...	...	...
77	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts—Offences under	287	1,492	...	...	1,492	.....	...	1,434	...	...	...
78	.....	Mutiny Act— Ditto ...	10	9	...	...	9	.....	...	6	...	...	...
79	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act	2,668	3,484	...	...	3,484	.....	...	1,638	...	8	...
80	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to Animals ...	1,764	2,774	...	...	2,751	20	...	2,747	...	...	...
81	Act XXI of 1869	European Vagrancy ...	30	13	...	...	13	.....	...	9	...	...	...
	.....	Jail Act	2	4	...	...	4	.....	...	3	...	...	...
	.....	Reformatory School Act ...	.....	2	...	...	2	.....	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	11,928	12,679	...	...	12,055	508	...	9,297	322	12	...
		Grand Total ...	19,904	16,962	...	...	17,596	780	...	12,868	763	44	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1880 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
57	...	57	...	43	14	...	...	14	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	14	19	...	...	19	4	...	15	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,963	51	4,014	...	464	3,550	67	...	3,483	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
630	...	630	...	630	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
33	294	331	...	...	331	107	...	223	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10	...	10	...	2	8	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
995	...	995	...	9	986	14	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
335	168	503	...	134	369	28	...	341	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,866	2	1,868	...	...	1,868	16	...	1,852	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	...	9	...	...	9	3	...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,838	...	4,846	...	2,315	2,531	21	...	2,306	.....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,902	81	3,983	...	12	3,911	53	...	3,842	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
21	...	21	...	4	17	11	...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16,679	611	17,302	...	3,617	13,625	330	...	12,094	.....	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....
22,596	1,310	24,006	7	4,245	19,825	1,174	19	16,977	70	3	...	...	25	9	2,258	1,473	1,34,496	83,849

D.—

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the state	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice	25	51	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	23	8	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims.	35	26	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	9	18	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	20	33	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	4	.....
10	142, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	88	138	.....
		Total ...	209	278	.....
		Class II.—*Serious offences against Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	1	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	1	.....
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	9	19	.....
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*			
14	323	Hurt	.....	.....	.....
15	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	1	.....
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,754	2,898	.....
		Total ...	2,754	2,899	.....
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
17	417 to 420	Cheating	128	161	.....
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	53	46	.....
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	4	.....
20	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	160	163	.....
		Total ...	343	374	.....

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1880 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CASES.			PERSONS.							
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	18	38	39	51	.....	15	1	29	6	.....
8	6	2	2	6	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....
26	7	21	25	21	.....	15	.....	5	.....	1
18	9	10	13	25	2	8	3	.....	11	1
33	1	32	35	32	.....	3	.....	29	.....	.....
4	.....	4	6	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
138	136	10	18	383	.....	13	.....	370	.....	.....
278	177	117	138	524	2	58	4	438	17	2
1	1	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	11	8	12	23	1	9	.....	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,898	94	2,780	5,111	2,181	113	983	.....	1,083	.....	2
2,899	94	2,781	5,112	2,181	113	983	.....	1,083	.....	2
161	74	60	74	130	10	85	3	51	.....	1
46	31	22	30	46	1	20	.....	25	.....	.....
4	4	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
163	54	103	187	156	2	59	.....	87	.....	.....
374	163	196	292	336	13	165	3	166	.....	1

D.—

8a.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the Police

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage...	108	245	.....
22	298	Offences against religion	.....	1	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	6	44	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation	33	16	.....
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	391	607	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	3,035	3,047	.....
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	.....	1	.....
28	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	84	156	.....
		Total ...	3,657	4,117	.....
29	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	.....
30	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	10	33	.....
31	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	208	238	.....
32	Act VIII of 1860	Telegraph Act	.....	2	.....
33	Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, &c. ...	Conservancy Acts	13,842	15,150	.....
34	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace Act	1	1	.....
35	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers' Acts	.....	.....	.....
36	Acts XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866.	Arms' Act	6	18	.....
37	Act XIV of 1866...	Post-office Act	7	7	.....
38	Act XIX of 1850...	Apprentices' Act	.....	.....	.....
39	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies' Act	2	2	.....
40	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	Income Tax Act	.....	.....	.....
		Inflammable Oil Act	1	4	.....
		Jute Act	9	26	.....
		Tramway Act	.....	3	.....
		Emigration Act	2	2	.....
		Smoke Nuisance Act	.....	1	.....
		Fire Brigade Act	.....	9	.....
		Pound Act	.....	2	.....
		Canal Act	5	1	.....
		Total ...	14,093	15,499	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	21,065	23,187	.....

POLICE—*concluded.*

during the year 1880 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CASES.			PERSONS.							
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
245	7	171	263	185	.....	155	.....	26	1	3
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
44	.....	42	43	30	10	6	.....	14	.....	.....
16	.....	12	24	10	11	8	.....	2	.....	.....
607	3	576	849	510	.....	177	.....	322	.....	.....
3,047	2,947	101	178	4,905	.....	70	.....	4,834	.....	1
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	4	150	169	102	.....	31	.....	71	.....	.....
4,117	2,961	1,054	1,528	5,744	21	448	.....	5,270	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	33	33	30	.....	13	.....	17	.....	.....
238	1	236	250	140	.....	31	.....	118	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
15,150	391	14,709	14,753	8,344	58	928	.....	7,358	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	13	.....	.....	17	4	1	.....	12	.....	.....
7	5	2	8	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
26	21	5	6	31	.....	2	.....	29	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
9	9	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....
2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
15,499	438	14,997	15,063	8,605	62	980	.....	7,576	1	.....
23,187	3,845	19,154	22,147	17,415	212	2,645	7	16,041	19	8

F.—Marine 1.

Statement shewing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1880-81.

Detail of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
River-going vessels.					
"Coleroon," pilot-vessel ...	3	39	13,266	.....	Pilot service at the Sandheads.
"Cassandra," ditto ...	3	39	17,656	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	3	39	19,110	.....	
'Star," floating light-vessel ...	3	26	12,132	.....	Light duty in the Hooghly.
"Comet," ditto ...	3	26	13,049	.....	
"Planet," ditto ...	3	26	13,296	.....	
"Meteor," ditto ...	3	26	9,259	.....	
"Mermaid," ditto ...	3	26	11,086	.....	
"Canopus," ditto ...	3	26	13,160	.....	
"Foam," as a light-vessel ...	.....	26	493	.....	From March 1881.
Do., as a reserve pilot-vessel.	.....	3	563	.....	
"Kedgeree," as reserve light-vessel.					
"Dolphin," buoy-vessel	2	32	12,305	.....	
"Clyde," river surveying vessel	7	43	29,195	.....	
"Cuckoo," assistant ditto ...	2	16	10,217	.....	
"Tryon," survey tender ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manned from the "Clyde."
"Vulcan," anchor-vessel ...	1	.....	493	.....	Condemned and sold.
Three row-boats and dák-boat...	.....	72	4,997	.....	
Gig, steam launch, and bolio ...	.....	14	1,043	.....	Gig discontinued from February 1881, steam launch taking her place. Bolio from February 1881.

* Represents cost of establishmont only.

F.—MARINE 2.

Statement shewing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1880-81.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	REMARKS.
Superintending establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment	3*	31	49,041	.....	* Up to July 1880. Two from 1st August 1880.
Pilot establishment.					
Government, salaried	4	.....	19,887	.....	One on staff duty up to July 1880.
Ditto, free	36	.....	3,11,018	.....	One died in October 1880. One died in November 1880.
Licensed	27	.....	1,43,710	.....	One died in July 1880.
Leadsmen apprentices	25*	.....	19,960	.....	One joined the service on the 23rd October 1880. Four joined the service on the 6th November 1880. One resigned from 16th March 1881.
Licensed Leadsmen	1	.....	1,900	.....	
Any other establishment.					
Marine Court	2	.....	2,417	.....	
Saugor Lighthouse	1	8	1,846	.....	Six light-keepers borne on row-boat establishment.
Cowcolly Lighthouse	1	4	1,249	.....	
Tidal semaphores	.....	28	2,730	.....	
7th crew	.....	23*	4,593	.....	Up to January 1881. Establishment reduced to 17 men from 1st February 1881.
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers.	9	.....	1,792	.....	

* Three doing duty as second officers of pilot-vessels. } Pay debited to pilot-vessel.
Three ditto as additional second officers of pilot-vessels. }

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1880-81.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
			Salaries and establishments.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,73,96,494	23,329	32,15,844	.....	.....	.....
III. Forest	5,61,340	22	3,35,359	.....	.....	.....
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs	85,52,782	3,537	2,61,903	.....	.....	.....
V. Assessed taxes... ...	16,53,001	84,881	1,68,399	.....	.....	.....
VI. Provincial rates ...	35,15,237	731	310	.....	.....	.....
Total Territorial ...	5,16,78,904	1,12,500	39,81,815	11,07,878	50,89,693	4,64,76,711
VII. Customs...	92,01,620	1,26,960	6,98,011	.....	6,98,011	83,76,649
VIII. Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,37,49,949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty ...	10,97,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	1,35,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,39,82,429	3,15,269	59,014	.....	59,014	2,36,08,146
IX. Opium—						
Cost of Abkari opium	5,18,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c.	7,72,86,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,78,04,935	1,666	2,02,51,196	.....	2,02,51,196	5,75,52,733
X. Stamps	1,13,91,637	1,21,525	3,98,672	.....	3,98,672	1,08,71,440
XI. Registration	10,29,692	10,028	.....	.....	.....	10,19,664
XV. Minor departments ...	1,64,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,64,934
XVI .Law and Justice—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c. ...	17,56,996	1,59,977	.....	.....	.....	15,97,019
XVII. Police—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c. ...	4,84,320	10,616	.....	.....	.....	4,73,704

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1880-81—concluded.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
			Salaries and establishments.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVIII. Marine—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c. ...	12,76,050	1,334	.....	.....	.....	12,74,716
XIX. Education	4,96,810	5,110	.....	.....	.....	4,91,700
XX. Medical	1,53,570	645	.....	.....	.....	1,52,925
XXI. Stationery and Printing	1,22,070	653	.....	.....	.....	1,21,417
XXII. Interest	7,64,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,64,306
XXIII. Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances ...	68,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,652
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	8,00,385	3,29,969	.....	.....	.....	4,70,416
XXV. State Railways ...	29,58,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,58,903
XXVI. Irrigation and Navigation	16,71,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,71,350
XXVII. Public works ordinary	6,86,297	9,425	.....	.....	.....	6,76,872
XXX. Gain by exchange ...	40,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,784
Total ...	18,65,34,644	12,05,017	2,53,88,708	11,07,878	2,64,96,586	15,88,33,041
Municipalities	13,31,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,31,553
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated Local Funds	45,03,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,03,815
Excluded Local Funds	4,96,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,96,760
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,28,66,772	12,05,017	2,53,88,708	11,07,878	2,64,96,586	16,51,65,169

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1880-81.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Year, 1879-80.	AMOUNT. Year, 1880-81.	CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on funded and unfunded debt	34,92,057	36,31,804	Progressive annual charge for interest on Capital Outlay on Productive Public Works.
Interest on service funds and other accounts ...	1,44,464	1,88,710	Under Interest on District Savings Bank.
Civil and political salaries and establishments ...	34,37,189	35,07,594	
DETAILS.			
Heads.	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.	
Registration	5,11,835	5,41,280	.... Increase under District Charges and Land Registration Charges.
Administration... ...	15,23,727	15,35,464	.... Under Commissioners and office of Accounts and Audit, against smaller payments under General Management of Wards' Estates, Board of Revenue, and Staff and Household of the Lieutenant-Governor.
Minor departments ...	1,66,123	1,95,910	.... Chiefly due to census charges.
Political agencies ...	620	498	
Ecclesiastical	1,62,627	1,64,167	.... A smaller increase under salary of Chaplains against a decrease under Establishment.
Medical	10,72,257	10,70,275	.... Smaller payments under Vaccination, Lunatic Asylums, and Sanitary Commissioner, against increase under Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	34,37,189	35,07,594	
Civil and Political contingencies	9,13,052	8,57,729	
Registration	92,368	96,422	.... Larger payments under District Charges and Revenue Record-room Charges.
Administration... ...	1,97,465	1,97,621	
Minor departments ...	1,34,577	1,59,329	.... Chiefly on account of census expenditure.
Ecclesiastical	30,808	27,626	.... Smaller payments for travelling allowances.
Political agencies ...	15,454	19,777	.... Increased expenditure under Durbar Presents, against a decrease under Miscellaneous Charges.
Medical	4,42,380	3,56,954	.... Principally under Value of Medical Stores, and Lunatic Asylums. There were also smaller payments under Vaccination and Grants to Lock-Hospitals.
	9,13,052	8,57,729	
Judicial charges } Courts	86,78,484	86,29,474	Smaller payments under Jails and Law Officers, against increase under High Court, Justices of the Peace, Civil and Sessions Courts, Small Cause Courts, and Criminal Courts.

Police	40,12,650	40,05,305	Smaller payments under Special Police, Pounds, and Superintendents, against increased expenditure under District Executive Force, Presidency Police, Village Police, Steam-boilers, &c., Railway Police, and Municipal Police.
Marine	17,94,829	10,86,740	Owing to the Imperial expenditure having been transferred in 1880-81 to the Accounts of the Government of India.
Education	24,75,228	25,54,958	Increase under Inspection, Government Colleges, Government Schools, Technical Schools, Boarding Schools, Scholarships, Normal Schools and Girls' Schools, and Grants-in-aid, against smaller expenditure under grants for the encouragement of Literature and Miscellaneous.
Stationery and Printing	13,19,666	22,82,900	Chiefly due to the bulk of the stationery supplies having been locally purchased in 1880-81 instead of being indented for from England.
Civil, Furlough, and Absentee allowances ...	26,175	30,896	A greater number of officers drawing leave allowances in India.
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate allowances.	18,43,405	11,93,237	Special payments in 1879-80 to officers of the Public Works Department retiring from the service, consequent on the general reduction of expenditure on Public Works.
30. Miscellaneous	6,18,132	4,17,916	A special payment of Rs. 1,50,000 in 1879-80 to the Rajah of Soosong for relinquishment of his right to levy tribute in territory now under the British Government, and the transfer to Public Works Ordinary of Kownia and Dhubri service.
32. State Railways	20,04,781	18,98,315	Mainly due to the completion of the Northern Bengal State Railway against larger payments under Patna and Gya State Railways. There was also some decrease under Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway and Tirhoot State Railway.
33. Irrigation and Navigation	18,61,208	24,34,210	Principally under Calcutta and Eastern Canals. There were also larger payments under Irrigation, Nuddea Rivers, and Tidal Creeks.
34. Other Public Works	33,71,402	47,59,644	Mostly under Departmental Charges. Also expenditure for Kownia and Dhubri service transferred to this head from Miscellaneous, and larger contributions to Municipalities.
37. Loss by exchange on transactions with London.	356	763	
Total ...	3,59,93,078	3,74,80,195	
Municipalities	15,48,118	13,20,263	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated Local Funds	45,88,855	47,55,919	Principally to larger payments under District Road Funds, against a decrease under Inland Labour Transport Fund. There was also some increase under District Port Fund and Estates Improvement Fund.
Excluded Local Funds	5,35,199	5,10,284	The closing of certain funds included under Obsolete Funds, and smaller payments under Marine Funds, Bengal Charitable Relief Fund, and Mohsin Endowment, against payments under Prince of Wales' Reception Fund—a new head in the accounts for 1880-81—and larger expenditure under Wahabee Fund, Chittagong Port Fund, and Behary Lall Mookerjee's Endowment.
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,26,65,250	4,40,66,661	
Surplus ...	11,37,49,924	*12,10,98,508	

* Subject to modification by further adjustments to be made.

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1880-81.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.						
Other Public Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	.....	.....	9,156	34,608	43,764	8,612
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	5,21,825	1,32,027	6,53,852	78,522
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	1,406	1,496	2,902	348
Total ...	.....	.....	5,32,387	1,68,131	7,00,518	87,482
Irrigation.						
Irrigation Works— Productive Public Works ...	15,02,444	.....	15,02,444	.....	15,02,444	3,68,227
Irrigation and Navigation Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	.....	.....	—1,000	.....	—1,000	.....
Agricultural Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept.	.....	.....	63,292	3,45,647	4,08,939	74,926
Total ...	15,02,444	.....	15,64,736	3,45,647	19,10,383	4,43,153
Total Imperial ...	15,02,444	.....	20,97,123	5,13,778	26,10,901	5,30,635
PROVINCIAL.						
Other Public Works.						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	17,97,382	3,87,440	21,84,822	3,98,775
Communications	.....	.....	12,42,235	10,93,048	23,35,283	4,26,238
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	45,040	45,944	90,984	16,607
Total ...	.....	.....	30,84,657	15,26,432	46,11,089	8,41,620
Irrigation.						
Irrigation Works— Productive Public Works ...	.....	9,92,186	.....	9,92,186	9,92,186	3,31,796
Irrigation and Navigation Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	.....	.....	4,09,986	.....	4,09,986	74,995
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept.	7,17,028	2,30,483	8,29,679	2,01,019	10,30,698	1,99,660
Agricultural Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept.	.....	.....	1,339	.....	1,339	1,614
Total ...	7,17,028	12,22,669	12,41,004	11,93,205	24,34,209	5,08,065
Total Provincial ...	7,17,028	12,22,669	43,25,661	27,19,637	70,45,298	13,49,685
Carried over ...	22,19,472	12,22,669	64,22,784	32,33,415	96,56,199	18,80,320

B.—Public Works—*continued.*

1.—*Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1880-81—concluded.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	22,19,472	12,22,669	64,22,784	32,33,415	96,56,199	18,80,320
LOCAL.						
Other Public Works.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	31,496	.....	31,496	6,676
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	.....	.....	3,985	1,510	5,495	1,165
Total ...	.....	.....	35,481	1,510	36,991	7,841
Nizamut Deposit Fund—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	1,686	40,685	42,371	8,340
Communications	.....	.....	.....	6,460	6,460	1,272
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	1,686	47,145	48,831	9,612
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	—1,912	.....	—1,912	—382
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	—1,912	.....	—1,912	—382
Total Local ...	.....	.....	35,255	48,655	83,910	17,071
RAILWAYS.						
Guaranteed—						
State outlay on land and establishment.	.....	.....	20,134	.....	20,134	17,912
State—						
Central Bengal Railway survey	.....	.....	—750	.....	—750	—750
Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway, extension survey (Sonapur to Mugrahat)	.....	.....	1,21,510	.....	1,21,510	3,105
Total ...	.....	.....	1,20,760	.....	1,20,760	2,355
Total Railways ...	.....	.....	1,40,894	.....	1,40,894	20,267
Grand Total ...	12,19,472	12,22,669	65,98,933	32,82,070	98,81,003	19,17,658

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

2.—*Statement showing the Income from, and Expenditure on, Productive Public Works during the year* 1880-81, *including other Irrigation and Remunerative works not classed under this category.*

Names of large Works or Class of Minor Works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended in previous years by British Government.	Receipts and Expenditure of the year.				
			Gross income received in cash.	Charges on capital account.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Net deficit.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IRRIGATION.							
Productive Public Works.							
Orissa Project	By British Government wholly.	1,95,02,086	2,00,774	4,59,422	3,21,055	8,75,035	9,07,236
Midnapore Canal ...		77,27,288	2,16,666	2,59,743	1,08,043	3,42,256	3,23,833
Tidal Canal		18,38,073	54,487	... ...	26,520	79,771	51,804
Sone Project		2,28,80,525	4,78,644	8,77,484	5,04,208	9,97,670	10,23,240
Total Productive Public Works		5,16,56,972	(a) 10,19,371	(b) 15,76,649	(d) 10,60,726	22,74,758	23,06,113
Irrigation and Navigation Works.							
Tirhoot Project ...	By British Government wholly.	6,06,075	.....	.....	.....	23,914	23,914
Damoodar ,, ...		1,72,893	.....	.....	.....	7,055	7,055
Hooghly ,, ...		1,45,242	.....	.....	.....	6,409	6,409
Joojooty ,, ...		44,312	.....	2,48,060	.....	7,300	7,300
Saran ,, ...		5,02,669	1,030	1,02,973	.....	24,056	13,976
Orissa Coast Canal ...		.....	.....	72,930	.....	1,614	1,614
	Natural formation improved by British Government.	14,71,193	10,080	(c) 4,23,023	.....	70,348	60,268
Calcutta Canals		39,63,816	4,14,145	7,17,028	1,13,068	1,94,505	1,06,572
Nuddea Rivers		2,19,650	2,32,633	.....	1,17,415	9,884	1,05,334
		41,83,466	6,46,778	7,17,028	2,30,483	2,04,389	(e) 2,11,906
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...		56,54,659	6,56,858	11,40,051	2,30,483	2,74,737	(e) 1,51,638
Grand Total ...		5,73,11,631	16,76,229	27,16,700	12,81,209	25,49,495	21,54,475

(a) Includes Rs. 4,880 received in England on account of leasehold property in London taken over from the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

(b) Includes Rs. 61,314 on account of leave and pension allowances, and Rs. 12,891 on account of capitalized abatement of land revenue.

(c) Ditto ,, 13,037 ditto ditto ditto.

(d) Ditto ,, 57,230 ditto ditto ditto and Rs. 1,260 charges in England on account of leasehold property in London taken over from the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

(e) Net surplus.

C.—Railways, 1880.

Name of Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of Passengers.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts, including steamers, &c.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended.
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Total.									
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	...	*1,553	43,563	145,781½	592,118½	7,300,365	8,081,828	1,02,95,887	2,90,68,912	5,87,456	4,29,45,116	1,41,90,698	2,87,54,418	1,450	38,165	‡
Eastern Bengal		†172	23,792½	51,795½	365,472	1,547,155	1,988,215	12,21,199	28,51,192	4,852	49,36,161	22,11,851	27,24,310	236	7,785	3,56,48,492
Northern Bengal		231	3,212½	5,593	13,122½	683,779	705,707	4,72,885	7,94,215	10,409	16,12,801	9,69,292	6,43,509	79	2,061	2,09,84,600
Tirhoot	...	82	3,142	3,420	468,815	.....	475,377	2,05,389	1,99,922	1,553	5,51,069	3,10,795	2,40,274	31	851	56,13,274
Patna and Gya ...	...	57	1,094	3,701	514,901	.....	519,696	3,28,710	1,17,132	20,715	4,81,556	2,70,300	2,11,256	19	687	34,99,518
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	...	28	429	4,353	444,644	146,377	595,803	74,198	33,214	.....	1,42,098	1,01,344	40,754	4	238	67,23,771
Nalhatti	...	27½	595	2,623	131,872	.....	135,090	45,496	19,081	.....	69,925	73,653	3,728	2	190	3,48,732

* Includes Barrh Branch, Sindea Railway, and Dildernuggur and Ghazeepore Railway.
† Includes Damookdeah Branch.
‡ The old capital account of this Railway has been closed.

D.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1880-81.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
River-going vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot-vessel ...	346·66	...	3	39	13,266	.....	Pilot service at the Sandheads.
"Cassandra," ditto ...	299·19	...	3	39	17,656	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	282·57	...	3	39	19,110	.....	
"Star," floating light-vessel ...	252	...	3	26	12,132	.....	Light duty in the Hooghly.
"Comet," ditto	252	...	3	26	13,049	.....	
"Planet," ditto	252	...	3	26	13,296	.....	
"Meteor," ditto	259	...	3	26	9,259	.....	
"Mermaid," ditto	246	...	3	26	11,086	.....	
"Canopus," ditto	259	...	3	26	13,160	.....	
"Foam," ditto	282·73	...	...	...	492	.....	From March 1881.
Do., as reserve pilot-vessel	282·73	...	...	3	563	.....	
"Kedgeree," reserve light-vessel	282·57						
"Dolphin," buoy-vessel	154	...	2	32	12,305	.....	
"Clyde," river surveying vessel	300	24	7	43	29,195	.....	
"Cuckoo," assistant ditto ...	55	38	2	16	10.217	.....	
"Tryon," survey tender ...	19·2	6·12	...	...	.....	.....	Manned from the "Clyde."
"Vulcan"	123·40	...	1	...	493	.....	Condemned and sold.
Three row-boats and dák-boat...	.....	...	...	72	4,997	.....	
Gig, steam launch, and bolio ...	.....	...	...	14	1,043	.....	Gig discontinued from February 1881, steam launch taking her place. Bolio from February 1881.

* Represents cost of establishment only.

D.—Marine 2.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1880-81.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Superintending establishment.					
Port Officer and establishment	3†	31	49,041	.....	† Up to July 1880. Two from 1st August 1880.
Pilot establishment.					
Government, salaried	4	.....	19,887	.....	One on staff duty up to July 1880.
Ditto, free	36	.....	3,11,018	.....	One died in October 1880. One died in November 1880.
Licensed	27	.....	1,43,710	.....	One died in July 1880.
Leadsmen apprentices	25†	.....	19,860	.....	One joined the service on the 23rd October 1880. Four joined the service on the 6th November 1880.
Licensed leadsmen	1	.....	1,900	.....	One resigned from 16th March 1881.
Any other establishment.					
Marine Court	2	.....	2,417	.....	
Saugor Lighthouse	1	3	1,846	.....	Six light-keepers borne on row-boat establishment.
Cowcolly Lighthouse	1	4	1,249	.....	
Tidal semaphores	.....	28	2,730	.....	
7th crew	.....	23†	4,593	.....	† Up to January 1881. Establishment reduced to 17 men from 1st February 1881.
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers.	9	.....	1,792	.....	

* Represents cost of establishment only.

† Three doing duty as second officers of pilot-vessels.
Three ditto as additional second officers of pilot-vessels. } Pay debited to pilot-vessels.

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	2,87,473	.....	2,91,281
Animals, living	No.	252	12,578	183	9,477
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	16,78,005	.....	20,93,062
Arms and ammunition (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.....	1,57,374	.....	1,92,643
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2,401	4,57,242	2,532	4,06,510
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	"	73,624	1,60,966	72,814	1,44,746
Other sorts	Val.	.....	54,466	.....	41,052
Candles of all sorts	lb.	1,122,929	3,83,959	999,671	3,30,284
Clocks and watches	No.	9,342	1,22,651	18,783	2,18,384
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	60,592	9,76,101	64,674	9,82,841
Coke	"	1,715	55,194	1,756	45,401
Corals, real	lb.	66	623	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	580	1,02,392	645	1,08,745
Cotton—					
Raw	"	34	938	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	11,434,126	94,68,502	16,327,784	1,36,49,679
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	608,036,153	6,81,56,304	750,151,121	8,58,96,062
White	"	135,880,220	1,80,97,360	163,224,207	1,99,87,548
Coloured, printed, or dyed	Yds.	99,649,423	1,50,22,538	156,534,915	2,39,85,921
Other sorts	Yds.	135,075	4,95,520	247,101	8,22,798
	No.	2,682,991		4,165,340	
Thread, sewing	lb.	361,678	3,93,275	514,116	6,15,001
Other sorts of manufactures	"	77,768	5,69,204	40,312	7,42,036
	Yds.	949,426		1,275,879	
Drugs and medicines	Val	.....	10,96,140	.....	8,70,620
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	554	1,47,346	805	2,13,769
Earthen ware and porcelain	Val.	.....	2,34,499	.....	2,35,393
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	424,686	1,43,662	473,279	1,73,440
Canvas	"	846,673	3,92,067	741,705	3,50,808
Other sorts	lb.	210,798	1,10,129	129,323	85,690
Other sorts	"	43	12	2,026	628
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	5,683	.....	7,062
Glass and glass ware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	286	19,162	439	40,407
Other ware	Val.	.....	8,76,822	.....	7,90,357
Gums and resins	Cwt.	968	4,099	9,514	52,371
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	17,87,377	.....	19,66,908
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	2,43,766	.....	2,98,183
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	215	.....	65
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	1,46,400	.....	20,39,739
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	2,77,148	.....	3,99,812
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	482,438	11,70,487	487,662	12,25,631
Spirits	"	244,783	24,69,971	259,327	24,76,554
Wines and liqueurs	"	171,623	17,38,464	160,103	17,05,761
Other sorts	"	2,323	11,613	2,242	11,805
Machinery and mill work	Val.	.....	30,74,506	.....	34,85,043
Matches, lucifer and other	"	.....	2,44,434	.....	1,33,580
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	77,790	33,38,415	77,793	33,28,323
Wrought	"	108,468	44,97,575	98,379	41,62,104
Other sorts	"	12	571	4	165

TRADE.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	24	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	50
.....	8,963	.....	32,489	.....	59,063	.....	79,073
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
11	657	4	1,314	9	1,118	11	1,742
79	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	73	155	1,744	23,176	2,646	35,181
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	394	31,045	584	47,527
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	4,739	22	4,207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53,005	63,668	120,306	1,29,169	3,200	3,200	26,400	29,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	363	40	.....	.....
184,051	76,475	169,959	61,199	343,399	1,70,278	417,434	1,83,344
5,048	2,954	26,200	10,741	187,231	43,823	236,938	49,995
.....	} 5,093	2,985	} 1,306	.....	} 12,555	950	} 12,174
1,704		.....		6,200		29,811	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	} 1,893	55	} 10,698	.....	} 16,102	.....	} 28,893
2,800		11,468		21,754		45,491	
.....	8	.....	6,962	.....	8,854	.....	8,862
4	1,625	27	9,500	18	5,771	66	20,184
.....	208	.....	250	.....	936	.....	1,071
156	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	633
198	12,976	238	26,943	11	12,162	25	23,944
.....	10,051	.....	25,524	.....	4,329	.....	3,667
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	115
.....	2,762	.....	4,724	.....	2,223	.....	6,095
.....	1,322	.....	3,191	.....	16,110	.....	15,132
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	30
.....	3,487	.....	5,106	.....	3,126	.....	3,36,304
.....	2,024	.....	744	.....	1,194	.....	4,089
28	72	844	2,725	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	100	96	1,200	3,597	48,047	4,554	57,271
313	3,505	389	3,638	10,938	55,495	14,554	1,08,118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	3,060	.....	2,641	.....	15,672
.....	28	.....	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1,556	187	48,676	110	3,387	18	5,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.— Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	2	400	.....	.....
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c.	Val.	.....	28,378	.....	35,382
Arms, ammunition, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	36
Books and printed matter, &c.	Cwt.	.....	294	2	188
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	2,761	4,009	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb.	.....	.....	607	250
Clocks and watches	No.	195	4,790	560	6,278
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	50	1,200	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	53,466	10,47,959	84,600	11,43,720
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	3	499
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	176,949	2,07,408	97,350	1,11,670
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	317,314	60,802	294,487	1,32,651
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	118,228	18,092	173,956	32,198
Other sorts	,, / No.	30,000 / 36,959	10,635	750 / 6,563	11,863
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	..... /	11,568	..... / 21,760	18,440
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	24	.....	290
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	44	16,029	56	18,052
Earthen ware and porcelain	Val.	.....	110	.....	225
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	168	300	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	1,125	.....	90
Glass—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	8,288	3,00,535	7,475	2,87,214
Other ware	Val.	.....	982	.....	2,218
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	1,422	.....	3,616
Instruments and apparatus	,,	.....	3,876	.....	4,474
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	3,000	.....	17,416
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	230	.....	280
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	160	480	17	50
Spirits	,,	1,149	15,383	721	6,069
Wines and liqueurs	,,	2,789	18,772	2,267	10,001
Other sorts	,,	64	500	.....	25,220
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	4,402	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	468	1,02,091	958	2,18,766
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	10

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	18		20				
	80	2	100				
						3,571	6,000
						90	45
		3	30	375	4,500	20	240
30	3						
	6						
	14		30				
1	8	7	22			6	24
7,590	5,000						
2,240	100						
	133						
	308		975		1,100		100
1	8					20	180
433	2,407	50	316			2	18
116	3,263	306	10,352			85	2,375
	6						

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel, &c. ... ... Val.	.....	87	.....	50
Arms, ammunition, &c. ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter, &c. ... ... Cwt.	8	214	1	20
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	360	3,820	.....	.....
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	810,000	1,80,187	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	.....	.....	27,577	6,248
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ... ,,	43,512	10,080	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... { ,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing ... ... { lb. / ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... { No. / Yds.	16 /	37	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	.....	14,250	.....	3,605
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthen and porcelain ware ... ... Val.	.....	13	.....	.....
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods... ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas ... ... ,,	.....	.....	800	400
Other sorts ... ... lb.	.....	.....	2,240	1,000
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass—				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware ... ... Val.	.....	252	.....	.....
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	3,896	21,705	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	.....	456	.....	.....
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	1,886
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	.....	27	.....	80
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Gals.	120	360	.....	.....
Spirits ... ... ,,	12	100	.....	.....
Wines and liqueurs ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and mill work ... ... Val.	.....	380	.....	144
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought ... ... ,,	66	1,933	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
4	200		1,000		893	13	51
		1	5	2	287		1,038
							276
							20
5	145	13	800	6	57		
				10	160	76	1,043
786	70						
				2,500	3,437		
						3,950	650
						448	350
1	1,168		1,550		25		
	4			2,579	13,232	4,406	28,822
	18				215		90
	157		1,210		7,10,701		4,23,107
	34		48		45		193
4	163	1	5			22	416
	1,691		1,957		3,999		234
			410		3,796		800
			120		50,823		18,800
					1,970		74
				1	3	52	52
				4	94	1,289	6,451
				504	2,389	33	88
	72				3,120		905
		68	2,025	306	8,831		
		183	7,630				

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	3,221	.....	500
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel, &c.	Val.	.....	20,214	.....	24,746
Arms, ammunition, &c.	,,	.....	142	.....	25
Books and printed matter, &c.	Cwt.	5	530	1	275
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	84	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	69	960	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	195	2,275	100	1,700
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb.	581	140	72	3,709
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	3	80	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	40	20
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	396	97	1,352	1,040
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,380	1,625	110	83
Other sorts of manufactures	,,	20	6	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	3,22,628	.....	3,38,842
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	3,321	18,717	2,208	17,626
Earthen and porcelain ware	Val.	.....	28,028	.....	13,457
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	239	.....	124
Glass—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	66	2,081	272	8,345
Other ware	Val.	.....	1,14,975	.....	1,21,423
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	27	.....	25
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	2,026	.....	939
Instruments and apparatus	,,	.....	673	.....	679
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	233	.....	27
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	11,854	.....	29,500
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	558	.....	127
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	15	105	.....	.....
Wines and liqueurs	,,	119	1,291	147	1,076
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	2,350	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	207	.....	188
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	35,280	14,72,861	3,099	3,38,713
Wrought	,,	111	3,006	205	7,966
Other sorts	,,	81	3,009	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,727	.....	3,770
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	846	11	1,025
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,670	1	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	101	1,300	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	110	44	317	873
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	750	469	400	425
.....	.....	.....	.....	218,241	27,355	584	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	47,325	8,983	3,410	638
.....	.....	.....	.....	42,583	5,410	5,746	1,187
.....	}	.....	}	3,000	} 1,120	.....	} .....
.....		.....		2,640		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	} 2	.....	} 2	50	} 976	.....	} .....
.....		.....		1,514		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,463	.....	47,412
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,402	23,841	2,788	19,688
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	1,889
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,377	.....	38,026
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	2,445
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,581	1,65,815	17,905	2,36,456
.....	36	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	307
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430	.....	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,718	.....	39,382
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	100	1	11	827	13,736	16,466	25,701
1	5	5	54	52	343	512	4,486
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	420
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	607	7	306
.....	.....	.....	.....	70	3,045	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	1,623	4,91,450	1,405	4,52,700
Apparel, &c.	Val.	.....	555	.....	210
Arms, ammunition, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	30
Books and printed matter	Cwt.	1	157	1	106
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb.	.....	.....	50	25
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	2,216	29,737	4	40
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	5
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	4,396	.....	3,370
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthen and porcelain ware	Val.	.....	5	.....	10
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	469	.....	1,600
Glass—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	26	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	14,891	.....	17,121
Instruments and apparatus	,,	.....	720	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	30	.....	5,090
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	700	.....	.....
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	447	3,692
Wines and liquors	,,	815	5,581	1,549	9,979
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millworks	Val.	.....	1,895	.....	5
Matches, lucifer, and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	14,444	6,24,034	5,540	2,43,987
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,90,718	.....	2,92,566
2	200	.....	.....	1,883	5,04,823	1,617	4,62,878
.....	5,989	.....	5,184	.....	18,06,832	.....	22,76,024
.....	200	.....	35	.....	1,57,716	.....	1,93,146
5	1,678	4	1,950	2,447	4,63,103	2,670	5,03,755
.....	.....	.....	.....	76,464	1,65,195	76,576	1,51,146
.....	4,500	.....	675	.....	59,050	.....	41,734
12	4	.....	.....	1,122,961	3,88,972	1,000,418	3,30,604
1	70	3	350	11,752	1,57,339	22,079	2,61,168
80	1,305	121	1,404	63,619	10,16,578	64,998	9,87,298
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,715	55,194	1,756	45,401
1,308	9,558	289	1,943	56,741	10,89,442	85,362	11,97,772
.....	.....	.....	.....	619	1,07,131	670	1,13,456
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1,018	.....	.....
7,162	8,951	.....	.....	11,677,692	97,55,635	16,672,240	1,39,20,593
.....	.....	.....	.....	609,064,757	6,83,63,896	750,151,705	8,58,06,137
.....	.....	.....	.....	136,772,309	1,84,13,898	164,141,064	2,03,72,298
.....	.....	.....	.....	100,046,421	1,51,02,994	156,979,107	2,40,81,082
.....	.....	.....	.....	166,075 / 2,729,594	5,24,923	251,786 / 4,201,714	8,48,141
.....	.....	.....	.....	363,058	3,94,900	514,226	6,15,084
.....	.....	.....	52	77,854 / 975,404	5,99,794	40,815 / 1,354,598	8,00,471
.....	9,285	.....	12,272	.....	15,13,255	.....	12,93,824
7	980	2	25	9,931	2,27,553	10,460	3,28,612
.....	43	.....	332	.....	2,64,605	.....	2,52,717
.....	.....	.....	.....	424,842	1,43,962	473,279	1,73,410
.....	.....	.....	.....	854,263	3,97,067	742,505	3,51,208
.....	.....	336	13	213,206	1,10,529	126,133	86,845
.....	.....	.....	.....	43	12	2,026	628
.....	1,37,928	.....	2,01,397	.....	9,00,882	.....	6,73,249
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,849	3,46,916	8,449	3,91,853
.....	133	.....	858	.....	10,07,984	.....	9,46,738
.....	.....	46	586	16,449	1,91,874	27,488	2,89,974
.....	470	.....	2,301	.....	18,19,342	.....	20,05,327
.....	3,345	.....	695	.....	2,75,038	.....	3,25,750
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	588	.....	122
.....	1,000	.....	41,850	.....	2,79,038	.....	25,33,306
.....	74	.....	94	.....	2,84,819	.....	4,05,468
1,629	5,070	766	2,418	484,376	11,76,472	489,341	12,30,926
550	6,976	167	1,440	250,960	25,54,620	283,088	25,79,469
17,663	1,14,289	5,199	37,572	205,255	19,43,041	184,769	18,81,197
2	12	.....	.....	2,389	12,125	2,242	11,805
.....	17,724	.....	7,001	.....	31,11,190	.....	35,37,560
.....	312	.....	.....	.....	2,45,125	.....	1,84,070
3	109	1,145	46,665	127,518	54,35,441	92,577	39,57,688
635	19,564	816	23,525	110,278	46,41,813	1,01,029	44,81,945
217	7,363	266	9,760	380	13,985	458	17,465

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	985,484	59,33,567	997,812	59,47,231
Other sorts	„	67,012	1,54,093	41,531	1,09,942
Lead	„	45,743	7,50,533	44,478	7,81,161
Steel	„	29,632	2,84,043	22,718	2,37,721
Tin—					
Unwrought	„	185	9,220	107	5,930
Other sorts	„	5	521	12	955
Zinc or spelter	„	105,543	12,00,875	98,508	10,86,590
All other sorts unenumerated	„	2,699	1,68,042	2,839	1,47,392
Oils	Gals.	568,254	4,79,778	457,952	3,16,034
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	5,91,579	.....	5,89,919
Paper and pasteboard	„	.....	12,33,585	.....	21,07,683
Provisions	„	.....	15,26,953	.....	14,52,590
Railway plant and rolling stock	„	.....	31,58,678	.....	18,73,365
Salt	Tons	263,528	55,83,926	252,791	41,78,987
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb.	14	121	134	75
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	341,442	3,96,844	397,877	4,45,106
Other sorts	Val.	.....	23,928	.....	60,198
Spices	lb.	138	68	702	295
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	110	3,212	146	3,871
Tea	lb.	176	187	233	203
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	„	.....	.....	16,518	3,191
Manufactured	„	290,970	1,83,039	419,666	2,45,952
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	2,42,040	.....	2,85,977
Umbrellas	No.	1,459,730	12,31,435	2,061,959	16,64,955
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood)	Val.	.....	37,514	.....	44,663
Wool—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	3,825,734	33,08,593	5,327,648	43,41,640
Other sorts	Val.	.....	14,07,969	.....	14,50,964
All other articles unenumerated	„	.....	21,15,978	.....	24,40,366
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	4,09,78,113	.....	7,72,85,012
Dutiable		.....	12,77,36,436	.....	12,72,95,701
Total		.....	16,87,09,549	.....	20,45,80,713
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	1,00,000	.....	13,03,950
Silver		.....	50,67,025	.....	39,39,366
Total		.....	51,67,025	.....	52,43,316
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure		.....	17,38,76,574	.....	20,98,24,029
Government—					
Stores		.....	9,92,038	.....	87,24,043
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure		.....	9,92,038	.....	87,24,043

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	4,015
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	887	9,310	.....	.....
.....	.....	400	3,181	8	56	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	2,707	1	94	4	185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	186
.....	.....	.....	1,231	.....	2,148	.....	12,091
.....	20,970	.....	43,227	.....	2,896	.....	1,079
.....	398	.....	1,947	.....	25,793	.....	31,582
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,440	72,003	2,518	47,988
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,368	1,591	12,333	10,119	740,017	5,21,569	1,842,188	15,38,144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,06,982	.....	42,097
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	32	2	5	1
1,018	2,963	972	2,443	1,910	5,655	1,862	4,519
.....	549	.....	3,764	.....	1,077	.....	2,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	2	26
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	156	.....	173
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,145	2,145	39,080	28,946	74,499	56,163	73,757	67,348
.....	98	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	8,141
.....	13,935	.....	10,281	.....	22,525	.....	12,806
.....	37,932	.....	59,372	.....	43,511	.....	3,72,627
.....	2,04,688	.....	4,38,690	.....	13,12,861	.....	24,84,876
.....	2,42,620	.....	4,98,062	.....	13,56,372	.....	28,57,503
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,25,000	.....	77,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,25,000	.....	77,500
.....	2,42,620	.....	4,98,062	.....	20,81,372	.....	29,35,003
.....	1,560	.....	2,147	.....	200	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,560	.....	2,147	.....	200	.....	40

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	5	125	121	1,102
Other sorts ... ... ,,	8	12	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	34	476	13	142
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought... ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	3	25
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	108	13,428	113	16,171
Oils ... ... Gals.	138	556	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painter's materials... ... ... Val.	.....	2,322	.....	3,044
Paper and paste board ... ... ,,	.....	12,782	.....	16,155
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	8,082	.....	3,103
Railway plant and rolling stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons.	6,591	1,13,722	5,136	78,994
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacture—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	3,585	6,129	8,014	16,318
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	217
Spices ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugercandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1	25	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	213	568	38	100
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	1,412	.....	795
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1,942	4,822	175	213
Wood, &c. ... ... Val.	.....	80	.....	385
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacture—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	138,654	84,347
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	1,739
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	1,47,164	.....	2,14,941
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	1,66,446	.....	2,72,767
Dutiable	.....	20,10,745	.....	22,54,088
Total ...	.....	21,77,191	.....	25,26,855
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	30	.....	200
Silver	.....	4,99,314	.....	24,60,000
Total ...	.....	4,99,344	.....	24,60,200
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	26,76,535	.....	49,87,055
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	120
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	120

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	413	.....	794	.....	620	.....	2,699
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	10	821	33	.....	.....	280	16
46	781	3,301	55,812	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	123	11	.....	.....	680	170
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	128	.....	146	.....	730	.....	897
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,958	.....	3,580	.....	.....	.....	800
.....	9,159	.....	3,856	.....	5,8 0	.....	7,014
.....	7,627	.....	68,380	.....	1,72	.....	5,668
.....	16,786	.....	72,236	.....	6,950	.....	12,712
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,51,496	.....	5,56,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,51,496	.....	5,56,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,68,282	.....	6,28,927	.....	6,950	.....	12,712
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils... Gals.	3,263,889	19,31,619	3,815,225	17,48,905
Paints and colours and painters' materials Val.	.....	52,500	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ,,	.....	4,307	.....	460
Railway plant and rolling stock ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacture—				
Piece-goods... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. Cwt.	.....	6	.....	.....
Tea lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ,,	5,334	3,497	6,513	3,047
Toys and requisites for games Val.	.....	721	.....	.....
Umbrellas... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, &c. Val.	.....	3,314	.....	1,719
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacture—				
Piece-goods Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	295	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ,,	.....	3,38,679	.....	5,333
Merchandise—				
Free ...	.....	24,50,816	.....	17,53,868
Dutiable... ...	.....	1,18,083	.....	19,029
Total ...	.....	25,68,899	.....	17,72,897
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	25,68,899	.....	17,72,897
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	358
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	358

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
143	1,435	359	3,423	60	250	246	2,932
305	570	300	450	210	460	35	53
.....	.....	3	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	175	72	2,178	.....	.....	4	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	72,636	1,17,266	4,847	5,435
.....	6,831	.....	1,467	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075	.....	15
.....	2,50,507	.....	2,34,001	.....	1,395	.....	2,262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443
24,074	4,98,008	37,158	6,32,051	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,297	.....	16,638	.....	73,568	.....	1,13,984
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
617	486	5,556	3,656	2,790,951	2,78,901	2,342,488	1,96,619
.....	.....	7	160	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,706	6,416	6	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	3	677	33	40	115	22	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....
.....	220	.....	42	.....	16,993	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,128	1,990
.....	4	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	7,879	.....	8,511	.....	1,02,958	.....	98,740
.....	2,45,924	.....	2,31,660	.....	10,09,859	.....	5,49,911
.....	5,34,218	.....	6,87,639	.....	3,95,236	.....	3,57,819
.....	7,80,142	.....	9,19,299	.....	14,05,095	.....	9,07,730
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,86,300	.....	2,51,810
.....	5,200	.....	23,900	.....	33,53,209	.....	5,36,000
.....	5,200	.....	23,900	.....	36,39,509	.....	7,87,810
.....	7,85,342	.....	9,43,199	.....	50,44,595	.....	16,95,540
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,105
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,105

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*contd.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... „	.....	.....	198	297
Lead ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unwrought ... „				
Other sorts ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... „	2,875	2,62,659	682	67,385
Oils ... Gal.	151	254	.....	.....
Paints and colors, and painter's materials ... Val.	.....	3,16,374	.....	2,10,608
Paper and pasteboard ... „	.....	30,837	.....	50,522
Provisions ... „	.....	75,165	.....	67,785
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	13
Silk—				
Raw ... lb.	162,512	2,07,725	166,073	2,31,511
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	30,433	31,856	32,035	32,319
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	6,658	...	7,688
Spices ... lb.	7,426	1,065	150,969	15,039
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... Cwt.	65	1,772	198	2,571
Tea ... lb.	344,611	1,87,552	87,123	64,295
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... „	1,543	441	2,061	497
Manufactured ... „	28,872	82,163	20,676	55,955
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	.....	480	.....	486
Umbrellas ... No.	434	284	46	253
Wood, &c. ... Val.	.....	1,080	.....	5,015
Wool—				
Raw ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	33	60	45	103
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	60	.....	32
All other articles unenumerated ... „	.....	1,87,603	.....	2,54,524
Merchandise—				
Free ...	...	1,26,019	.....	1,39,655
Dutiable ...	.....	32,82,302	.....	18,38,398
Total ...	... ...	34,08,321	.....	19,78,053
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	60,93,591	.....	64,94,387
Silver ...	...	1,31,45,506	.....	15,08,502
Total ...	.....	1,92,39,087	.....	80,02,889
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	2,26,47,408	.....	99,80,942
Government—				
Stores ...	.....	.....	.....	914
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	914

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40	.....	.....
14	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,295	8,42,539	22,317	13,18,222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	534	63,780	115	9,804
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	1,341	7,979
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,340	.....	11,460
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,313	.....	18,367
.....	62	.....	111	.....	1,18,667	.....	1,55,530
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
1,267	21,695	4,164	60,485	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	184
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,692	23,332	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,231	2,330	9,524	10,821
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,858,296	21,46,431	16,386,955	20,76,011
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,313	1,55,521	27,608	4,97,667
.....	.....	.....	.....	191,912	87,927	256,087	1,10,583
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247	334
.....	.....	2	1	22,134	61,933	13,938	30,896
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	353	.....	1,868
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,856	829	112	467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,089	.....	15,398
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,473	9,624	83	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	34
.....	752	.....	532	.....	2,25,368	.....	2,34,717
.....	752	.....	5	.....	3,80,399	.....	3,30,986
.....	21,921	.....	61,200	.....	38,94,236	.....	45,96,141
.....	22,673	.....	61,205	.....	42,74,635	.....	49,27,127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,207	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,49,357	.....	3,11,362
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,68,564	.....	3,11,362
.....	22,673	.....	61,205	.....	49,43,199	.....	52,38,489
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,113

H.—

I.— Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*contd.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	1	10	10	20
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	5	9
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	335	3,340
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	.....	18,652	.....	21,674
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	.....	51,052	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and couries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	.....	.....	10	10
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, &c.	Val.	.....	31,315	.....	1,140
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	,,	.....	7,660	.....	5,522
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	6,75,155	.....	4,66,017
Dutiable		.....	6,68,180	.....	3,03,668
Total		.....	12,83,335	.....	7,69,685
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	75,151	.....	6,50,000
Silver		.....	.....	.....	37,000
Total		.....	75,151	.....	6,87,000
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure		.....	13,58,486	.....	14,56,685
Government stores		.....	.....	.....	10
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure		.....	.....	.....	10

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value Treasure of imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency year, 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	2,535	10,656	985,703	59,35,427	1,001,181	59,69,379
.....	.....	44	77	67,622	1,55,265	42,113	1,10,828
.....	.....	.....	.....	46,669	7,60,354	44,603	7,81,408
.....	.....	398	2,851	29,640	2,84,099	23,516	2,43,753
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,480	8,51,759	22,424	13,24,152
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	521	15	980
.....	.....	10	150	105,543	12,00,875	98,853	10,90,089
5	225	61	1,830	6,207	5,08,403	3,905	2,47,782
60	395	131	173	3,905,133	25,29,875	4,279,557	20,78,744
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,09,094	.....	8,29,820
.....	5,865	.....	3,160	.....	13,26,323	.....	22,40,958
.....	4,368	.....	7,344	.....	20,35,382	.....	19,31,882
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,09,730	.....	18,74,970
2,073	42,552	3,137	46,052	300,973	63,31,906	394,904	50,44,557
.....	13,456	.....	11,136	.....	97,453	.....	1,41,970
.....	.....	2,210	4,420	178,218	2,31,178	168,417	2,36,006
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120,076	9,60,319	2,302,011	20,53,027
.....	743	.....	.....	.....	1,38,686	.....	1,10,250
7,331	5,405	6,178	4,111	16,664,879	24,32,366	18,893,949	22,95,780
.....	.....	12,004	1,98,062	10,535	1,61,297	43,174	7,58,146
28	17	.....	.....	542,433	2,82,099	343,459	1,75,094
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	443	19,831	4,023
7,859	30,970	7,085	13,893	358,370	3,70,916	472,054	3,57,088
.....	30	.....	340	.....	2,46,762	.....	2,96,055
.....	.....	600	600	1,463,970	12,37,597	2,062,894	16,66,514
.....	575	.....	29,368	.....	1,45,194	.....	98,672
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,313	2,389	3,909,884	33,76,585	5,585,708	45,26,816
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,08,527	.....	14,60,920
.....	31,300	.....	22,258	.....	32,05,759	.....	33,12,441
.....	2,00,324	.....	3,06,854	.....	4,62,64,639	.....	8,17,79,634
.....	2,92,724	.....	4,53,113	.....	14,04,80,977	.....	14,08,64,410
.....	4,93,048	.....	7,59,967	.....	18,67,45,616	.....	22,26,44,044
.....	55,480	.....	1,99,899	.....	66,29,749	.....	89,00,246
.....	4,15,046	.....	4,924	.....	2,44,11,144	.....	94,55,245
.....	4,70,526	.....	2,04,823	.....	3,10,40,893	.....	1,83,55,491
.....	9,63,574	.....	9,64,790	.....	21,77,86,509	.....	24,09,99,535
.....	16	.....	62,976	.....	9,93,904	.....	88,42,841
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	.....	62,976	.....	9,93,904	.....	88,42,841

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb.	270	313	15,668	17,610
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	629	84	19,955	2,337
White	,,	4,045	809	412	33
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	60,240	7,892	35,287	6,960
Other sorts of piece-goods	,, / No.	..... / 2,100	2,625	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb. / Yds.	..... /	.....	300 / 12	381
Gums and resins	Cwt.	83	1,870	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	300	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	25,861	38,410	23,894	62,327
All others unenumerated	,,	2	330	78	10,093
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	2,71,230	.....	3,63,130
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	3,24,043	.....	4,63,171
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	3	300	26	118
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	1,30,062	.....	1,65,208
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	8,692	7,60,367	7,214	7,22,672
Coffee	,,	3	119	2	90
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	814	9,316	119	3,347
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	449,382	1,07,00,271	463,612	1,16,31,074
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	6,120 /	6,493	300	26
Other sorts	Val.	.....	3,774	.....	9,900
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	2,54,593	.....	3,66,424
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	20,897	80,96,867	51,232	1,67,45,349
Other sorts	,,	92,758	5,41,662	51,145	4,71,570
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	1	6	15	45
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	2	13	15	40
Rice not in the husk	,,	731,156	37,12,968	1,311,825	45,08,571
Wheat	,,	1,447,453	69,66,370	3,131,061	1,19,56,583
Other sorts	,,	10,784	55,516	26,642	97,689
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and Gambier	,,	4,466	53,460	3,300	52,750
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	2,175	20,495	3,469	39,166
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	400,395 / 5,199,144	1,25,59,442	307,502 / 3,920,310	1,07,68,052
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	2,742 / 41,171	1,61,941	2,588 / 42,700	1,70,760
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	2,672 / 169,098	1,36,296	2,630 / 151,542	1,44,420
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	357 / 43,184	37,166	571 / 76,329	64,292
Jewellery, precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	99,700	.....	59,487
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	4,877,746	3,40,04,633	4,495,344	3,21,04,436
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	4,584,181	9,24,522	4,057,808	9,35,292
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	1,039,000 / 1,989	1,18,617	170,954 / 457	22,985

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce, and Manufactures and Value of Treasure Bengal during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	300	550	9,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	470	.....	9,575	.....	5,680	.....	9,780
.....	470	.....	9,675	.....	6,045	.....	19,380
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,658	.....	370	.....	10,336	.....	21,821
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	792
34,140	8,02,720	46,332	11,54,654	59,094	13,07,566	64,514	16,87,076
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215	.....	182
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,911	20,53,861	9,204	30,34,963	7,770	32,56,028	13,819	46,86,556
43	300	104	3,323	9,081	52,749	24,291	1,15,658
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	458	1,406	3,464	21,134	20,814	1,07,767
.....	.....	.....	.....	52,440	2,48,277	308,924	11,33,152
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	508	6,414	627	10,062
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	180	71	755
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,790	7,33,077	19,952	7,37,309	9,567	2,70,083	12,229	3,90,932
268,832		260,071		130,659		171,566	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
243	10,285	154	7,342	1,462	69,890	2,005	96,005
9,600		5,935		101,695		97,075	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....		.....		.....		1	
.....	1,440	.....	1,000	.....	6,113	.....	9,648
75,958	4,91,091	105,578	7,51,371	89,844	6,37,317	25,986	1,57,219
.....	.....	500	130	10,500	2,220	100	16
149,450	16,904	149,800	15,747	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....							

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	,, / No.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb. / Yds.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	21,046	.....	35,667
Total of Foreign merchandise		.....	21,046	.....	35,667
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	1,222	.....	870
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	22,378	5,20,904	32,537	8,06,216
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicine	,,	.....	.....	.....	11
Dyeing and coloring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	358	1,40,410	1,466	4,59,414
Other sorts	,,	125	850	88	4,071
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	15	40	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	,,	.....	.....	1,735	4,187
Wheat	,,	.....	.....	2,002	8,190
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	.....	.....	1,727	26,348
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding of cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	53,428 / 736,684	15,96,663	58,426 / 788,809	19,57,346
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	1,080 / 43,110	46,671	1,069 / 39,006	44,897
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	58 / 9,000	9,000
Jewellery—precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	32,036	2,31,315	46,403	3,47,079
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	33,185	9,344	10,000	4,000
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	5,100 /	561	6,008	700

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure of Bengal during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5,344	1,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82,333	9,347	2,38,752	29,862	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,825	5,103	17,492	3,791	.....	.....	.....	.....
41,238	10,732	1,03,934	28,883	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,260	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	940	74	1,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	250	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	38	2,136	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	51,246	.....	28,210	.....	2,545	.....	165
.....	79,487	.....	97,742	.....	2,545	.....	165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,440	.....	13,294	.....	158	.....	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202	4,477	114	1,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	3,162	10	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,604	459	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,342	3,230	6,000	975	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	280	.....	2,560	.....	1,980
.....	930	.....	4,437	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,079	7,563	482	3,046	257	1,912	95	482
144,122	6,77,157	50,708	1,91,923	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,381,607	60,45,309	1,298,398	44,06,122	339,126	16,96,814	378,874	13,25,172
21,281	1,00,785	38,517	1,69,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
173,106	8,06,247	141,586	4,52,603	9,016	43,688	12,462	46,076
.....	.....		36	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	405	.....	990	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
580,400	94,564	229,592	40,650	556,047	2,27,481	723,575	1,57,425
.....	.....	7	91	.....	.....	1	27

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of the Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	.....	.....	355	400
Coloured printed or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	70	54
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... { ,, / No. }	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... { lb. / Yds. }	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	54	977
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	53,897	1,01,349	54,015	1,07,840
All others unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	130	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	22,714	.....	4,065
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	.....	1,24,193	.....	1,13,336
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery), &c. ... ... Val.	.....	11,157	.....	4,191
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	621	57,282	683	74,445
Coffee ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... { Yds. / No. }	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	3,884
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	26,765	.....	44,206
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	12,194	45,84,731	8,532	26,17,381
Other sorts ... ... ,,	24,029	1,83,383	9,980	57,621
Gram and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	2,023	13,154	1,801	6,754
Wheat ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	62,761	8,48,198	93,429	13,86,834
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	214,444 / 1,408,413	46,66,151	111,170 / 645,950	25,74,606
,, dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	..... /	.....	30 / 180	720
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	40,084 / 3,141,900	21,11,491	33,560 / 2,827,902	20,74,531
,, dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	6,018 / 714,281	5,83,536	2,921 / 385,324	3,60,874
Jewellery, precious stones, &c. ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	50
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,555,653	79,75,613	1,065,703	54,98,577
Manufactures of—				
Gunny bags ... ... No.	10,340,350	13,91,191	19,150,818	26,31,363
Other kinds ... ... { Yds. / Cwt. }	1,682,530 / 307	1,78,407	2,564,500 / 1,297	3,11,183

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—coutinued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,725	1,752	7,310	8,641
40	12	.....	.....	4,293	570	37,910	5,300
578	394	500	100	40,171	7,027	62,411	14,285
1,855	510	3,265	520	1,424	373	50,951	11,441
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
						29	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	18	293	
				.....	.....	88	402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	15	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	2	135
.....	8,722	.....	8,219	.....	27,004	.....	23,069
.....	9,638	.....	8,839	.....	36,845	.....	63,908
.....	.....	.....	.....	53	163	46	815
.....	1,532	.....	3,486	.....	7,310	.....	6,023
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30	4	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7	.....	.....
10,530	3,674	51,368	22,114	2,647	1,177	7,965	2,275
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	429	.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	600	.....	737	.....	205
.....	.....	4	808	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	4	.....	.....	94	576	66	331
.....	.....	.....	.....	41,519	1,25,945	30,156	1,10,012
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,748	3,094	14,299	22,040
5,68,111	24,95,261	752,535	23,87,317	1,136,952	55,51,420	13,93,202	46,90,368
162	860	5,777	22,630	464	2,425	403	1,550
171	610	753	2,074	35,903	1,92,101	24,313	93,323
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	111	52	525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	825	.....	723	.....	1,007
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	178,028	40,977	154,500	43,691
510	50	.....	.....	11,500	1,302	14,000	1,762
.....				17		2	

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	39,200	19,010	10,000	50,000
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	78	12	.....	.....
White	,,	1,140	350	41,145	13,950
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	15	10	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures	lb	.....	10	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	1,738	13	300
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	12	1,265
All other unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	10
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	34,668	.....	21,531
Total of Foreign merchandise		.....	55,798	.....	42,146
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	662	4,225	2	200
Apparel (including haberdashery), &c.	Val.	.....	7,520	.....	11,303
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	1	30	4	180
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	2	25
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	242,207	69,53,547	262,403	76,20,317
Twist and yarn	lb	60,000	28,125	103,050	48,498
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	166	64	1,752	1,200
	No.	.....		244	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	74,150	.....	34,238
Dyeing and coloring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	1	189	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	209	12,345	316	9,221
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	970	4,647	759	2,359
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	6	16	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	,,	913	5,798	1,298	5,880
Wheat	,,	1	7	2	9
Other sorts	,,	33	182	20	85
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	18	1,350
	No.	.....		1,500	
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	20	2,350
	No.	.....		2,500	
Jewellery, precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	850	.....	540
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	7,148	58,000	11,091	82,853
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	13,419,368	18,76,759	8,706,275	12,21,717
Other kinds	Yds.	1,912,350	2,57,805	1,102,845	1,54,783
	Cwt.	.....		721	

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
10,000	1,250	.....	.....	10,760	1,865	8,022	1,165
3,624	1,008	300	75	65,525	17,043	75,611	16,632
8,788	2,083	.....	.....	35,157	11,915	2,698	973
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648	2,820	526
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,005		30	
.....	.....	.....	48	.....	1,381	2,160	2,157
.....	.....	.....	.....	566		6	
				14	1,050		525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	27	262
.....	.....	.....	.....	189	7,584	201	10,843
.....	6,889	.....	1,832	.....	88,794	.....	2,32,775
.....	11,230	.....	1,955	.....	1,30,310	.....	2,65,308
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,287	43,222	6,686	59,131
.....	2,189	.....	525	.....	1,23,196	.....	59,633
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	117	2	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
628	308	742	947	15,789	7,482	31,426	8,005
.....		.....		153		327	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	3,536
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,095	.....	11,928
471	1,92,665	532	1,71,834	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	372	10,411	801	24,956
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,373	30,049	5,953	20,175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8
56,838	2,45,325	53,607	1,26,377	23,025	1,18,247	1,30,042	3,73,941
81	375	.....	.....	19,393	97,958	20,575	84,307
15	80	.....	.....	4,704	24,308	6,168	21,710
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14		3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,600	100	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	48		4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,496	3,570	506	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,26,111	.....	13,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	1,932	500	3,870
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,247,123	18,69,372	5,608,921	12,26,955
.....	.....	.....	.....	224,000	27,174	62,350	11,995
.....	.....	.....	.....	356		434	

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	" / No.	..... / 72	15	..... /	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb. / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	1	12	.....	.....
All others unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	5,664	.....	5,791
Total of Foreign merchandise		.....	5,691	.....	5,791
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	6,271	.....	14,935
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	389	4,049	5	32
Cotton—					
Raw	lb."	.....	.....	217	4,022
Twist and yarn	lb."	.....	.....	30	17
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	306 /	130
Other sorts	Val.	.....	44	.....	318
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	40	.....	226
Dyeing and coloring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	.....	.....	6	2,240
Other sorts	"	40	256	239	672
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	1,426	6,595	1,734	5,642
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	3	15	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	"	39,705	2,63,609	83,133	4,79,042
Wheat	"	.....	.....	15	65
Other sorts	"	88	420	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	"	133	1,110	.....	.....
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	1 / 57	300	..... / 1	10
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Jewellery, precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	658	.....	493
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	10,481	71,315	13,319	94,720
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	12,266,990	35,15,349	9,637,446	31,33,384
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	3,000 / 297	4,826	5,000 / 57	1,526

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20,000	7,500	232	143	66,539	30,309	33,250	31,444
13,704	1,857	16,122	1,924	121,837	14,997	320,761	40,588
3,600	1,776	14,940	3,367	138,588	33,640	213,166	52,033
16,487	9,073	11,750	1,515	165,210	42,588	207,955	50,346
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	3,288	.....	641
.....		13		4,177		2,862	
405	272	620	1,247	1,681	2,066	1,312	4,235
.....		1,080		566		3,488	
39	348	33	257	237	6,246	740	13,509
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	.....	.....
9	52	17	164	79,770	1,39,864	88,221	1,75,643
16	1,221	2	24	208	9,355	319	23,241
.....	35,568	.....	48,397	.....	5,82,240	.....	7,92,506
.....	57,667	.....	57,103	.....	8,65,008	.....	11,84,186
3	200	247	170	7,008	48,110	7,007	60,494
.....	14,789	.....	22,678	.....	3,36,910	.....	3,24,547
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,303	8,17,649	7,827	7,97,117
3	113	.....	.....	210	4,781	120	1,980
701	4,617	1,020	7,678	1,961	18,525	1,224	12,080
270	5,655	6,072	1,49,244	807,610	2,02,93,829	875,697	2,30,53,583
50,114	23,476	.....	.....	110,134	51,608	101,684	48,974
46,055	35,134	75,981	44,503	93,277	57,612	175,860	80,195
2		18		155		589	
.....	29	.....	29	.....	8,095	.....	20,764
.....	2,296	.....	2,465	.....	3,71,606	.....	4,64,740
1,326	4,79,748	3,316	11,27,168	47,928	1,88,04,499	88,111	2,88,45,753
883	40,673	634	17,943	128,970	8,52,684	89,041	7,08,894
6,981	33,229	2,346	7,890	201,392	9,47,628	91,671	3,38,046
44	142	163	272	1,818	3,320	14,480	22,350
681,547	34,15,936	1,289,252	45,90,675	4,964,467	2,35,84,975	6,716,974	2,30,13,579
45,198	2,42,704	450,595	17,62,209	1,586,473	76,59,761	3,957,871	1,51,38,212
2,412	45,608	26,438	84,835	243,232	11,68,760	238,382	7,08,395
15	206	17	263	67,757	9,08,389	99,155	14,76,815
29	260	.....	.....	2,347	22,045	3,540	39,921
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
669	14,985	269	8,200	698,293	1,98,40,401	509,548	1,64,36,445
6,519		2,663		7,750,212		5,789,369	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,742	1,61,941	2,618	1,71,480
.....		.....		41,171		42,880	
67	1,710	.....	.....	45,623	23,77,243	39,469	23,68,620
8,550		.....		3,466,670		3,133,062	
.....	263	5	500	6,423	6,24,535	3,579	4,37,376
24		600		764,985		474,260	
.....	720	.....	970	.....	2,36,720	.....	88,710
31,311	2,27,458	41,919	2,76,223	6,680,435	4,36,98,674	5,805,343	3,93,16,347
3,658,582	11,31,491	3,650,314	12,60,638	54,875,254	1,10,83,770	51,929,849	1,06,55,261
183,316	20,287	144,107	15,429	5,210,756	6,25,933	4,219,564	5,36,228
3		20		2,969		2,996	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of the Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1879-80.		1880-81.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.			Rs.		Rs.
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	9,433	1,82,057	5,550	1,22,444
Shell	,,	29,577	19,17,365	27,605	17,56,720
Other kinds	,,	5,177	3,66,725	16,734	10,91,048
Oils—					
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	1,626,980	19,28,124	1,716,856	18,53,822
Other sorts	,,	451	237	.....	.....
Opium	Chest	.....	.....	15	20,225
	Cwt.	.....		22	
Provisions	Val.	.....	1,10,186	.....	94,603
Saltpetre	Cwt.	262,399	24,05,778	104,007	10,41,014
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	1,830,317	1,17,27,464	3,609,931	2,12,80,713
Mustard and rape	,,	560,057	33,24,018	788,147	33,70,705
Poppy	,,	268,506	18,84,196	330,233	22,35,345
Til or gingelly	,,	.....	.....	11,406	81,040
Other sorts	,,	275	3,178	604	8,284
Silk—					
Raw	lb	579,030	12,69,868	450,570	7,76 073
Manufacturers	Val.	.....	10,70,561	.....	7,98,548
Spices	lb.	634,565	60,763	7,139	1,525
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	36,600	3,51,425	14,075	1,13,536
Tea	lb	37,660,443	3,00,56,137	44,928,343	2,94,28,857
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	1,743,116	91,849	4,176,080	2,08,701
Manufactured	,,	11,000	8,612	13,140	11,847
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	42	3,147	1	60
Wood—					
Teak	C.Ton.	129	16,320	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	70	.....	389
Wool—					
Raw	lb	450	140	12,115	6,726
Manufacture of—					
Shawls	No.	251	9,505	1,749	17,384
Other sorts	lb	133,537	1,64,130	153,184	2,04,862
	Yds.	60		428	
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	10,93,240	.....	16,73,441
Indian produce and manufactures—					
Free		.....	12,39,13,412	.....	15,32,30,544
Dutiable		.....	1,34,79,652	.....	45,08,611
Total		.....	13,73,93,064	.....	15,77,39,155
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian		.....	13,77,17,107	.....	15,82,02,326
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of exports of merchandise and treasure		.....	13,77,17,107	.....	15,82,02,326
Government—					
Stores		.....	23,227	.....	6,638
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure		.....	23,227	.....	6,638

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
535	18,786	1,163	76,584	2,691	1,00,140	3,743	2,43,712
.....	.....	197	14,451	322	9,786	974	65,735
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	}	.....	}	.....	}	.....	} .....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	790	.....	1,303	.....	2,615	.....	83
2,827	21,173	5,102	50,500	35,847	2,79,389	36,149	3,31,575
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,605	15,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,445	1,64,776	43,977	2,37,942
.....	.....	.....	.....	239,798	17,07,018	209,931	14,67,695
.....	.....	15	97	376,062	25,83,763	430,046	27,21,039
147	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
.....	.....	140	112	528,665	18,77,468	584,924	25,42,376
.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	5,81,176	.....	8,10,476
6,160	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	2,000	.....	.....	1,002	10,245	84	1,125
95	95	10	10	7,853	6,067	1,472	1,093
1,480	83	.....	.....	725,134	28,241	1,314,642	68,671
.....	.....	120	60	35	28	221	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	701	29,158	222	26,156
.....	}	203	} 350	10,446	} 15,747	8,181	} 16,733
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430	.....
.....	10,992	.....	4,045	.....	92,027	.....	1,38,891
.....	20,95,725	.....	58,53,721	.....	1,00,01,117	.....	1,69,93,964
.....	20,72,647	.....	1,406	.....	33,76,074	.....	1,07,767
.....	41,68,372	.....	58,55,127	.....	1,33,77,191	.....	1,71,01,731
.....	41,68,842	.....	58,64,802	.....	1,33,83,236	.....	1,71,21,111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	41,68,842	.....	58,64,802	.....	1,33,83,236	.....	1,71,21,111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... „	468	15,203	663	43,776
Other kinds ... ... „	7	234	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... {Chest / Cwt.}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	41,310	.....	44,497
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	15,880	1,40,318	8,465	79,574
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard and rape ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... „	7	50	.....	.....
Til or gingelly ... ... „	16,377	1,21,115	34,748	2,38,588
Other sorts ... ... „	3,083	16,482	499	5,100
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	253,751	19,43,463	225,921	20,83,584
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	1,536	.....	1,708
Spices ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	265	3,800	380	2,277
Tea ... ... lb	375	436	1,223	944
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	1,736,600	97,718	892,500	46,485
Manufactured ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ...C.Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... {lb / Yds.}	168 /	120	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val	.....	78,324	.....	3,608
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	48,52,772	.....	62,18,283
Dutiable	.....	1,55,887	.....	4,187
Total ...	.....	50,08,659	.....	62,22,470
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	50,29,705	.....	62,58,137
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	50,29,705	.....	62,58,137
Government—				
Stores	.....	150	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	150	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110,874	1,44,880	89,783	1,08,223	2,712	2,974	5,389	5,830
716	1,080	40	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	17,070	33	45,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		48					
.....	2,51,809	.....	1,77,360	.....	19,597	.....	11,509
3,701	35,022	13,354	1,30,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
830	5,239	746	4,301	32	164	32	156
21	155	33	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	965	105	772	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,934	31,334	1,797	15,645	219	1,909	186	1,751
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	46,284	.....	31,526	.....	.....	.....	.....
83,683	9,385	62,386	6,974	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
720	630	24	24	855	855	.....	.....
447,540	76,045	382,859	56,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,229	2,105	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	260	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41,579	14,550	41,116	20,898	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....					
.....	92,326	.....	86,840	.....	87	.....	168
.....	24,39,787	.....	15,67,751	.....	3,01,385	.....	2,25,564
.....	60,45,309	.....	44,06,122	.....	16,96,814	.....	13,25,172
.....	84,85,096	.....	59,73,873	.....	19,98,199	.....	15,50,736
.....	85,64,583	.....	60,71,615	.....	20,00,744	.....	15,50,901
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	85,64,583	.....	60,71,615	.....	20,00,744	.....	15,50,901
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	4,171	42,138	286	2,495
Shell ... ... "	15,761	9,60,184	27,145	21,59,917
Other kinds ... ... "	1,213	54,164	2,097	1,45,128
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	81,679	94,251	21,963	22,500
Other sorts ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... { Chest Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	1,043	.....	939
Saltpetre... ... ... Cwt.	111,877	10,19,186	86,711	8,50,133
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... "	694,893	45,69,299	397,586	24,91,898
Mustard and rape ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or gingelly ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... "	22	135	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	2,090	16,800	.....	.....
Manufactures... ... ... Val.	.....	28,779	.....	32,169
Spices ... ... lb	865,963	63,611	47,152	4,337
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lb	65,944	51,799	65,245	36,160
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... "	94	170	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	2,750	631
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	19	1,067	27	1,245
Other sorts ... ... { lb Yds	8,391 / 136	9,180	38,741 / 130	35,783
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	1,00,348	.....	1,72,210
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	2,42,86,649	.....	2,35,96,011
Dutiable	.....	53,56,564	.....	6,754
Total ...	.....	2,96,43,213	.....	2,36,02,765
Total of Merchandize, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	2,97,67,406	.....	2,37,16,101
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Exports of Merchandize and Treasure ...	.....	2,97,67,406	.....	2,37,16,101
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	5
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	5

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	20	4	6	37,984	56,689	29,399	37,315
27	160	31	155	37	45	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	63	72,460	84	1,12,280
.....	.....	.....	.....	91		122	
.....	8,952	.....	6,469	.....	3,155	.....	4,740
.....	.....	.....	.....	230	2,200	90	932
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	280	2,030	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,711	1,23,015	8,119	82,793
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,932	.....	54,080	.....	8,865	.....	5,200
191	414	10	60	98,697	10,883	2,728	1,025
430	7,932	461	8,661	9,299	1,64,740	6,395	1,14,243
.....	.....	40	40	153	154	515	570
7,384	806	9,072	838	10,824	1,833	.....	.....
21,262	2,113	12,681	1,251	13,026	1,732	16,594	2,151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	.....	3,120	.....	150	.....	7,458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	120	20	300	2	69	5	180
.....	.....	84	120	.....	.....	280	200
.....	5,910	.....	5,293	.....	1,05,762	.....	81,140
.....	49,582	.....	1,33,585	.....	9,97,370	.....	7,11,902
.....	24,95,261	.....	23,87,317	.....	55,54,514	.....	47,12,408
.....	25,44,843	.....	25,20,902	.....	65,51,884	.....	54,24,310
.....	25,54,481	.....	25,29,741	.....	65,88,729	.....	54,88,218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	26,00,000	.....	22,00,000
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	26,00,000	.....	22,00,000
.....	25,54,481	.....	25,30,141	.....	91,88,729	.....	76,88,218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,953	.....	953
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,953	.....	953

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	90	4,304	136	9,575
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not esssential ... ... Gals.	67,125	86,311	82,050	91,616
Other sorts ... ... ,,	6	60	15	1,226
Opium ... ... { Chest / Cwt.	48,722 / 71,459	5,67,68,206	46,767 / 68,593	6,39,66,484
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	26,247	.....	26,872
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	64,713	6,80,777	86,670	9,11,038
Seeds—				
Linseed... ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	14	134	165	1,036
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb.	.....	.....	50	300
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	920	.....	161
Spices ... ... lb.	1,087,814	1,20,304	55,450	5,694
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lb.	2,887	2,869	135	139
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	11,700	5,215	4,824	1,357
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	3	200	8	720
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	6,476	.....	15
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	2	85	8	245
Other sorts ... ... { lb / Yds	448 /	384	1,617 / 88	3,576
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	1,96,765	.....	1,87,489
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	6,71,73,684	.....	7,43,98,771
Dutiable	.....	9,972	.....	5,880
Total ...	.....	6,71,83,656	.....	7,44,04,651
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	6,72,39,454	.....	7,44,46,797
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	6,45,000	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	6,45,000	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	6,78,84,454	.....	7,44,46,797
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	164	8,295	204	14,245
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	135,532	1,87,591	151,320	1,83,646
.....	.....	.....	.....	98	2,647	11	532
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,586	1,18,96,842	9,622	1,28,13,563
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,417		14,113	
.....	184	.....	50	.....	81,090	.....	89,657
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,693	46,409	6,340	63,963
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	110	2	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	335	38	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	194	17	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,788	1,42,862	9,345	76,777
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	40	2	15
.....	3,982	.....	4,838	.....	23,309	.....	19,960
.....	.....	.....	.....	349,106	37,333	19,977	2,043
6	136	.....	10	8	132	29	173
180	330	80	80	3,701	3,356	3,700	2,789
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,160	830	24,738	3,414
1,667	728	328	24	56,201	12,393	74,099	16,522
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,693	2,87,778	3,652	2,99,241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	432	4,610	84	1,229
45	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	314
.....	620	.....	218	.....	2,82,347	.....	3,13,071
.....	8,959	.....	1,78,526	.....	1,53,89,764	.....	1,54,51,037
.....	4,37,990	.....	1,26,377	.....	1,25,742	.....	3,73,949
.....	4,46,949	.....	3,04,903	.....	1,55,15,506	.....	1,58,24,986
.....	4,58,179	.....	3,06,858	.....	1,56,45,816	.....	1,60,90,294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,451	.....	618
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,451	.....	618
.....	4,58,179	.....	3,06,858	.....	1,56,50,267	.....	1,60,90,912
.....	316	.....	39	.....	143	.....	1,825
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	316	.....	39	.....	143	.....	1,825

H.—

II.—Quantity and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	5	76	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	212	15,093	150	9,669
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	435,865	4,08,284	679,301	6,81,035
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... { Chest. / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	8,229	.....	12,017
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,539	15,866	1,031	10,978
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	4,006	27,279	10,329	62,699
Mustard and Rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2	193	63	223
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	357	.....	132
Spices ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	1	7
Tea ... ... lb	82,586	62,049	776,852	4,84,687
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	336	40
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,335	1,559	557	773
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ...C. tons	8	1,150	4	300
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	300	.....	2,290
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls... ... ... No.	94	1,289	1	40
Other sorts ... ... { lb / Yds.	504	604	985	1,507
All other articles unenumerated	.....	19,496	.....	36,611
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	42,50,128	.....	45,61,490
Dutiable...	.....	2,77,453	.....	4,79,042
Total ...	.....	45,27,581	.....	50,40,532
Total of merchandise Foreign and Indian	.....	45,33,272	.....	50,46,323
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	45,33,272	.....	50,46,323
Government—				
Stores	.....	274	.....	100
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	274	.....	100

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure of Bengal during the years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,609	2,24,271	5,836	1,24,939
14	481	.....	.....	49,521	30,40,841	60,809	43,14,198
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,719	4,30,909	20,002	13,16,362
17,564	25,507	19,849	24,383	2,516,338	30,24,616	2,796,004	30,08,376
23	475	2	13	1,358	4,704	99	1,951
1	1,310	9	12,430	59,387	6,87,55,888	56,530	7,69,70,342
1		11		86,989		82,909	
.....	42,046	.....	1,26,515	.....	5,97,253	.....	5,96,614
4,456	42,009	3,430	35,928	508,162	46,88,118	351,349	35,05,167
125	929	44,888	2,87,941	2,529,406	1,63,25,458	4,065,341	2,41,38,791
13	88	48	216	537,427	34,94,620	832,988	41,13,530
1	7	.....	.....	508,356	35,91,620	540,214	37,03,405
37	300	.....	.....	392,896	27,08,273	476,320	30,41,536
341	4,598	701	9,111	36,536	3,25,202	21,480	2,00,735
3,654	19,105	6,305	23,252	1,367,196	51,26,744	1,267,912	54,25,712
.....	35,812	.....	56,905	.....	18,18,913	.....	18,15,703
30,814	3,269	27,445	2,831	3,156,993	3,06,337	222,287	24,489
2,759	47,964	2,018	31,290	50,469	5,88,374	23,443	2,71,327
9,482	6,784	20,181	11,824	37,835,274	3,01,91,561	45,797,558	2,99,67,217
178,059	10,520	1,066,136	46,611	4,855,297	3,07,934	7,866,363	4,31,340
59,359	7,567	82,486	8,163	175,679	40,117	207,279	44,413
77	6,373	12	944	3,815	2,97,498	3,673	3,00,965
10	784	23	1,902	147	12,254	27	2,202
.....	564	.....	818	.....	7,857	.....	14,528
.....	.....	.....	.....	486	150	14,865	7,357
1	100	.....	.....	1,504	46,003	2,116	46,779
112	200	784	1,510	195,230	2,04,942	245,545	2,85,853
.....		99		196		2,175	
.....	58,642	.....	66,632	.....	21,36,986	.....	27,04,657
.....	21,01,165	.....	53,38,259	.....	25,79,51,499	.....	30,86,59,408
.....	38,66,098	.....	45,90,947	.....	4,49,49,977	.....	2,30,35,939
.....	60,57,263	.....	1,01,29,206	.....	30,29,01,476	.....	33,16,95,347
.....	61,14,930	.....	1,01,86,309	.....	30,37,66,484	.....	33,28,79,533
.....	960	.....	.....	.....	960	.....	.....
.....	26,500	.....	.....	.....	32,75,951	.....	22,01,018
.....	27,460	.....	.....	.....	32,76,911	.....	22,01,018
.....	61,42,390	.....	1,01,86,309	.....	30,70,43,395	.....	33,50,80,551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,063	.....	9,560
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,063	.....	9,560

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize subject to Duty, on Import and Export, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	90,522	90,236	1,14,068	1,13,639
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	3,23,864	3,23,401	4,36,467	4,35,311
Manufactures	37,03,904	36,95,158	34,01,782	33,92,377
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-were)	89,721	88,752	1,00,548	99,613
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	30,262	30,253	30,594	30,585
Spirits	9,71,282	9,66,937	10,37,750	10,35,845
Wines and liqueurs	2,52,021	2,49,024	2,56,406	2,55,598
Other sorts...	663	663	787	734
Metals—				
Copper	5,13,573	5,13,193	4,35,742	4,34,750
Iron	66,195	65,521	73,446	73,241
Tin	34,987	34,381	56,112	55,831
Other sorts...	1,46,498	1,46,306	1,28,093	1,27,025
Provisions	85,880	85,653	84,961	84,869
Railway plant and rolling-stock	171	.....	.....	.....
Salt	2,33,22,924	2,31,23,345	2,27,44,388	2,24,34,375
Silk	66,115	66,060	1,20,000	1,19,734
Spices	1,12,067	1,11,923	1,23,044	1,22,997
Sugar	8,003	7,934	35,751	35,751
Wool, manufactures of	2,39,215	2,39,013	2,99,137	2,96,271
All other articles	4,83,233	4,77,527	5,37,740	5,31,174
Total duty on Imports. { Including salt ...	3,05,41,100	3,03,15,300	3,00,16,816	2,96,79,720
Total duty on Imports. { Excluding salt ...	72,18,176	71,91,955	72,72,428	72,45,345
Exports.				
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo	1,96,813	1,92,356	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	157	120	3,555	3,330
Do. (not in the husk)	13,49,121	12,89,871	17,95,799	17,28,202
Lac—				
Shell	61,415	59,271	.....	.....
Other kinds	7,595	6,904	.....	.....
All other articles	39	2	.....	.....
Total Duty on Exports ...	16,15,050	15,48,524	17,99,354	17,27,375*
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports (exclusive of penalty)	3,21,56,150	3,18,63,824	3,18,16,170	3,14,07,095

* Less Rs. 2,019 refunded on account of indigo, and Rs. 2,138 refunded on account of lac, which are now free.

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country and foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1879-80 *and* 1880-81.

PORTS.	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	72,51,287	73,22,465	11,57,908	14,25,488	84,09,195	87,47,953	12,84,500	200
,, Sind	31,715	.....	572	120	32,287	120	.....	.....
,, Madras	72,90,174	81,35,261	5,00,330	5,50,947	77,90,504	86,86,208	41,600	46,500
,, British Burmah ...	55,20,626	56,36,036	3,20,634	3,43,292	58,41,260	59,79,328	98,19,306	45,54,106
From British Ports in other Provinces, total ...	2,00,93,802	2,10,93,762	19,79,444	23,19,847	2,20,73,246	2,34,13,609	1,11,45,406	46,00,806
From British Ports within the Presidency	79,75,617	84,47,192	47,90,833	57,02,238	1,27,75,450	1,41,49,430	32,99,536	32,50,568
From Goa	75	.....	8	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
,, Pondicherry... ...	1,502	1,334	14,508	9,915	16,010	11,249	11,25,000	3,75,000
,, Karrikal	.....	.....	.....	2,072	.....	2,072	.....	.....
,, Cutch	.....	.....	.....	1,095	.....	1,095	.....	.....
,, Kattywar—Beyt ...	2,375	.....	.....	.....	2,375	.....	.....	.....
,, Cochin—Narrakal ...	1,40,198	1,33,398	.....	.....	1,40,198	1,33,398	.....	.....
,, Travancore—Allepey	4,39,074	7,47,380	13,974	46,372	4,53,048	7,93,752	.....	9,000
,, Colachel	60	30	.....	.....	60	30	.....	.....
,, Pancot	22,826	56,485	200	.....	23,026	56,485	.....	.....
From Indian Ports not British, total	6,06,110	9,38,627	28,690	59,454	6,34,800	9,98,081	11,25,000	3,84,000
From all Ports, Total ...	2,86,75,529	3,04,79,581	68,07,967	80,81,539	3,54,83,496	3,85,61,120	1,55,69,942	82,35,374
Government stores and treasure	76,717	5,29,832	56,224	1,59,600	1,32,941	6,89,432	16,81,304	61,54,190
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,00,04,945	1,11,63,041	5,20,134	3,75,365	1,05,25,079	1,15,38,406	.....	.....
,, Sind	60,541	97,346	3,494	5,736	64,035	1,03,082	.....	.....
,, Madras	67,13,381	80,98,621	25,37,183	34,34,514	92,50,564	1,15,33,135	28,575	6,27,619
,, British Burmah ...	1,01,71,447	1,07,82,019	58,55,005	54,03,649	1,60,26,452	1,61,85,659	1,25,19,521	1,23,95,912
To British Ports in other Provinces, total	2,69,50,314	3,01,41,018	89,15,816	92,19,264	3,58,66,130	3,93,60,282	1,25,48,096	1,30,22,531
To British Ports within the Presidency...	86,99,296	86,84,957	51,72,670	48,98,743	1,38,71,966	1,35,83,700	28,92,073	28,74,255
To Goa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Pondichery	71,547	97,901	6,315	31,703	77,862	1,29,604	2,614	13,716
,, Cutch—Mandri... ...	898	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	.....	.....
,, Kattywar—Serryah Bunder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Nawanagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Cochin—Narrakal ...	1,15,392	2,63,777	2,903	1,038	1,18,295	2,64,815	.....	.....
,, Travancore—Allepey ...	65,220	61,038	1,303	391	66,523	61,429	4,900	.....
,, Colachel...	3,668	10,302	4	1,417	3,672	11,719	.....	.....
,, Pancot ...	.....	1,593	.....	.....	.....	1,593	.....	.....
,, Quillon ...	3,970	.....	10	.....	3,980	.....	.....	.....
,, Trevendum	.....	26,793	.....	.....	.....	26,793	.....	.....
To Indian Ports not British, total	2,60,695	4,61,401	10,535	34,549	2,71,230	4,95,953	7,514	13,716
To all Ports, total	3,59,10,305	3,92,87,379	1,40,99,021	1,41,52,556	5,00,09,326	5,34,39,935	1,54,47,683	1,59,11,502
Government Stores and Treasure	6,01,106	1,84,539	1,84,264	2,04,148	7,85,370	3,88,687	25,36,000	27,71,700

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	134	2,48,525	153	2,72,705	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	215	2,83,878	268	3,72,530	...	.....	...	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	18	24,722	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	1,462	5	6,421	...	.....	..	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	10	13,984	...	.....	...	.....
Italy	Steam	1	1,066	1	1,355	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	1,220	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Egypt	Steam	1	1,404	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	1	917	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	3	4,286	45	48,860	...	.....	...	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	651	2	920	...	.....	...	.....
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	2,353	18	19,952	...	.....	...	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	7	10,236	55	68,649	...	.....	...	.....
Arabia	Steam	9	12,566	11	15,317	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	13	11,148	8	5,746	...	.....	1	698
Ceylon	Steam	4	4,485	22	28,381	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	2,804	2	1,221	5	1,297	5	1,433
China	Steam	24	36,126	27	39,831	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	2,459	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	3	291	2	349	3	708
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	1,662	1	909	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	76	66,427	56	54,480	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	516	...	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	9	10,929	16	16,015	...	.....	...	.....
Other Countries	Steam	.....	.....	2	3,083	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	7	5,732	31	20,505	...	.....	1	210
Total, 1880-81 ...	Steam	249	3,70,599	293	4,40,881	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	265	3,38,820	464	5,76,003	9	2,162	10	3,949
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam	225	3,62,923	258	3,78,516	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	278	3,03,414	449	5,40,414	6	1,565	10	2,961

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign year 1880-81, *compared with the totals of the year* 1879-80.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	792	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	8,285	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
10	8,224	1	1,092	...	.....	4	4,297	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	690	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	4	4,250	1	1,024	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	720	1	720
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
3	1,262	13	7,029	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	627	34	16,686	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	498	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2,633	11	13,655	...	.....	...	.....
1	1,092	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	690	1	425	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	2,925	2	1,122
3	2,466	13	10,686	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	127	2	138
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	651
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,684	1	1,684	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	448	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,413	...	.....	...	.....
14	11,778	14	11,778	4	4,250	5	5,321	...	.....	...	.....	1	720	1	720
7	3,869	50	25,278	...	.....	...	.....	9	12,602	13	16,752	7	3,052	5	1,911
13	10,686	13	10,686	5	7,269	5	7,269	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	1,229	45	23,467	...	.....	...	.....	11	13,433	25	32,398	3	1,864	4	2,657

II.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	629	.....	.....	8	9,706	...	.....
Austria	Steam	6	8,050	8	10,721	6	8,050	8	10,721
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8,220	3	5,389
	Sailing	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	690
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	629	...	.....	1	629
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,250	1	1,024
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720	1	720
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,000	3	1,202	14	8,029
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	916	1	627	36	17,602
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	498	...	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,633	11	13,655
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,092	...	.....
	Sailing	6	5,109	7	5,833	12	8,724	10	7,380
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,466	13	10,686
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
China	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	127	2	138
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	1,390	2	1,221	2	1,390	3	1,872
Straits Settlements	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Australia	Steam	1	1,545	.....	.....	1	1,545	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,684	1	1,684
Other Countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	419	11	4,063	1	419	13	6,924
Total, 1880-81	Steam	7	9,595	8	10,721	26	26,343	28	28,510
	Sailing	10	7,547	24	13,662	33	27,070	92	57,603
Total, 1879-80	Steam	6	7,998	5	6,872	24	25,953	23	24,827
	Sailing	10	8,154	15	8,783	26	24,680	89	67,305

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign year 1880-81, *compared with the totals of the year* 1879-80—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1880-81.				GRAND TOTAL, 1879-80.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	134	248,525	155	272,765	128	228,556	126	226,197
.....	.....	.....	.....	223	293,584	268	372,530	236	319,443	222	312,293
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8,050	8	10,721	6	7,998	3	4,026
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8,220	23	30,111	12	9,864	16	22,302
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,462	6	7,111	2	2,277	12	15,301
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	629	.....	.....	1	1,294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5,316	2	2,379	6	6,380	2	2,168
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720	1	720	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	933	.....	.....	8	933	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,404	.....	.....	1	2,040	1	1,545
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	917	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,548	59	56,889	8	9,095	90	66,661
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,278	38	18,522	.....	.....	17	9,767
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,851	18	19,952	1	1,677	17	18,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12,869	66	82,304	13	15,920	91	117,726
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13,658	11	15,347	4	5,081	3	4,261
1	147	5	760	26	20,619	24	14,584	24	19,784	27	20,758
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6,951	35	39,067	4	3,940	39	41,620
7	747	2	241	14	4,848	9	2,895	8	1,719	20	7,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	94	36,126	27	39,331	27	37,278	28	38,943
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2,608	33	3,636	28	3,084	41	4,773	24	2,830	31	3,569
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,052	4	2,781	.....	.....	2	1,663
.....	.....	.....	.....	76	66,427	56	54,480	60	54,769	63	57,281
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12,613	17	17,699	14	16,170	19	19,411
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,083	1	2,120	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6,651	45	26,639	6	3,573	28	17,932
.....	.....	.....	.....	275	396,942	321	469,421	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	3,502	48	5,570	339	371,554	614	642,225	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	357,976	281	398,343
26	2,829	30	3,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	392,488	578	613,782

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	2	2,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	1	1,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt...	Steam	3	3,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	23	27,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	10,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	2	2,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	12	14,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	16	21,968	.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....
China	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	3,861	1	1,257	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlement	Steam	4	4,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	2,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	7	8,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	40	33,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1880-81 ...	Steam	31	36,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	96	1,02,926	1	1,257	1	160	.....	.....
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam	13	15,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	70	67,522	2	1,719	5	795	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign year 1880-81, *compared with the totals of the year* 1879-80.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	8,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	849	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	10,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	849	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	16,781	.....	.....	.....	572	.....	.....	2	2,299	.....	.....

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,571	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	916	.....	.....	20	9,739	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	442	.....	.....
China	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,000	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	8	2,339	.....	.....	9	3,188	.....	.....
Total, 1880-81	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	11	4,255	.....	.....	34	15,940	.....	.....
Total, 1879-80	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	2,605	.....	.....	40	22,257	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign year 1880-81, *compared with the totals of the year* 1879-80—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1880-81.				GRAND TOTAL, 1879-80.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,750	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	901	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	28,602	.....	.....	35	25,462	1	298
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	.....	20	9,739	.....	.....	29	10,494	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10,741	.....	.....	3	3,585	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	14,428	.....	.....	3	3,177	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	23,190	.....	.....	20	15,206	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,861	1	1,257	1	698	1	1,421
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,788	.....	.....	3	3,295	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,588	.....	.....	3	3,014	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	698	.....	.....	7	9,827	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8,997	.....	.....	6	7,781	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	49	36,350	.....	.....	24	19,538	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	31	36,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	131	119,026	1	1,257	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15,154	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	90,574	2	1,719

II.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

PORTS.		BRITISH.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam	122	172,561	148	215,033
	Sailing	18	24,245	5	2,572
Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam	8	10,175	11	13,063
	Sailing	4	1,159	13	6,598
British Burma	Steam	105	61,663	137	83,083
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Ports in other Provinces—total	Steam	235	244,399	296	311,229
	Sailing	22	25,404	18	9,170
British Ports within the Province	Steam	473	212,951	421	165,248
	Sailing	10	1,693	3	1,247
Indian Ports not British ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	795	.....	.....
Total, 1880-81 ...	Steam	708	457,350	717	476,477
	Sailing	34	27,892	21	10,417
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam	596	423,475	536	409,133
	Sailing	45	38,864	18	13,590
In Ballast.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam	29	44,452	16	20,290
	Sailing	46	56,495	.....	.....
Sind	Steam	13	18,139	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	7,414	.....	.....
Madras	Steam	6	6,942	2	1,553
	Sailing	17	14,324	.....	.....
British Burma	Steam	9	6,927	1	1,187
	Sailing	3	3,194	.....	.....
British Ports in other Provinces—total	Steam	57	76,460	19	23,030
	Sailing	71	81,427	.....	.....
British Ports within the Province	Steam	18	10,245	21	17,248
	Sailing	21	4,078	2	1,849
Indian Ports not British ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	985	.....	.....
Total, 1880-81 ...	Steam	75	86,705	40	40,278
	Sailing	94	86,490	2	1,849
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam	29	34,625	27	30,120
	Sailing	93	83,488	1	1,563

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared year 1880-81, *compared with the totals of the year* 1879-80.

BRITISH INDIAN.				FOREIGN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,375	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	3,765	30	8,008	.....	.....	1	830
7	1,963	5	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	5,728	35	8,658	6	3,375	1	830
358	41,679	105	10,755	2	1,066	2	1,066
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,143
381	47,407	140	19,413	8	4,441	5	3,044
331	44,829	143	22,814	4	2,295	7	2,123
1	618	.....	.....	5	4,645	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	637	14	777	1	571	.....	.....
1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1,311	14	777	6	5,216	.....	.....
1	46	239	28,749	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,330	.....	.....
6	1,357	253	29,526	15	9,546	.....	.....
18	2,201	189	22,440	22	13,176	.....	.....

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

PORTS.		NATIVE CRAFTS.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	148	.....	.....
Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	37	5,386	51	7,274
British Burma	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	841	5	612
British Ports in other Provinces—total.	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	44	6,375	56	7,886
British Ports within the Province.	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	300	21,296	608	50,101
Indian Ports not British	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	56	.....	.....
Total, 1880-81	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	345	27,727	664	57,987
Total, 1879-80	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	327	26,515	563	49,008
In Ballast.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	491	.....	.....
Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	28	3,878	1	31
British Burma	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	59	.....	.....
British Ports in other Provinces—total.	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	30	4,428	1	31
British Ports within the Province.	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	295	29,404	68	3,598
Indian Ports not British	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1880-81	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	325	33,832	69	3,629
Total, 1879-80	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	254	26,391	79	4,134

TRADE—*concluded.*

Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared year 1880-81, *compared with the totals of the year* 1879-80—concluded.

TOTAL, 1880-81.				TOTAL, 1879-80.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
122	172,561	143	215,083	113	139,812	125	162,999
25	27,768	5	2,572	27	30,272	2	840
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,052
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	890	.....	.....
8	10,175	11	13,063	6	8,171	4	5,415
57	10,310	95	22,710	41	7,380	78	18,217
105	61,663	137	83,083	129	88,804	124	81,839
13	2,804	10	1,262	31	7,804	15	7,183
235	244,399	296	311,229	248	236,287	254	252,305
95	40,882	110	26,544	100	46,346	95	26,240
473	212,951	421	165,248	348	187,188	332	156,828
670	657,734	718	63,169	605	64,151	635	61,185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	851	2	1,148	2	1,006	1	110
708	457,350	717	476,477	.....	.....	.....	.....
768	107,467	830	90,861	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	596	423,475	586	409,133
.....	.....	.....	.....	707	111,503	731	87,535
29	44,452	16	20,290	13	19,835	13	16,936
53	62,249	.....	.....	57	63,857	.....	.....
13	18,139	.....	.....	2	2,430	.....	.....
5	7,414	.....	.....	2	2,273	.....	.....
6	6,942	2	1,553	1	466	2	932
49	19,410	15	808	47	21,942	21	1,389
9	6,927	1	1,187	4	2,200	2	2,259
5	3,309	.....	.....	7	4,682	1	1,563
57	76,460	19	23,030	20	24,931	17	20,127
112	92,382	15	808	113	92,754	22	2,952
18	10,245	21	17,248	9	9,694	10	9,993
317	33,528	309	34,196	268	29,913	247	25,185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	5,315	.....	.....	6	2,589	.....	.....
75	86,705	40	40,278	.....	.....	.....	.....
440	131,225	324	35,004	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	29	34,625	27	30,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	387	125,256	269	28,137

I.—Coinage and Currency.

I.—*Coinage*, 1880-81.

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for coinage during the year 1880-81.						Coined during the year 1880-81.							Sovereigns received during the year 1880-81.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.										Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Goldmohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Single pice.	Pie pieces.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government	Native.
Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Nil	Nil	Sale.	Sale.	Sale.	Nil	Sale.	Sale.	Nil	Tolas.	Not known.					
7	8,174	12,17,357	89,65,123			8,903	1,41,02,579	1,79,084		25,39,230	1,02,78,400		5,420						
						Value.	Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.								
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A.	Rs.								
						1,33,545	1,41,02,579	89,842		3,17,403 12	1,60,600								

Note.—The following are the number and value of the coins coined for Ceylon:—

	Number.	Value in Rupees.
Five Cents	3,00,000	15,000
Cents	10,00,000	10,000

I.—Coinage and Currency—*concluded.*

1.—Coinage and

2.—*Paper Currency*

	Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, or 31st March 1880.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year, or 31st March 1881.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes for Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes for Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ...	13,79,181	1,48,299	35,944	.....	.....	14,70,941	1,49,495	35,790
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ...	1,56,18,620*a*	1,22,63,550*a*	2,89,11,000*a*	48,16,28,710	49,03,45,145	1,60,90,505*b*	1,24,70,300*b*	3,65,30,000*b*

a. Rs. 74,840 returned by
b. Rs. 3,45,525 ditto

CURRENCY—*concluded.*

for the year 1880-81.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR, OR 31ST MARCH 1881, STATED IN RUPEES.

Coin.		Bullion.		Securities.	Foreign circles' accounts.	Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore (Chilcutta series).	Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Closing debtor balance of foreign circles' account :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,55,70,941 1 1	...	5,91,939 2 7	2,84,24,184 2 4	Allahabad ... 53,45,470 Lahore ... 60,13,020 Bombay ... 21,31,390 Madras ... 54,69,005 Calicut ... 5,50,000 Cocounda ... 4,00,000 Nagpore ... 140 Total ... 1,89,12,025	7,10,350	12,32,040	...	4,56,925

other offices of issue.
ditto ditto.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the province of Bengal during 1880.

CLASS AND OBJECT OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	INCOME— Paid by Government.	INCOME— From Endowment. In land.	INCOME— From Endowment. In money.	INCOME— Subscriptions and donations	Number of Institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	726	62,964	97,529 10 2	.....	4,443 2 4	3,086 0 0	1	1	
General Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	152	3,168	37,193 12 11	.....	.....	65,168 10 6	1	.....	
Campbell Hospital	1	404·5	6,881	37,562 2 11	.....	.....	31,735 12 1	1	.....	
Mayo Native Hospital and dispensaries	5	1,513	182,387	37,370 6 0	.....	16,358 7 10	6,816 0 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	168	14,902	8,649 12 4	.....	875 1 1	30,888 7 10	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums ... For Europeans ...	1	22	46	8,134 0 0	.....	.....	12,341 0 0	1	.....	
Lunatic Asylums ... ,, Natives ...	5	881·74	1,104	79,887 10 3	.....	.....	1,524 12 8	5	.....	
Supported by Public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries principally to afford in-door and out-door relief to natives	252	8,854·48	914,385	1,33,624 7 0	500 0 0	32,471 12 7	2,78,202 7 0	159	251	
Total ...	267	12,721·72	1,185,837	4,40,241 13 7	500 0 0	54,148 8 8	4,29,851 2 1	171	258	

Medical and surgical.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1880-81.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	9,962	25,088	5,806	100	132	1,68,622 13 1	The figures in column 2 have been taken from the census of 1876.
Do. of Scotland ...	1,341	606	354	11	12	16,860 0 0	
Do. of Denmark and Norway	.....	9,000	.....	5	38	.....	
Protestant Dissenters ...	955	13,118	871	162	136	.....	
Roman Catholics... ...	9,087	16,814	2,883	80	94	*6,300 0 0	
Greek Church	120	.....	21	1	2	.....	
German Lutheran Church	.....	34,318	46	19	149	.....	
Armenians	576	26	120	5	3	.....	
Christian (sects not stated)	1,844	1,469	673	...	.....	.....	
Jews	952	36	29	3	2	.....	
Parsees	151	2	7	4	1	.....	
Hindus	278,224	39,560,624	330	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	123,556	19,604,929	10	...	.....	.....	
Bhuddhists	1,878	130,338	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jains	.....	1,488	.....	...	.....	.....	
Shikhs	281	2,244	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects	608	2,555,543	966	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	429,535	61,955,643	12,116	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to Regiments, which are adjusted in the Military Department.

B.—Education.

1.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year* 1880-81.

Area and population of the Province.				Colleges, Schools, and Scholars.		University Education.	Secondary Education.			Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.							Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.			
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area.	Total population.			Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Lower schools.	Primary schools.	Schools of Art.	Medical schools.	Engineering and surveying schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Madrasas.	Other schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Lower schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11*a*	11*b*	11*c*	11*d*	11*e*	11*f*	11*g*	12	13	14	15
45, including Calcutta.	9	150,612 square miles.	60,483,748 souls.	Institutions ...	For males ...	28	218	1,616	1,701	41,699	1	4	3	19	3	458	926	·0003	·0026	·0028	·0689
					For females	1	5	73	318	432	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	·000003	·0001	·0005	·0007
					Total ...	29	223	1,689	2,019	42,131	1	4	3	21	3	455	926	·0003	·0027	·0033	·0696
				Scholars ...	Males ...	3,183	42,559	89,008	58,001	688,380	80	339	119	854	105	4,392	6,921	·07	·1	·0	1·1
					Females ...	5	611	4,904	8,383	20,581	...	...	...	54	...	1	9	·001	·008	·01	·03
					Total ...	3,188	43,170	93,912	66,384	708,961	80	339	119	908	105	4,393	6,930	·07	·1	·1	1·1

B.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year* 1880-81.

B.—Educa

2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning		
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges—														
English	12	1,260	1,041	899	1,239	1,053	...	5	808	606	500	808	797	.....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—														
Law	7	367	354	277	367	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medicine	1	123	200	197	123	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Engineering	1	172	154	109	172	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High, and Middle, Schools—														
For Boys—														
High Schools ... English	48	9,846	9,152	7,428	9,765	3,831	5,036	98	8,829	8,376	6,475	8,390	2,921	5,558
Middle Schools ... English	10	474	490	312	322	84	334	455	10,611	9,744	7,431	6,660	41	8,811
Middle Schools ... Vernacular	172	2,894	2,665	2,066	307	...	2,719	709	11,983	11,003	8,448	674	57	11,888
For Girls—														
High Schools ... English	1	78	71	63	36	1	75	1	104	90	79	105	3	23
Middle Schools ... English	1	75	62	38	5	...	75	24	651	614	489	643	6	37
Middle Schools ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	456	437	303	33	...	449
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools (Vernacular)—														
For Boys	249	12,104	11,126	8,711	5,220	1,701	9,537	38,946	723,519	653,298	536,953	16,523	14,630	717,158
For Girls	2	154	129	86	23	...	154	719	14,302	13,511	9,965	1,421	38	13,218
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.														
Schools of Art	1	80	77	58	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medical Schools	4	339	412	363	80	...	259	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Engineering and Surveying Schools	3	119	129	110	57	...	62	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Normal Schools for Masters	15	607	566	459	...	314	607	4	265	287	265	78	21	265
Normal Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	31	30	36	...	36
Industrial Schools ...	2	77	56	53	...	...	77	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Madrassas	6	1,006	814	591	287	676	476	360	2,490	2,127	1,834	...	2,417	73
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	3,119	2,826	2,275	...	3,077	42
Total ...	535	29,775	27,408	21,820	18,012	7,660	19,431	41,870	777,173	702,250	575,047	35,371	24,011	757,558

For the purpose of separation of expenditure between the higher and lower departments of high and middle schools in the total number of schools here shown exceeds that given in Form 1 in which the schools are undivided.

In this Return the lower departments of high and middle schools are shown as primary schools, and the expendi English schools 62 per cent., and in middle vernacular schools 70 per cent. are in the primary stage of instruction, and is the cost of instruction of the lower department, and therefore the proportion chargeable to the primary school. The

TION—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1880-81.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.							Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning												
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	28*d*	28*e*
3	458	389	350	458	458	.....	20	2,526	2,505	2,308	.....	55	22	2,340	94	15
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	7	367	367	...	.....	...	1	344	20	2
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	123	123	...	.....	39	...	84	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	172	172	...	.....	68	...	100	1	3
72	11,542	10,729	8,786	11,042	4,375	5,572	218	30,217	29,197	11,127	16,166	1,214	201	26,047	2,558	197
123	2,348	2,158	1,725	1,538	50	1,802	588	13,433	8,520	175	10,967	334	140	11,198	1,652	109
87	1,987	1,273	978	75	...	1,376	1,028	16,204	1,056	57	15,983	...	34	13,885	2,242	103
3	253	266	245	253	1	10	5	435	394	5	108	335	6	51	.....	43
5	117	109	103	103	13	34	30	843	751	19	146	638	114	72	2	17
10	186	187	121	...	...	186	43	642	33	...	635	1	65	566	10	.....
6,039	97,463	84,865	71,646	7,328	3,627	93,125	45,234	833,086	29,080	19,958	819,820	1,041	2,920	641,963	174,952	12,207
107	3,051	2,873	2,094	299	22	2,818	828	17,507	1,743	60	16,190	1,181	1,479	13,770	858	219
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	80	...	...	.....	1	3	75	.....	1
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	4	339	80	...	259	...	4	230	100	5
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	3	119	57	...	62	...	...	102	17	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	19	872	78	338	872	...	223	537	39	73
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2	36	36	...	36	12	24	.....	.....	.....
1	28	28	22	...	...	28	3	105	...	...	105	...	26	39	39	1
92	897	832	745	...	843	91	458	4,393	287	3,936	643	...	...	2,835	1,558	.....
472	3,811	3,399	2,661	...	3,811	145	926	6,930	...	6,888	187	...	1	6,521	408	.....
7,014	121,541	107,108	89,476	21,096	13,200	105,190	49,419	928,489	74,479	44,871	882,179	4,922	5,263	720,759	184,550	12,995

Form 3, each high and middle school has been divided in this return into a high (or middle) and a primary school, so that ture on those departments as expenditure on primary education. In high schools, 29 per cent. of the pupils, in middle therefore constitute the primary school. In high schools 14 per cent. of the expenditure, and in middle schools 33 per cent., whole attendance and expenditure in lower vernacular schools are classed as primary.

B.—EDUCA

3.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the Lower*

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2	3a	3b
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES—										
English	2,24,225	...	16,891	4,800	93,121	...	96	3,39,133	19,550	...
COLLEGES, OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES, FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—										
Law	.....	...	.....	.....	26,399	...	.....	26,399	.....	...
Medicine	1,62,861	...	.....	.....	8,140	...	.....	1,71,001	.....	...
Engineering	43,189	...	.....	.....	6,435	...	.....	49,624	.....	...
SECONDARY EDUCATION.										
HIGH, AND MIDDLE, SCHOOLS—										
For Boys—										
High Schools—English...	1,10,825	...	17,464	7,373	2,25,808	60	10,859	3,72,384	62,356	...
Middle Schools ... {English ...	13,060	...	.....	73	9,347	400	.....	22,877	89,496	196
{Vernacular ...	34,040	...	22	4,395	15,791	154	247	54,649	68,699	8
For Girls—										
High Schools—English	7,714	...	.....	.....	2,631	...	.....	10,345	2,057	...
Middle Schools ... {English ...	2,948	...	.....	497	.....	...	.....	3,445	15,343	...
{Vernacular ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4,931	...
PRIMARY EDUCATION.										
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR)—										
For Boys	44,650	...	2,920	3,464	50,248	287	1,932	1,03,501	4,88,218	5,210
For Girls	2,759	...	.....	249	438	...	.....	3,446	53,829	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.										
School of Art	18,000	...	.....	.....	1,905	...	.....	20,505	.....	...
Medical Schools	71,453	...	210	.....	7,259	105	755	79,782	.....	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	6,897	...	.....	.....	1,121	...	.....	8,018	.....	...
Normal Schools for Masters	59,574	692	.....	17	648	...	.....	60,931	4,242	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,162	...
Industrial Schools	1,176	...	.....	.....	.....	...	410	1,586	.....	...
Madrassas	35,784	...	.....	360	2,581	...	.....	38,725	278	...
Other Schools	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,181	...
University	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Direction	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Inspection	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
District Committees	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships ... ... {Colleges... ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
{Schools	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Buildings	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Miscellaneous	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	8,39,755	692	37,507	21,228	4,51,864	1,006	14,299	13,66,351	8,14,342	5,414

N.B.—This return excludes expenditure in three unaided Colleges in Bengal

In this Return the lower departments of high and middle schools are shown as primary schools, and the expendi English schools 62 per cent., and in middle vernacular schools 70 per cent. are in the primary stage of instruction, and is the cost of instruction of the lower department, and therefore the proportion chargeable to the primary school. The whole

TION—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1880-81.

Aided Institutions.						Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.								
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.
3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,477	22,662	28,151	...	22,152	1,16,992	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2,43,775	2,12,350	4,56,125	7·8
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	26,399	26,399	·4
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1,62,861	8,140	1,71,001	2·9
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	43,189	6,435	49,624	·8
16,796	55,011	1,53,011	3,412	15,537	3,06,123	8,966	68,224	52,137	18,909	1,48,236	1,73,181	6,53,562	8,26,743	14·1
831	1,00,836	69,239	4,107	4,851	2,69,556	440	13,843	9,242	3,684	27,209	1,02,556	2,17,086	3,19,642	5·4
569	55,195	57,432	1,247	4,546	1,87,696	451	8,145	3,548	3,163	15,307	1,02,739	1,54,913	2,57,652	4·4
.....	849	11,754	...	.....	14,660	...	.....	.....	...	.....	9,771	15,234	25,005	·4
1,685	16,005	15,336	40	4,262	52,671	920	.....	7,200	...	8,120	18,291	45,945	64,236	1·1
140	7,948	1,109	320	591	15,039	633	.....	.....	...	633	4,931	10,741	15,672	·2
3,795	2,13,539	10,11,602	6,284	1,62,234	18,90,882	1,982	45,445	1,34,165	27,233	2,08,825	5,32,868	16,70,340	22,03,208	37·8
8,974	66,709	22,289	1,441	26,165	1,79,407	777	8,249	4,005	1,347	14,378	56,588	1,40,643	1,97,231	3·3
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	18,600	1,905	20,505	·3
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	71,453	8,329	79,782	1·3
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	6,897	1,121	8,018	·1
.....	8,226	224	...	204	12,896	...	.....	.....	...	.....	63,816	10,011	73,827	1·2
.....	4,160	1,974	...	.....	9,296	...	.....	.....	...	.....	3,162	6,134	9,296	·1
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	316	.....	...	316	1,176	726	1,902	·03
.....	85	761	...	699	1,823	4,381	5,145	608	2,723	12,857	36,062	17,343	53,405	·9
953	1,018	437	...	1,050	5,639	2,538	3,538	980	24,646	31,702	2,181	35,160	37,341	·6
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	55,032	55,032	·9
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	51,144	.....	51,144	·8
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	3,61,177	.....	3,61,177	6·1
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	15,468	.....	15,468	·2
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	77,908	15,704	93,612	1·6
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	77,053	1,836	78,889	1·3
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2,18,289	29,215	2,47,504	4·2
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	22,124	8,749	30,873	·5
58,220	5,52,243	13,73,319	16,851	2,42,291	30,62,680	21,088	1,52,905	2,11,885	81,705	4,67,583	24,77,260	33,53,053	58,30,313	100·

and all unaided schools in Calcutta, from which no money returns have been received.

ture on those departments as expenditure on primary education. In high schools 29 per cent. of the pupils, in middle therefore constitute the primary school. In high schools 14 per cent. of the expenditure, and in middle schools 33 per cent., attendance and expenditure in lower vernacular schools are classed as primary.

B.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

3.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year* 1880-81—concluded.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				
	Government institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Unaided institutions.
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ARTS COLLEGES—					
English	325 12 4	215 6 8	193 0 10	32 4 2	.....
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—					
Law	74 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	853 0 0	814 4 10	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	322 3 9	280 7 2	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.					
HIGH, AND MIDDLE, SCHOOLS—					
For Boys -					
High Schools—English	40 11 0	12 1 9	36 8 9	7 7 1	13 13 0
Middle Schools—English	57 3 0	32 10 4	27 10 7	9 2 11	12 9 8
Middle Schools—Vernacular	20 8 1	12 13 4	17 0 11	6 3 10	12 0 4
For Girls—					
High Schools—English	145 11 3	108 10 4	162 14 2	22 13 8	.....
Middle Schools—English	55 9 0	47 8 9	85 12 6	24 15 9	74 7 11
Middle Schools—Vernacular	.....	.....	34 6 7	11 4 6	3 6 2
PRIMARY EDCATION.					
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR)—					
For Boys	9 4 10	4 0 2	2 14 3	0 11 11	2 7 4
For Girls	26 11 5	21 6 2	13 4 5	3 15 8	5 0 0
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.					
School of Art	266 4 9	241 8 11	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools	193 10 3	173 6 10	.....	.....	.....
Engineering and Surveying Schools	62 2 5	53 7 5	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools for Masters	107 10 5	105 4 0	44 14 11	14 12 5	.....
Normal Schools for Mistresses	.....	21 0 0	299 13 11	103 0 0	.....
Industrial Schools	28 5 1	44 12 5	.....	.....	11 4 6
Madrassas	48 5 1	.....	0 13 8	0 2 1	14 0 4
Other Schools	.....	.....	1 15 11	0 12 4	9 5 2
University	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Committees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships—Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships—Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

N.B.—This return excludes expenditure in three unaided Colleges in Bengal and all unaided schools in Calcutta, from which no money returns have been received.

In this Return the lower departments of high and middle schools are shown as primary schools, and the expenditure on those departments as expenditure on primary education. In high schools 29 per cent. of the pupils, in middle English schools 62 per cent., and in middle vernacular schools 70 per cent. are in the primary stage of instruction, and therefore constitute the primary school. In high schools 14 per cent. of the expenditure, and in middle schools 33 per cent., is the cost of instruction of the lower department, and therefore the proportion chargeable to the primary school. The whole attendance and expenditure in lower vernacular schools are classed as primary.

B.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

4.—*Statement showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year* 1880-81.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ARTS COLLEGES—													
Master of Arts	8	5	13	34	13	1	48	25	4	1	30	2·3	·4
Bachelor of Arts	7	5	12	159	107	29	295	74	46	6	126	6·8	4·6
First Arts	12	11	23	404	411	25	840	174	138	8	320	16·	13·8
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—													
Law—													
Honors in Law	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Bachelor of Law	5	...	5	86	...	...	86	35	...	...	35	10·9	.....
Medicine—													
M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Honors in Medicine	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	·6	.....
M.B.	1	...	1	15	...	...	15	9	...	...	9	5·8	.....
First M.B.	1	...	1	32	...	...	32	11	...	...	11	7·1	.....
L.M.S.	1	...	1	47	...	...	47	17	...	...	17	11·1	.....
First L.M.S.	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Engineering—													
B.C.E.	1	...	1	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	4·1	.....
L.C.E.	1	...	1	27	...	...	27	10	...	...	10	13·7	.....
SCHOOLS—													
Matriculation ... Boys	49	155	204	762	1,222	47	2,031	541	631	12	1,184	3·9	2·5
Middle English Scholarship examination ... Boys	11	336	347	36	884	67	987	26	535	22	583	2·8	1·6
Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination ... Boys	146	778	924	624	2,175	703	3,502	400	1,392	206	1,998	4·	3·1
Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination ... Girls	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	6	.....	·03
Lower Vernacular Scholarship examination ... Boys	34	1,078	1,112	87	2,620	197	2,904	50	1,585	20	1,655	11·3	2·9
Lower Vernacular Scholarship examination ... Girls	1	17	18	4	22	...	26	4	18	...	22	1·5	·1
Primary Scholarship examination ... Boys	44	7,734	7,778	118	25,913	8	26,039	42	13,729	2	13,773	22·7	2·2
Primary Scholarship examination ... Girls	1	108	109	10	244	...	254	8	170	...	178	3·1	1·

In columns 13 and 14 the percentage has been calculated on the total number of pupils on the rolls of all schools of the class, not of those only which sent candidates to the examination.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1881.*

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion of agriculture and horticulture.	2,400 0 0	.....	17,000 0 0	19,400 0 0	.....	...	...	600	Registered	A.D. 1820.
Albert Temple of Science	To promote instruction in industrial and practical science.	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0 a month.	.....	...	...	.....	Not registered.	January 1878.
Albert Hall	Reading-room, library, and lectures.	.....	.....	129 8 0 a month.	129 8 0 a month.	.....	...	...	25	Registered	A.D. 1876.
Asiatic Society of Bengal	Its objects are described as follow:— "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature." The Society publishes its "Proceedings" monthly, and a Journal quarterly in two parts. The Society administers on behalf of Government the following funds:—Oriental Publication Fund, amounting to Rs. 9,000; Sanskrit Manuscript Fund, amounting to Rs. 3,200.	.....	6,600 0 0	9,000 0 0	15,600 0 0	355	...	...	355	Ditto ...	A.D. 1784.
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0	250	...	...	250	Not registered.	7th December 1851.

Burra Bazar Family Literary Club.	Literary, scientific, and social improvement, cultivation of Vernacular literature, and promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and natives.	.....	.....	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	411	12	12	435	Ditto ...	27th April 1857.
Calcutta School Book Society.	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and Vernacular school-books of the most improved type, and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profits.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	...	...	15	Registered	A. D. 1817.
Calcutta Public Library	The Library is a public library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.	.....	.....	7,276 0 0	7,276 0 0	1,979	126	...	2,105	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	21st March 1836.
Calcutta Literary Society	(1) To further intellectual culture (2) To create social union between Europeans and natives of India.	.....	30 0 0	652 12 0	682 12 0	84	3	3	90	Ditto ...	A. D. 1875.
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain physical, intellectual, social, and moral improvement.	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	200	...	...	200	Not registered.	January 1873.
Dalhousie Institute ...	For diffusing literary and scientific knowledge, and for encouraging the establishment of classes for mutual improvement, such as singing, elocution, chess, drawing, &c., &c. The Institute possesses a small library, and subscribes to the principal periodicals, illustrated and otherwise.	.....	.....	386 0 0	386 0 0	17	...	...	17	Registered.	A. D. 1865.
Geological Museum ...	A branch of the Indian Museum worked by the officers of the Geological Survey.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Indian Antiquarians' Association.	(1) To ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the people of India. (2) To obtain knowledge by literary pursuits. (3) To make use of past ages, and to know the transactions of the dead past. (4) To diffuse a healthy knowledge of antiquities among the masses. (5) To study ancient India. (6) To cultivate social intercourse between the former antiquarians of India and other countries.	.....	.....	469 0 0	469 0 0	387	203	58	648	Not registered.	A. D. 1879.†

* Paid by the Honorary Secretary.
† All other objects are like those of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March* 1881—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Indian Museum ...	Devoted to collections illustrative of Indian archæology and of the several branches of natural history, and to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economical.	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	227,577	42,630	...	270,207	Act XXII of 1876.	By Act XVII in 1866.
Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association.	To increase good-will and friendliness between Indians and Europeans, an object aimed at by zenana teaching. To encourage girls' schools by scholarships. To organise quarterly lectures on subjects of social interest, the lectures being given by qualified lecturers without regard to race.	.....	.....	.....	4,363 7 7	.....	...	...	About 150	.....	January 1876.
The Calcutta Reading-Rooms and Literary Institute.	To create a taste for study, and to bring together intelligent minds not likely to be brought together in any other way.	.....	.....	405 0 0	405 0 0	.....	...	...	About 54	Not registered.	1st January 1872.
"Bangabhasha Sahitya Samaj," or Society for the Improvement of the Bengali language and literature.	(1) To ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the people of Bengal. (2) To improve the Bengali language and literature.	.....	12 9 3	241 12 0	254 5 3	76	4	3	83	Ditto ...	Established A.D. 1874; defunct A.D. 1877; revived 12th January 1879.

	(3) To cultivate social intercourse between the ruling and ruled natives of Bengal. (4) To publish from time to time good Bengali works, and to assist vernacular authors, editors, publishers, printers, &c. (5) To distribute prizes among the best Bengali authors, and to encourage them. (6) To hold public meetings; to deliver Bengali lectures. (7) To unite Bengali literary gentlemen in one bond of love, friendship, and peace.											
The Bengal Social Science Association.	To promote the development of social progress in the Presidency of Bengal by uniting European and native gentlemen in the collection, arrangement, discussion, and publication of facts bearing on the social, intellectual, and moral condition of the people.	.....	.....	557 0 0	557 0 0	170	...	...	170	Ditto ...	17th December 1866.
	BURDWAN DIVISION.										
Bankoora Public Library.	To create and cultivate a taste for reading in the adult population of Bankoora.	.....	.....	107 0 0	107 0 0	6	...	...	6	Registered	A.D. 1858.
Bishnapore Banga Sahitya Utshabini Sabha.	To diffuse and create a taste for the Bengali language and literature.	.....	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	March 1881.
Rajguam Debating and Literary Club.	To give moral training to the pupils of the two upper classes of the Rajguam Anglo-Sanskrit school.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	...	...	22	Ditto ...	March 1881.
Burdwan Reading Club	To supply the Burdwan reading public with English and Bengali books and periodicals.	.....	.....	312 0 0	312 0 0	42	a.	2	44	Ditto ...	August 1875.
Cutwa Reading Club ...	Reading newspapers and journals.	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	July 1880.
Ranigunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	.....	.....	354 0 0	354 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	A.D. 1876.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending* 31*st March* 1881—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
	Burdwan Division—*concluded.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Midnapore Hiti Sabha ...	To discuss and inculcate principles of morality, and to reduce them to practice.	.....	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	105	...	...	105	.....	August 1880.
Uttarpara Hetakari Sabha.	The objects of the Sabha are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and the places adjoining.	240 0 0	220 0 0	1,125 0 0	1,585 0 0	250	...	...	250	Not registered.	April 1863.
Hooghly Public Library	To assist the reading public with books of English and Bengali literature, scientific books, journals, newspapers, &c.	.....	120 0 0	466 0	586 0 0	127	2	211	340	Registered	November 1854.
	Presidency Division.										
Chhagoria Hitabidhani Sabha.	To promote public welfare, and to help indigent boys to prosecute their studies.	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	26	...	4	40	Not registered.	A.D. 1880.
Sonaburia Hitasini Sabha.	Ditto ditto ditto and to award prizes to successful boys of the Sonaburia model school.	.....	.....	68 0 0	68 0 0	17	...	40	57	Ditto ...	A.D. 1880.
Satkhira Public Library	To help the reading public ...	.....	.....	264 0 0	264 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	A.D. 1873.

Satkhira Literary Club	To help the boys and teachers of the Prannath school in acquring a knowledge of English.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	...	18	30	Ditto ...	A.D. 1880.
Dakhin Sripur Public Library.	To foster the habit of reading among students of the locality and idle persons.	.....	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	89	1	60	150	Ditto ...	A.D. 1879.
Sripur Public Library ...	To help the reading public ...	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	30	20	35	85	Ditto ...	A.D. 1873.
Arbelia Gyanbi Kasime Sobha.	(1) To make provision for educating the poor and helpless; (2) to promote the cause of female education; (3) to improve the condition of the people in general; (4) to discuss social and political matters; (5) to distribute medicine to the poor; (6) to establish a public library for the spread of knowledge.	.....	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	112	...	...	112	Ditto ...	A.D. 1878.
South Barnagore Self-improving Society.	To cultivate literature and science	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	22	..	...	22	.....	A.D. 1880.
Barnagore Working Men's Club.	To improve the social and moral condition of the working men of the place.	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	50	...	...	50	.....	A.D. 1870.
Ghateswara Friend Library.	To help the reading public ...	.....	.....	92 2 0	92 2 0	13	...	...	13	.....	A.D. 1879.
Sadhubati Banga Sadharani Sabha.	(1) To collect Bengali books ... (2) To teach composition to boys (3) To attempt works of public utility in the village.	.....	38 0 0	42 0 0	80 0 0	25	...	17	42	.....	A.D. 1879.
Jessore Union	(1) To extend female education in the district. (2) To improve the physical and moral condition of boys in the district.	.....	87 8 0	136 0 0	223 8 0	209	3	...	212	.....	A.D. 1879.
	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.										
Dighapatia Hita Sadharani Samaj.	Public benefit	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...	8	Not registered.	A.D. 1875.
Darjeeling Public Library	To supply the members with Bengali and English books.	.....	.....	163 8 0	163 8 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto ...	April 1880.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March* 1881—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Dacca District.	Dacca Division.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Dacca Students' Association.	1. To cultivate literature and science by the delivery of popular lectures in English and Bengali. 2. To establish a bond of unity and friendship among the students of the local College and those of the higher forms of all the schools in the town of Dacca. 3. To undertake such social, moral, and political reforms as students formed into a body are capable of. 4. To promote the cause of mass education, &c., &c., &c.	.....	.....	172 0 0	172 0 0	400	2	300	702	Not registered.	May 1878.
Bayra Sunmilani Sabha	Cultivation of letters, and social reform among village communities.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	January 1878.
Dasara Chtiatara Sabha		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	45	45	Ditto ...	January 1881.
Bajrajogini Gyanprodayini.	Improvement of essay-writing and reformation of character.	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	...	...	94	Ditto ...	February 1866.
Banari Gyan Bikasini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	0 0	6 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	Sraban 181, B.S.
Banari Sabha Dayini ...	Relief of the poor, and eradication of the evil practices of the country.	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	Joista 1280, B.S.
Purna Gyanarari ...	Improvement of essay-writing and reformation of character.	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	5th April 1877.

Maypara Bedyonnati Bedhayini.	Advancement of learning	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	4	...	30	34	Ditto ..	July 1858.
Rosunia Chhatra Sabha	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	26	31	Ditto ...	January 1881.
Lanboyang Gyanprokasini.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	30	...	50	80	Ditto ...	May 1862.
Simulia Gyanendu Bikasini.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	30	36	Ditto ...	March 1879.
Srinagar Kumar Benodini.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	54 0 0	54 0 0	25	...	33	58	Ditto ...	December 1880.
FURREEDPORE DISTRICT.											
Komarpore Hitsashini ...	Female education and social improvement.	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	19	...	7	26	Ditto ...	A.D. 1880.
Rajbari Hitsadhini ...	Social and intellectual improvement.	.....	.....	110 0 0	110 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	May 1880.
Manikdaba Hitadhini ...	Physical, intellectual improvement and assistance of those who are unable to pay for their education. The spread of female education.	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto ...	December 1880.
BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT.											
Backergunge Hitaishini Sabha.	To promote the cause of education in general, and female education in particular, and to discourage intoxication and other evil customs of the district.	(No return received for the year 1880-81.)								Not registered.	A.D. 1877.
Backergunge Bedyutsahini Sabha.	To encourage the habit of reading and writing among the Pandits and masters of the district, to reward the teachers on the results of the departmental examinations, and to devise means for the general educational progress of the district.	.....	.....	52	52	112	.....	.....	112	Ditto ...	July 1880.
MYMENSINGH DISTRICT.											
Mymensingh Students' Union.	Moral and literary improvement, with attempt at social reformation.	.....	.....	75	75	50	.....	.....	50	Not registered.	April 1879.
Sherepore Niti Sabha ...	Improvement in writing essays ...	.....	.....	12	12	3	.....	31	34	Ditto ...	September 1879.
Gyan Pudayini Sabha ...	Discussion of subjects of study, and improvement of writing and morality.	.....	.....	12	12	140	.....	4	144	Ditto ...	A.D. 1863.
Jamalpore Gya Bikasini Sabha.	Improvement in essay-writing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	30	36	Ditto ...	June 1877.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending* 31*st March* 1880-81—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Chittagong District.	**Chittagong Division.**										
Chittagong Literary Association.	Discussion of literary and social subjects, to the exclusion of religious and political ones.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	25	55	Not registered.	September 1879.
Gyanprodaini Shabha ...	Mental and intellectual training of the pupils of the Nurabnya school by essay-writing and discussion of literary and social subjects.	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	20	...	45	65	Ditto ...	4th January 1874.
Boys' Fraternity Club ...	To create brotherly feeling among the members, and to improve their composition and elocution by writing essays and holding debates in English and Bengali.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	...	70	110	Ditto ...	A.D. 1877.
Noakholly District.											
Harispore Biddutsahini	For the improvement of boys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	35	39	Not registered.	February 1881.
Dalalbazar Gyan Sudhini	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	30	33	Ditto ...	8th January 1881
Fini Gyan Bikasini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	6 8 0	6 8 0	2	...	17	19	Ditto ...	February 1881.
Begumgunge Agyantimirnasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	47	50	Ditto ...	April 1880.
Masspore Gramurnati Bardhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	22	25	Ditto ...	10th July 1880.

Nilakhi Chhatraurnati	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 ...	21	24	Ditto ...	26th March 1881.
Mongalkandi Balatosini	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ...	17	25	Ditto ...	January 1880.
Falgaze Gyanpradaini ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ...	23	25	Ditto ...	February 1881.
Madhupore Hitosudhini	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 ...	30	43	Ditto ...	15th February 1879.
Jagadiya Biddutkorsika	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 ...	10	13	Ditto ...	February 1881.
Furusgunge Beddutshahi.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ...	9	11	Ditto ...	February 1881.
Nandigram Gyanprodaini.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ...	8	16	Ditto ...	March 1880.
Noakholly Biddutkarsa Sadhika.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	4 ...	49	53	Ditto ...	January 1870.
TIPPERAH DISTRICT.										
Tipperah Students' Association.	The improvement of the students of the place, and the discussion, and as far as possible the practical furtherance, of questions of social and general interest.	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	100 ...	...	100	.....	24th December 1879.
PATNA DIVISION.										
Gya Branch Scientific Society.	To ground boys in the knowledge of European science through the medium of the vernacular.	559 0 0	.....	633 0 0	1,192 0 0	6 ...	...	6	Registered.	24th June 1872.
Chaprah Public Library	The library is intended for the improvement of the native public of the district.	.....	202 0 0	442 0 0	644 0 0	130 ...	...	130	Not registered.	A.D. 1859.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.										
Bhagulpore Public Library.	Circulation of newspapers and books.	.....	.....	171 0 0	171 0 0	12 ...	...	12	Registered	November 1854.
Banka Public Library ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	337 0 0	337 0 0	12 ...	...	12	Not registered.	A.D. 1870.
Monghyr Arjo Dharma Procharini Sabha.	(1) To resuscitate the Oriental religion as inculcated in the Vedas and books of the Arja saints. (2) To re-unite the several sects of the Arja religion in a common centre. (3) To improve the cultivation of the Sanskrit language all over India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 ...	...	52	Ditto ...	A.D. 1876.
Jamalpore Native Institute.	Self-improvement	.....	.....	110 0 0	110 0 0	45 ...	...	45	Ditto ...	A.D. 1876.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March* 1881—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income—				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Cuttack District.	**Orissa Division.**										
The Students' Association	Improvement of students ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	...	...	35	Not registered.	A.D. 1879.
The Junior Association...	Essay-writing and discussion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	..	30	Ditto ...	A.D. 1880.
The Utkal Sabha... ...	Improvement of language ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	A.D. 1872.
The Sekhya Bidhayak Sabha.	Improvement of literary composition both in Oriya and Bengali, and improvement in the social state of the people, specially the spirit of kindly feeling between Bengalis and Oriyas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	...	..	50	Ditto ...	A.D. 1880.
Pooree District.	Nil.										
Balasore District.	Nil.										

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1880-81.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1880-81.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan Press ...	Nrisingha Moorari Panja ...	Vernacular paper Sanjeebanee (weekly.)	None.	
			Ashore Nath Tuttonidhi.			
			Kally Krisna Chowdhry and Jogesh Chunder Sircar.			
		Municipal Press ...	Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan.	None	None.	
		Adhiraj Press ...	Maharaja of Burdwan	None	None.	
	Midnapore ...	Banee Press	Sukha Lall Dutta	Medinee (weekly paper)	None.	
		Mission Press	American Free Will Baptist Foreign Mission Society.	None	Annual Report.	
	Hooghly	Bodhodoy	Bhoodeb Mookerjea	Education Gazette in Bengalee (weekly).	None.	
		Sadharani	Okhoy Coomar Sircar	Sadharani (weekly) ...	None.	
	Serampore ...	Chundrodoy	Gungadhur Kurmokar	None	Bengalee almanac (annual).	
		Alfred Press	Judoo Nath Sett	None	Mohabharat (Bengali) (monthly).	
		Tomohur Press ...	Nobeen Chunder Nundee ...	None	Legal Companion (English) (monthly).	
	Howrah	Municipal Press ..	Municipal Commissioners of Howrah.	None	None.	
		Howrah Press	Obhoy Churn Dutt	None	None ...	Chiefly used for printing books and cheques, &c.
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Presidency.						
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Khasikhondo Press ...	Kali Kristo Mondle	.....	.....	
		Kalpuda at Chingripotta.	Pundit Dwarknath Bidyabhoosun.	Someprokash (weekly)	"Bhromore."	
		Bahirodarsan Press at Kantalparaf	Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	Monthly magazine ceased to be printed since the commencement of this year.
		North Suburban Press	Mutty Lal Shome	.....	.....	
		Neelkunto Press ...	Cally Coomar Bhattacharjee ...	.....	.....	
		Sahitya Sungroho Press.	Hurris Chunder Roy	.....	.....	
		No name	Lukhun Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		Kaderi Press	Abdool Majeed	.....	.....	
		Imperial Press ...	Abdool Chuttee	.....	.....	
		Kaderi Press	Kedar Bux	.....	.....	
		Moonsoor Press ...	Moonshee Golam Mowla ...	.....	.....	
		Mahamreedy Press ...	Mowlavi Abdool Kabur	.....	.....	
		Oriental Press ...	Barodakanto Bidyaratno and Dakhina Coomar Bose.	.....	.....	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Joygopal Ghose	.....	.....	
		Bhowanipore Press ...	Kristo Chunder Chowdhury ...	.....	.....	
		Urban Press	Mohendro Nath Ghose	.....	.....	
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	Woopendro Nath Mookerjee and Nocoolessur Bhattacharjee.	.....	.....	
		Saptahika Sambad Press.	Brojomadhab Bose	.....	.....	
		Telegraph Department Press.	Government	.....	.....	This is now situated within the central boundary of Fort William.
	Nuddea	Mothoora Nath Press	Hurry Nath Mozoomdar ...	Grambartha Prokashika	.....	Monthly.
	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Moorshedabad ...	Arimadoya Press ...	Kamikya Prosaud Gangooly ...	Protihar (weekly) ...	Masik Somalochick.	
		Salyarut Press ...	Narain Prosad Chuckerbutty ...	Moorshedabad Patrika (weekly).	.....	
		Dhana Shindhoo Press	Jodu Nath Banerjee	Moorshedabad Pratinidhi (weekly).	Khayal Manasanghita.	
		Promad Bhunjan Press.	Dhoroni Dhur Roy	.....	Maunsanghita, Chumck Shanhita.	
					Bengali translation of Bhagbut Totta.	
					Bengali translation of Dunkeli Kumidi.	
		Radha Romon Press...	Ram Narain Pandit	.....	Bengali translation of Puddo Puran.	
					Bengali translation of Radha Prem Maila.	
					Bengali translation of Rashamita Sindhoo.	
		Bishwa Benode Press	Rai Satab Chund Nehar, Bahadoor.	.....	Gyan Probhakar ...	Monthly.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1880-81—continued.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharma Shava for the time being.	1	.....	
	Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye „ ..	Baboo Gokul Chunder Chowdry and Krishna Kanto Saha.	.....	.....	
		Summilonee „ ...	Fazlar Rohoman Khan, Rajkumar Sirkar, and Hara Kumar Sirkar.	.....	.....	
		Soodhakar „ ...	Rajah Pramatha Nath, Roy Bahadoor.	.....	.....	
	Pubna ...	Chundrodoy „ ...	Nil Madhub Roy and others ...	.....	.....	No newspaper or periodical is published in this district. The press is at Fulkuchi, seven miles west of Serajgunge.
	Rungpore ...	Sumbhoo Chunder Press.	Baboo Mohima Runjun Roy Chowdhury.	"Rungpore Deek Prokash."	.....	Weekly vernacular newspaper.
	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling News Press	William Lloyd, Esq. ...	"Darjeeling News"	.....	Weekly.
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press.	Church of Scotland ...	"The Masick Patrika"	.....	Monthly.
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Dacca ...	Bengal Times ...	Mr. E. C. Kemp	"Bengal Times" ...	.....	
		Bengali	Baboo Gobind Prosad Roy ...	"Dacca Prokash" ...	.....	
		East Bengal Press ...	„ Kali Narain Roy	"The East"	"Bungobundo"	It is likely to be printed in another press this year.
		Grish Press	„ Grish Chunder Roy ...	"Begnapeny" (not published now).	"Bandhava Bharut Bhikarini Bhishak."	
		Mahomedi	Mahomedyan	.....	.....	

Dacca.		Sulabh Press	.....	.....	.....	Does not exist now. "Hindoo Hitoishini," published last year, has been discontinued this year.
		New Press	Baboo Koylash Chunder Nundi	.....	The annual and the half-yearly reports of the Brahmo Somaj, the Pilgrims, and Journal.	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prokash... ...	,, Eswar Chunder Kurr ...	.....	.....	
	Mymensingh ...	Bharut Meher Press...	,, Kali Narain Sanyal ...	"Bharut Mehir" ...	.....	
		Anundo Press	,, Prosunno Coomar Sanyal	.....	"Arjo Probha Sunghita," in Sanksorit and Bengali.	
		Charu Press	,, Hur Chunder Chowdry...	.....	.....	
	Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sarada Press ...	,, Romesh Chundra Das ...	1. "Purbapratidhani"...	.....	
			,, Rohim Ullah Chowdhry...	2. "Shongshodhini" ...	.....	
	Tipperah ...	Baradeshuri Press ...	,, Hari Kishore Roy ...	"Tripura Barta-Baha"	.....	
			,, Bhuban Kishore Roy ...	.....	.....	
			,, Shashi Kishore Roy ...	.....	.....	
	Noakholly ... Hill Tracts ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Patna.	Patna	1. Behar Bundhu ...	,, Modanmohan Bhatt ...	"Behar Bundhu and Mashir Behar."	.....	
		2. Behar Herald ...	,, Gurro Prasad Sen, Trustee.	"Behar Herald" ...	.....	
	Mozufferpore ...	1. Behar Scientific Society's Press.	Society's School	"Akbarul"*	.....	* This newspaper has been discontinued from September 1880.
		2. W. H. Jones' Private Press.	W. H. Jones and Co.	"Akhyar"	.....	
		3. Herculean Press ...	Ajodhya Prasad and brothers ...	.....	Monthly price-current, &c.	
		4. Tirhoot Mission Press.	Gassner's Evangelical Mission Society at Berlin.	.....	Ditto.	
					Religious tracts, viz.—	
					1. A catechism.	
					2. Comparison of Christ and Ram.	
					3. Ten Commandments.	
					4. Signs of True Teacher.	
					5. Hope of Salvation.	
					6. Proclamation of God's law.	
					7. On Forgiveness of Sin.	
					8. Comparison of three religions.	
					9. Urdu Primer.	
					10. Who is Christ.	
					11. Deonagri Primer.	
					12. On Atonement.	
	Sarun	Nasim Sarun Press ...	Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea ...	.....	.....	The newspaper "Nasim Sarun" has been discontinued owing to want of subscribers from April 1880.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1880-81—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr...	Mirat-ul Hind Press ...	Ram Prasad	.....	.....	
		Lithoxraph Mission Press.	Rev. T. Evans, for Monghyr local Mission.	.....	.....	
	Bhagulpore	Albert Press	Baboo Sakhi Chand	"Hindee"	.....	
		Kaliyug Press	Ram Rutton Mazoomdar ...	"Kaliyug"	.....	
	Purneah ... ... Maldah ... ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press...	General Baptist Missionary Society, England.	Nil	1	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company ...	1	Nil	
		Orissa Patriot Press ..	Baboo Kalipada Banerjee ...	Nil	Nil	
	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Balasore	Utkal Press	Kumar Backunth Nath De ...	1	Nil	
		Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Govind Chundra Patnaik ...	1	Nil	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	Gossner's Mission Press.	G. E. L. Mission ... ... (Gossner's Mission).	"Ghurbundhu," a Christian newspaper, which appears every fortnight.	Forms for the Mission and for Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, Manager of Chota Nagpore Estate, and also some small religious books have been printed. It is a lithographical press.	
		S. P. G. Mission Press	S. P. G. Mission	One, called "Chota Nagpore Dutputrika."	Nil	

First or Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Smith & Co.	Sisir Coomar Ghose ...	...	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "Anundo Bazar Patrika."	.....	
	Bidya Ratna Press ...	Baney Madhub Dey ...	...	.....	.....	
	Hindu Press ...	Soorjee Coomar Dey ...	...	.....	.....	
	Soodhanidhy Press ...	Soshee Bhoosun Ghose ...	...	.....	.....	
	Soorjodyal Press ...	Jodoo Nath Dutt ...	...	.....	.....	
	Sen Press ...	Radhabullub Seal ...	...	.....	.....	
	Kabita Ratnakar Press	Bissumbhur Latha ...	...	.....	.....	
	Kabya Prakash Press	Peary Mohun Soor ...	...	.....	.....	
	N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nrito Lal Seal ...	...	.....	.....	
	The Press ...	Nrito Lal Dutt ...	...	.....	.....	
	Saradoya Press ...	Koral Chundor Chatterjee ...	...	.....	.....	
	Seedeekee Press ...	Moonshee Tajoddeen ...	...	.....	.....	
	Arora Janira ...	Satcowrie Sen ...	...	.....	.....	
	Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.	Grish Chunder Sircar ...	...	"Harisabha Patrika" ...	.....	
	Nobobigyan Jantra ...	Davendra Sircar ...	...	.....	.....	
	Kamala Kanto Press...	Bissessur Ghose ...	...	.....	.....	
	Padma Jantra ...	Soshee Bhoosun Mookerjee ...	...	.....	.....	
	Banobun Press ...	Baney Madhub Bhattacharjee...	...	.....	.....	
	Kurr Press ...	Radha Gobind Kar ...	...	.....	.....	
	Banga Jantra ...	Lucklay Narain Dass ...	...	.....	.....	
	Bengal Roy Press ...	Aukhoy Coomar Roy ...	...	.....	.....	
	Grish Bidya Ratna's Press.	Grish Chunder Bidyaratna ...	...	.....	"Abhas."	
	Balmiki Press ...	Dwarka Nath Bhunjo ...	...	.....	.....	
	Sanskrit Press ...	Issur Chunder Bidyasagur ...	...	.....	.....	
	S. P. M.'s Press ...	Boroda Prosad Mozoomdar ...	...	.....	.....	
	Sarossati Press ...	Khettor Mohun Mookerjee ...	...	.....	"Uchita Bhakta."	
	National Press ...	Nobogopal Mitter ...	...	"National Paper" ...	.....	
	New Sanskrit Press ...	Hari Mohun Mookerjee ...	...	.....	.....	
	Satya Press ...	Satyabrato Sumostamy ...	...	.....	.....	
	Adyaita Press ...	Bojoram Dey ...	...	.....	.....	
	Bharat Jantra ...	Protab Chunder Roy ...	...	.....	.....	
	Gyan Ratnakar Press	Bhoobun Chunder Bysack ...	...	.....	.....	
	Joytish Jantralaya ...	Russick Lal Chatterjee ...	...	.....	.....	
	Soodhasindhoo Press	Ram Kanye Dass ...	...	.....	.....	
	Herald Press ...	Joy Govindo Shome ...	...	.....	.....	
	Gupta Press ...	Boorga Churn Goopta ...	...	.....	.....	
	Chandrika Press ...	Dakhina Churn Chatterjee ...	...	.....	.....	
	Hindoo Patriot Press	Krisso Das Pal ...	...	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	.....	
Second or Middle Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Calcutta Press... ...	Rajnarain Mukerjee ...	...	"Probhati" ...	.....	
	Corinthian	Doorga Churn Das ...	...	.....	.....	
	No name	B. C. Mitter ...	...	.....	.....	
	Lithographic	C. C. Mookerjee ...	...	.....	"Bharat Mitra."	
	Nagri Press	C. L. Misser ...	...	.....	"Sarsoodhanendhi."	
	Ditto	S. N. Misser ...	...	.....	"Peera."	
	Hebrew Press	E. M. DeCohen ...	...	.....		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1880-81—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		Union Press	Chatterjee Bros. & Co.	.....	.....	
		Columbian Press ...	R. G. Ghose	.....	.....	
		Moti Lal's Press ...	Moti Lal Asse	.....	.....	
		New Mercantile Press	P. C. Chatterjee	.....	.....	
		Son's Press	M. N. Sen	.....	.....	
		Commercial Press ...	S. C. Doss	.....	.....	
		Diamond Press ...	D. Mullick	.....	.....	
		No name	N. C. Addy	"Banga Bidya" ...	.....	
		Ditto	G. C. Addy	"Poornochandrodoya"	.....	
		Ayoorbeda Jantra ...	C. K. Sen	.....	.....	
		The Star Press ...	R. B.L ungly	.....	.....	
		Presidency Press ...	Jogendronath Ghose	.....	"Bamabodhini" and "Arya-darsana."	
		Bose Press	Gopal Chunder Bose & Co. ...	.....	"The Calcutta Fortnightly Review" and "Indian Figaro."	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	Cones & Co.	.....	"Masonic Herald" and "Legal Companion."	
		Stanhope Press ...	I. C. Bose & Co.	.....	.....	
		Lithograph	Kristohurry Doss	.....	.....	
		Ditto	Nobin Chunder Sadkhan ...	.....	"Kalpanah."	
		Canning Press... ...	Nobin Chunder Das, Chatterjee & Co.	.....	.....	
		Sadharun Brahmo Somaj Press.	Bhoobun Mohun Ghose	"Brahmo Public Opinion" and "Tatwakaumudy."	"Indo-European Correspondence."	
	Second or Middle Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Catholic Orphan Press	The Roman Catholic Mission ...	.....	.....	
		Roy Press	Kedar Nath Roy	"Nababibhakar" ...	.....	
		Sharbamangola Jantra	K. P. Gupta	.....	.....	

New Arya Press ...	Jadub Chunder Roy and Mohendro Nath Sen	"Soodhabarson" ...	.....	.....	
Soodhabarson Press ...	Brothers.	.....	.....	.....	
People's Friends' Press	Rash Behary Dhur ...	"Tejarootool Akbar" ...	.....	.....	
Tejarootool Akbar Press.	Mohamed Isganoolla ...	.....	.....	.....	
Banerjee Press ...	Jodu Nath Banerjee ...	.....	.....	.....	
Prakrita Press ...	M. N. Tarkalankar ...	"Bharat Darpana" ...	.....	.....	
Bistoo Press ...	Taruck Nath Bistoo ...	"Bharat Bundhoo"	.....	.....	
Dutta Press ...	Sarut Chunder Dutta ...	.....	.....	.....	
J. G. Chatterjee's Press.	J. G. Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	.....	
Mookerjee Press ...	Chunder Coomar Mookerjee ...	.....	.....	.....	
Ghose Press ...	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	"Soolabha Samachar" and "Hitcharika."	"Dharmatatwa and New Dispensation."	.....	
Bidhan Press ...	Kesab Chunder Sen ...	.....	.....	.....	
Calcutta Art Studio ...	Jogendro Nath Mookerjee ...	.....	.....	.....	
G. P. Roy & Co.'s Press.	Kali Krishna Dutt ...	.....	.....	.....	
T. Black & Co. ...	A. W. LeFranc ...	.....	.....	.....	
Commercial Press ...	A. Albert	.....	"Indian Churchman" and "St. James' Magazine."	.....	
Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	.....	.....	.....	
Good Hope Press ...	Shaik Jobaid Ali ...	.....	.....	.....	
Cook and Company's Press.	Cook and Company ...	.....	.....	.....	
Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	Mohendro Lal Sircar ...	.....	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine."	.....	
New Bengal Press ...	Shib Chunder Ghose ...	.....	.....	.....	
Olympian Press ...	Haridas Dey ...	.....	.....	.....	
Britannia Press ...	F. Mendes ...	.....	.....	.....	
Minerva Press ...	Mohendro Nath Shome ...	.....	.....	.....	
Lithographic Card Press	Roop Chand Dass ...	.....	.....	.....	
Somatun Press ...	Sham Chand Mullick ...	.....	.....	.....	
Royal Phœnix Press ...	Kasi Nath Dey ...	"Sahachar"	.....	.....	
New School Book Press.	Soshee Bhoosan Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	.....	
Datta Press ...	Sham Lal Dutt	"Englishman" and "Evening Mail."	"Saturday Evening Journal," "Custom House Daily Import and Export List," "Weekly Manifest and Monthly Guide."	.....	
Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders	.....	.....	.....	
Indian Daily News ...	James Wilson	"Indian Daily News" ...	"Indian Daily News" "Overland Summary."	.....	
Indian Mirror Press...	Norendo Nath Sen ...	"Indian Mirror" ...	"Sunday Mirror."	.....	
Exchange Gazette ...	Mackenzie, Lyall and Company	"Exchange Gazette" ...	.....	.....	
Calcutta Central Press Company.	Limited Company	"Asian"	"Stray Feathers," "Indian Forester," "Brown's Law Reports."	.....	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1880-81—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				News papers.	Periodicals.	
		East Indian Railway Press.	East Indian Railway Company..	.....	.....	
		Thacker, Spink and Company's Press.	Thacker, Spink and Company ...	.....	"Indian Law Reports," "Bengal Directory."	
		Lithographic Press ...	Government...	.....	.....	
		City Press	Thomas S. Smith	"The News of the World."	"The Gleaner," "Calcutta Review," "Calcutta Review Selections."	
		P. S. D. Rozario and Company's Press.	P. S. D'Rozario	.....	"Medical Gazette," "Tea Gazette," and "Tea Petit Bengali."	
		Superintendent, Government Printing Press.	Government	.....	.....	
		Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones	.....	.....	
		H. C. Gangooly and Company's Press.	Doorgadas Mookerjee	.....	Oriental Miscellany.	
		Caxton Press	W. Newman and Company ...	.....	"Telegraphic Journal" and "Indian Church Gazette."	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	D. M. Traill	"Calcutta Advertiser"..	.....	
		Calidonian Printing Press.	A. J. Parker and Company ...	"Commercial Gazette" and "Indian Advertiser."	.....	
	Third Division or Town.	Hope Press	M. C. Dass and Son	.....	.....	
		Statesman Press ...	R. Knight	"Statesman" and "Friend of India."	"Agriculturist."	
		Busheeree	Moulvi Dymoollah	.....	.....	
		Burkutee Press ...	Burkutoollah Khan	.....	.....	
		Free School Press ...	Governors, Free School	.....	.....	

Third or Southern Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Hidáyatnama Press, Bengal Secretariat Press.	Munshi Abdullah Khan ...	...	.....		"Calcutta Gazette," "Bengali Gazette," "Behar Hindi Gazette," and "Police Gazette."
		Government	...	.....		
	Jaun Jahanama Press	Munshi Golam Hossein ...	...	"Jaunjahánama"	...	.....
	Urdu Guide Press ...	Moulvi Kabiruddin ...	...	"Urdu Guide" ...	...	.....
	Presidency Jail Press	Government	...	.....		.....
	Bengalee Press ...	Soorendro Nath Banerjee	...	"Bengalee" ...	...	"Asiatic Society's Journals I and II," "Khristia Bandhab," "Asiatic Society's Proceedings," and "Law Reports."
	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission Society, London		.....		

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A 1.—*Statement showing Deaths among the Population of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year* 1880.

Place or class.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum
Calcutta	420,585	11,081	27·1
Suburbs of Calcutta	257,149	11,453	44·53
General districts, 1880, excluding above	50,033,088	911,180	15·27
Police force under the Commissioner of Police	2,980	30	10·000
Bengal Police	18,107	336	18·5
Railway Police	584	14	23·97
Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	18,001	1,134	62·9

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing Deaths registered in the Districts of the Province of Bengal during 1880.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1,483,850	15,562	13,765	29,327	21·43	18·16	19·76
	Bankoora ...	968,597	7,902	6,792	14,694	16·45	13·91	15·17
	Beerbhoom ...	853,785	9,427	8,544	17,971	23·07	19·19	21·04
	Midnapore ...	2,545,179	21,959	17,552	39,511	17·43	13·64	15·52
	Hooghly ...	763,521	6,334	5,540	11,874	17·28	13·95	15·55
	Serampore ...	393,864	3,234	2,687	5,921	16·75	13·36	15·03
	Howrah ...	595,865	5,758	4,527	10,285	19·66	14·92	17·26
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,877,351	17,366	12,594	29,960	18·10	13·71	15·96
	Nuddea ...	1,815,135	32,418	27,032	59,450	36·90	28·85	32·75
	Jessore ...	2,075,021	24,510	19,477	43,987	23·31	19·02	21·19
	Moorshedabad ...	1,219,374	13,767	10,796	24,563	23·62	16·95	20·14
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore ...	1,501,924	19,943	13,956	33,899	25·67	19·23	22·57
	Maldah ...	676,426	6,869	4,805	11,674	20·74	13·91	17·25
	Rajshahye ...	1,310,729	19,313	14,949	34,262	29·68	22·64	26·13
	Rungpore ...	2,149,062	14,285	9,576	23,861	13·05	9·07	11·10
	Bogra ...	689,467	7,326	5,837	13,163	21·06	17·08	19·08
	Pubna ...	1,211,594	6,379	4,415	10,794	10·58	7·24	8·90
	Darjeeling ...	98,640	541	287	828	9·69	6·69	8·39
	Julpigoree ...	418,665	4,422	3,409	7,831	20·38	16·89	18·70
Dacca	Dacca ...	1,853,897	15,867	12,841	28,708	17·50	13·55	15·48
	Furreedpore ...	1,502,436	8,271	5,936	14,207	11·22	7·75	9·45
	Backergunge ...	1,887,586	10,042	7,568	17,610	10·40	8·20	9·32
	Mymensingh ...	2,347,198	9,444	5,786	15,230	7·95	4·98	6·48
	Tipperah ...	1,419,229	7,898	5,660	13,558	10·89	8·14	9·55
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,127,402	11,056	8,627	19,683	20·62	14·58	17·45
	Noakholly ...	840,376	8,015	6,420	14,435	18·81	15·48	17·17
Patna	Patna ...	1,559,638	19,873	17,997	37,870	26·08	22·55	24·28
	Gya ...	1,949,750	12,028	10,217	22,245	12·60	10·26	11·40
	Shahabad ...	1,723,974	7,992	6,051	14,043	9·56	6·80	8·14
	Mozufferpore ...	2,245,408	14,293	10,621	24,914	12·91	9·32	11·09
	Durbhunga ...	2,139,298	13,689	9,812	23,501	12·61	9·30	10·98
	Sarun ...	2,063,860	11,411	8,557	19,968	11·44	8·01	9·67
	Chumparun ...	1,440,815	9,123	6,224	15,347	12·36	8·84	10·65
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,814,538	11,274	9,817	21,091	12·55	10·70	11·62
	Bhagulpore ...	1,824,738	11,617	8,787	20,434	12·70	9·67	11·19
	Purneah ...	1,714,795	16,518	12,849	29,367	24·42	15·32	17·12
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	1,259,287	8,220	6,282	14,502	13·05	9·98	11·51
Orissa	Cuttack ...	1,491,784	17,960	16,353	34,313	24·76	21·25	22·95
	Pooree ...	769,674	10,276	9,205	19,481	26·38	24·20	25·31
	Balasore ...	770,232	8,674	7,468	16,142	22·88	19·09	20·95
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	771,875	6,216	5,051	11,267	15·65	13·47	14·59
	Lohardugga ...	1,237,123	13,605	11,050	24,655	21·88	17·94	19·92
	Singbhoom ...	406,605	3,616	2,980	6,596	17·75	14·68	16·22
	Manbhoom ...	820,521	4,700	3,458	8,158	11·36	8·49	9·94
	Total of the Province.	59,633,088	509,023	402,157	911,180	17·15	13·42	15·27

STATISTICS OF

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class

NUMBER

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.
Medical College Hospital—														
European	...	450	7	34	46	5	4	...	62	3	5	3	...	147
Native	...	191	51	25	38	...	7	1	55	17	2	1	1	128
Howrah Hospital—														
European	4	220	16	16	26	...	...	...	14	...	2	1	...	14
Native	...	202	29	24	26	...	...	3	5	22	...	...	...	28
General Hospital—														
European	1	415	21	168	139	...	5	...	76	3	9	19	1	158
Mayo Hospital	...	532	137	61	20	4	3	1	21	9	14	2	...	173
Campbell Hospital—														
European	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native	76	1,769	78	236	296	6	25	7	233	208	38	33	...	179
Police Hospital	6	1,242	17	61	53	1	9	2	19	13	12	15	...	162
North Suburban Hospital	...	116	11	39	36	3	5	1	9	13	8	1	...	21
Burdwan Dispensary ...	...	129	5	11	33	1	...	3	1	36	...	...	...	6
Bankoora „ ...	...	21	2	7	10	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	7
Beerbhoom „ ...	...	8	.....	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	3
Midnapore „ ...	1	78	20	12	22	...	7	3	7	31	1	...	...	12
Hooghly „ ...	1	69	1	37	44	...	...	...	1	14	5	...	...	8
Serampore „ ...	...	60	8	6	23	...	3	4	10	17	1	...	...	13
Alipore „ ...	...	27	8	1	5	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	5
Nuddea „ ...	...	44	1	12	5	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	3
Jessore „ ...	...	29	4	3	7	...	1	...	5	...	11	...	...	6
Moorshedabad „ ...	...	76	2	30	19	...	...	...	...	38	2	2	...	8
Dinagepore „ ...	...	86	.....	10	11	...	...	...	...	40	6	...	...	11
Maldah „ ...	...	39	10	4	9	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	4
Rajshahye „ ...	...	90	.....	17	14	...	...	...	1	18	1	...	...	8
Rungpore „ ...	...	97	1	16	18	...	1	2	2	51	3	...	...	21
Bogra „ ...	...	32	1	5	6	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	13
Pubna „ ...	...	8	.....	3	10	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	7
Dinapore „ ...	2	31	7	7	9	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	11
Darjeeling „ ...	...	48	.....	3	5	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	10
Julpigoree „ ...	...	68	.....	2	4	...	3	1	1	11	1	...	...	8
Dacca „ ...	...	145	7	33	97	5	4	6	24	1	4	...	1	59
Backergunge „ ...	...	7	1	7	14	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4
Mymensing „ ...	1	3	.....	1	5	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	...	6
Chittagong „ ...	1	47	5	5	11	...	...	1	10	...	2	1	...	...
Noakholly „ ...	...	8	1	4	4	1	...	1	2	5	1	...	...	3
Tipperah „ ...	...	3	3	8	4	...	2	2	1	4	2	...	...	3
Patna „ ...	...	18	6	13	29	2	...	7	5	...	14	...	...	8
Bankipore „ ...	...	80	21	41	54	6	13	6	17	7	14	9	...	24
Gya „ ...	1	37	6	8	23	1	3	13	1	2	2	...	...	3
Shahabad „ ...	...	23	2	13	9	...	4	...	2	21	1	...	...	3
Mozufferpore „ ...	...	7	1	7	17	1	4	...	2	7	4	...	...	4
Durbhunga „ ...	...	10	1	12	26	2	2	1	8	13	13	...	...	7
Sarun „ ...	...	5	.....	5	11	1	14	...	...	4	...	...	...	2
Chumparun „ ...	...	7	4	6	17	...	5	1	...	11	...	...	...	4
Monghyr „ ...	...	119	6	28	25	...	1	...	7	20	...	...	...	1
Bhaguluore „ ...	...	35	6	10	13	1	4	1	4	6	2	...	...	1
Purneah „ ...	6	40	2	12	12	...	1	2	1	4	3	...	...	...
Cuttack „ ...	26	93	4	21	57	...	3	15	6	11	...	...	...	22
Pooree „ ...	1	57	37	10	10	1	...	2	1	16	3	...	...	8
Balasore „ ...	...	32	6	9	2	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	4
Nya Doomka „ ...	...	28	.....	12	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	...	...	11
Hazaribagh „ ...	...	39	.....	6	6	...	8	6	...	1	2	...	...	1
Lohardugga „ ...	...	18	.....	4	7	2	3	2	...	2	3	...	...	5
Singbhoom „ ...	...	3	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Manbhoom „ ...	...	19	1	1	13	1	5	2	2	13	15	...	...	3
Total ...	137	7,069	560	1,129	1,412	48	157	111	651	756	215	88	3	1,361

LIFE—*continued.*

of Disease, in the Principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1880.

TREATED.															NUMBER DIED.			
Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.
26	90	134	4	48	54	16	67	15	34	151	129	57	78	758	2,426	...	22	6	...
15	140	50	2	55	64	16	77	5	23	174	26	71	255	657	2,147	...	28	29	...
1	34	13	5	10	3	5	13	7	14	12	23	28	24	107	612	1	2	4	...
...	111	197	...	1	45	...	8	5	11	6	18	11	130	63	945	...	33	18	...
48	178	157	22	59	56	112	104	39	114	43	78	75	172	896	3,168	...	5	13	...
4	124	57	1	13	51	13	89	1	28	2	5	39	350	379	2,130	...	43	61	1
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	2		...
...	844	580	6	26	442	78	85	86	632	18	116	12	135	625	6,869	23	194	44	5
...	307	65	...	7	136	23	42	37	33	...	108	7	26	320	2,723	...	3	8	...
...	63	25	...	1	59	22	12	5	30	11	12	1	65	72	654	...	6	3	...
...	112	51	...	3	19	2	5	7	27	1	8	2	20	45	541	...	17	1	2
...	17	25	...	1	...	2	5	...	24	1	4	...	66	44	261	...	5	2	...
...	1	4	...	1	.....	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	19	23	73	...	...	...	...
1	79	28	...	2	.....	...	5	4	42	3	22	2	35	77	494	...	14	10	...
...	68	45	1	...	49	4	10	11	28	2	21	2	90	71	582	...	13	1	2
1	94	39	...	1	22	...	2	1	15	...	3	4	74	16	417	...	7	2	...
...	8	9	...	3	17	2	4	1	4	4	1	4	97	30	238	...	2	3	...
...	10	3	...	1	23	9	2	...	9	...	2	1	18	18	172	...	6	...	1
...	5	2	...	...	.....	6	2	...	17	...	1	1	78	26	204	...	7	4	...
...	11	23	...	...	24	11	4	12	34	15	16	...	11	33	371	...	4	...	3
...	9	7	...	11	19	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	73	20	319	...	15	...	...
...	14	10	...	...	3	1	1	...	4	...	2	1	9	7	128	...	4	6	...
...	35	20	...	1	12	...	2	...	22	...	22	...	12	24	299	...	5	...	...
...	17	8	...	3	21	5	8	3	21	1	1	...	43	67	410	...	7	1	1
...	10	4	...	2	4	1	2	...	6	...	4	...	23	15	136	...	7	...	...
...	31	1	...	1	5	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	105	25	196	...	...	...	...
...	14	15	...	...	5	5	3	1	23	...	19	4	30	34	279	...	4	4	...
2	9	8	...	1	3	4	4	3	6	2	6	1	23	17	161	...	5	...	...
...	23	6	...	...	12	2	1	...	26	...	1	...	9	28	207	...	9	...	...
13	65	73	...	16	58	24	39	17	47	10	8	11	307	397	1,471	...	18	4	1
1	10	4	...	3	9	2	6	3	14	3	6	2	252	50	403	...	...	...	...
1	12	4	...	2	1	1	3	2	8	1	9	2	102	22	195	...	1	...	1
...	13	7	...	...	8	5	11	1	8	1	1	...	94	42	274	...	5	3	...
...	2	.....	...	1	3	3	4	1	8	1	1	...	76	14	144	...	...	1	...
...	3	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	15	11	70	...	1	1	...
3	27	40	...	1	27	7	3	3	19	...	9	9	51	80	384	...	5	3	1
1	48	19	3	7	17	20	13	10	15	1	7	9	311	231	1,012	...	12	16	3
...	23	58	...	2	8	...	7	2	12	1	1	5	49	67	335	...	10	5	...
...	9	21	2	1	5	4	10	1	6	2	5	3	63	66	276	...	5	1	...
...	3	16	...	2	12	12	5	1	22	...	...	...	33	30	190	...	...	1	1
6	6	10	...	2	17	17	5	...	40	...	28	...	39	60	334	...	2	1	...
...	13	6	...	13	17	3	5	1	10	1	2	...	95	69	277	...	...	...	...
...	2	4	...	1	3	1	1	1	6	...	6	2	27	50	159	...	...	2	...
10	20	24	1	6	46	8	8	1	48	...	...	...	68	90	537	...	1	3	...
1	16	19	...	...	11	...	6	3	11	...	24	...	24	74	272	...	2	4	1
...	17	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	12	...	23	...	13	11	170	2	8	1	1
4	43	25	...	8	11	1	18	6	24	4	39	1	45	144	631	3	1	3	...
...	61	10	...	2	1	...	19	1	13	1	11	...	20	28	313	...	2	20	...
...	46	46	...	...	3	2	1	...	18	2	28	...	7	25	241	...	7	3	1
...	4	2	1	...	6	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	21	21	130	...	2	...	...
1	16	13	...	1	8	3	1	...	14	...	22	1	13	27	189	...	4	...	...
...	29	6	...	2	.....	2	1	2	8	...	11	...	29	3	139	...	8	...	...
...	3	3	...	1	.....	2	1	...	3	...	...	4	24	12	70	...	1	3	...
...	9	11	...	1	2	3	6	3	6	...	2	1	87	42	247	...	2	...	...
139	2,938	2,014	47	337	1,434	475	741	305	1,620	474	890	373	3,985	6,165	35,634	29	566	295	25

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class of Disease, in the Principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1880—concluded.

| Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries. | Number died. | | |

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1880.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.		
					Rs. A. P.	
In the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta	27	14,859	6,917	21,776	9,030 12 5	493,502
First Metropolitan Circle	108	109,901	470	110,371		
Second „ „	47	58,680	272	58,952	34,714 1 8	4,558,040
Third „ „	89	113,049	241	113,290		
Fourth „ „	108	101,206	397	101,603		
Darjeeling Circle	184	340,318	3,753	344,071	21,744 11 0	2,320,801
Ranchi „	199	138,118	9,576	147,694	10,408 4 4	708,241
Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle	73	87,483	389	87,872	6,001 14 0	441,680
Eastern Bengal „	171	293,526	1,014	294,540	11,741 12 3	1,475,897
Orissa Circle	30	43,973	534	44,507	5,841 13 9	178,639
Behar „	30	13,761	575	14,336	4,442 0 2	62,099
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence ... ... — Presideney	42	21,076	2,075	23,151	2,436 15 11	
— Dacca	20	10,079	1,558	11,637	961 13 4	2,199,312
— Dinapore	56	17,896	2,616	20,512	3,742 3 0	
Total ...	1,184	1,363,925	30,387	1,394,312	1,11,066 5 10	12,438,211

Reg. No. 9594J.—602—23-12-81.

00132957

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020